

**LINGUISTIC REPRESENTATION OF EVENTS
IN FIRST INFORMATION REPORTS AND
COURT REPORTS: A GENRE ANALYSIS OF
MURDER CASE REPORTS**

BY

NAZISH AYAZ



**NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF MODERN LANGUAGES
ISLAMABAD**

APRIL, 2021

**Linguistic Representation of Events in First Information
Reports and Court Report: A Genre Based Study of Murder
Case Reports**

By

NAZISH AYAZ

B.S., University of Gujrat, 2016

A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF
THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

In English

To

FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES



NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF MODERN LANGUAGES, ISLAMABAD

© Nazish Ayaz, 2021



THESIS AND DEFENSE APPROVAL FORM

The undersigned certify that they have read the following thesis, examined the defense, are satisfied with the overall exam performance, and recommend the thesis to the Faculty of Arts and Humanities for acceptance.

Thesis Title: Linguistic Representation of Events in First Information Reports and Court Reports: A Genre Based Study of Murder Case Reports

Submitted By: Nazish Ayaz

Registration#: 1482-MPhil/ELing-S18

Master of Philosophy

Degree name in full

English Linguistics

Name of Discipline

Dr. Khurram Shehzad

Name of Research Supervisor

Signature of Research Supervisor

Dr. Muhammad Uzair

Name of Dean (FAH)

Signature of Dean (FAH)

Prof. Dr. Muhammad Safeer Awan

Name of Pro-Rector Academics

Signature of Pro-Rector Academics

Date

AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

I Nazish Ayaz

Daughter of Ayaz Ghani

Registration # 1482- MPhil /ELing-S18

Discipline English Linguistics

Candidate of **Master of Philosophy** at National University of Modern Sciences do hereby declare that thesis **Linguistic Representation of Events in First Information Reports and Court Report: A Genre Based Study of Murder Case Reports** submitted by me in partial fulfillment of MPhil degree, is my original work, and has not been submitted or published earlier. I also solemnly declare that it shall not, in future, be submitted by me for obtaining any other degree from this or any other university or institution.

I also understand that if evidence of plagiarism is found in my thesis/dissertation at any stage, even after the award of a degree, the work may be cancelled and the degree revoked.

Signature of Candidate

Nazish Ayaz
Name of Candidate

Date

ABSTRACT

Title: Linguistic Representation of Events in First Information Reports and Court Reports: A Genre Based Study of Murder Case Reports

This study is an attempt to analyze the linguistic and generic patterns of language use in the legal genre of FIRs and Court reports. Numerous valuable studies have been carried out to identify underlying structure of language in the genre of legal texts in the western countries; it is still minimal in Pakistan. The study thus explores the lexical and generic choices of legal genre that characterize both registers in the Pakistani context. The data for this research comprises a sample of 32 FIRs and court reports of murder cases taken from January 2009 to 2011. An exploratory qualitative analysis technique has been employed for the data analysis. After analyzing the data in the light of Vijay Bhatia's seven step model of genre analysis, it has been found that the FIRs and court reports contain lexical, syntactical and textual devices. The findings of the research reveal that first information reports and court reports have some set patterns of textual and grammatical structuring characterized by archaic words, doublets, technical terms, nominalized expressions, long and complicated sentences and ordinary words with special meanings. Thus, the findings may help the future researchers in exploring the new trends in the field of forensic linguistics and legal discourse and writing.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter	Page
THESIS AND DEFENSE APPROVAL FORM	ii
AUTHOR'S DECLARATION	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	v
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	ix
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	x
1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Statement of the Problem.....	2
1.2 Research Objectives	3
1.3 Research Questions	4
1.4 Methodology	4
1.5 Significance of Study.....	4
1.6 Delimitation of Study	5
1.7 Organization of the Study.....	5
2. LITERATURE REVIEW.....	7
2.1 Language and the Law.....	7
2.2 Forensic Linguistics.....	9
2.3 The Written Language of Law	11
2.4 First Information Reports.....	12
2.5 Court Reports	13
2.6 Literature on FIRs and Court Reports	14
2.7 Genre Theory	17
2.8 Legal Genre.....	18
2.9 Police Genre.....	18
2.10 Courtroom Genre.....	20
2.11 Generic Model for Academic and Professional Setting	21
2.12 Model Used for the Current Research	22

2.13	Communicative Purpose of Genre	24
3.	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	26
3.1	Research Design	26
3.2	Approach.....	27
3.3	Research Method.....	27
3.4	Collection of the Data.....	28
3.5	Sampling	28
3.6	Theoretical Framework.....	30
3.7	Seven Step Model of Genre Analysis.....	30
4.	DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS	33
4.1	External Features of Genre in FIRs and Court Reports.....	34
4.1.1	Placing the Text in Situational Context.....	34
4.1.2	Surveying the Existing Literature.....	34
4.1.3	Refining the Situational and Contextual Analysis	35
4.1.4	Studying the Institutional Context.....	36
4.1.5	Specialist Information in Genre Analysis.....	37
4.2	Internal Features of Genre in FIRs and Court reports	37
4.2.1	Selecting the Corpus.....	37
4.2.2	Level of Linguistic Analysis	38
4.3	Analysis of Lexico-Grammatical Features of Reports	38
4.4	The Level of Text Patterning	46
4.5	Analysis of Court Reports.....	52
4.6	Analysis of First Information Reports.....	56
4.7	Structural interpretation of the text genre	57
4.8	Move structure in First Information Report.....	58
4.9	Move Structure of Court Reports.....	65
4.10	Language of First Information Reports and Court Reports	70
4.11	Findings of the Study.....	73

5. DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND DIRECTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH.....	76
5.1 Lexico-Grammatical Analysis	76
5.2 Textual Analysis.....	77
5.3 Difference in Lexical and Textual Patterns	77
5.4 Structural Analysis	78
5.5 Move Structure in First Information Reports.....	78
5.6 Move Structure in Court Reports	79
5.7 Conclusion	80
5.8 Limitations of the Research	81
5.9 Implications and Recommendations for Future Research	81
REFERENCES	83
ANNEXURE A.....	87
ANNEXURE B.....	91
ANNEXURE C.....	96

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Nature of the Sample.....	29
Table 2: Presence of Doublets in FIRs.....	40
Table 3: Technical terms in First Information Reports.....	41
Table 4: Doublets in Court Reports.....	44
Table 5: Technical Terms in Court Reports.....	45
Table 6: Impersonal Expressions.....	49
Table 7: Nominalized Expressions in Legal Reports.....	50
Table 8: Occurrence of Prepositional Phrases.....	52
Table 9: Omission of WH Elements in Court Reports.....	55
Table 10: Move Structure in FIRs.....	60
Table 11: Lexical Choices in First Information Reports and Court Reports.....	71
Table 12: Words with Special Meanings in FIRs.....	72
Table 13: Ordinary Expressions with Unique Meanings in Court Reports.....	73

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

RO&AC	Read Over and Admitted to be Correct
CARS	Creating a Research Space Model
PFSA	Punjab Forensic Science Agency
SCMR	Supreme court monthly Review
PCrLJ	Pakistan Criminal Law General
CrPC	Criminal Procedural Code
SPP	Senior Public Prosecutor
FIR	First Information Report
ASI	Assistant Sub inspector
PPC	Pakistan Panel Code
PO	Proclaimed Offender
IO	Investigating Officer
SI	Senior Inspector
PW	Prime Witness
U/S	Under Section

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, I would like to thank Allah Almighty, the most Beneficent, the most Merciful who provided me with the strength, ability and opportunity to complete my thesis work and blessed me with people who supported me financially and emotionally throughout my research work.

Then I would like to express my gratitude to my Supervisor, Dr. Khurram Shahzad whose valuable assistance, guidance and encouragement helped me throughout my dissertation work. I am deeply grateful to him for providing his valuable comments, suggestions and timely feedback.

Finally, I would like to offer special thanks to my parents, family and friends for their unwavering support. They recognized my efforts and provided me love, moral support and motivation that helped me in the completion of my work.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Language is an important medium for communicating our thoughts, ideas and perceptions. People communicate differently in different social events and situations constructing their own versions of reality. Language is also an essential instrument for exchange of information in the field of professional communication, and law being one of them. However, the language of law is very different from ordinary conversation having a specialized discourse marked by inclusiveness, complexity and bizarreness. To study the shades of meanings of legal language, linguists have developed a relatively new sub-field within applied linguistics known as forensic linguistics. According to Gobbins (1999), forensic linguistics is the field of provision of linguistic evidence containing syntactic, phonetic, lexical and sociolinguistic analysis. Knifka (1996a, p. 31) refers to forensic linguistics as basic and applied research in the area of linguistic expert regarding testimony in the court. Forensic linguistics in its broadest sense is thus the interface between language, crime and law where linguistic theories are applied to the legal texts and context for studying criminal justice system. Forensic linguists are usually concerned with how the speech is constructed, the number of moves taken by an average person in their speech, identification of the author of a particular text, plagiarism detection in a piece of work, copyright issues, issues of legal translation and interpretation, courtroom discourse, contract disputes, trademark infringement and language of suicide letters and threat notes, etc.

Forensic linguistics is thus a heterogeneous phenomenon extending across various legal genres which are used by the specialists in multitude of legal contexts, i.e., both oral and written. Oral variety contains articulations like police interrogative sessions and interviews, police cautions, interaction between lawyers and their clients, jury instructions and speech used in the courtroom. While in the written variety legal texts contains a wide range of forensic texts such as written statutes, court judgements, contracts and other legislative texts. Danet (1980) distinguished the oral and written variety of legal genre and concludes that written genres such as statutes, briefs and appellate opinion exhibit less formality as compared to the oral modes of witness examination.

In the legal system of country like Pakistan, certain types of forensic texts are produced to set the crime investigation system into motion. First information reports are the primary forensic texts that are prepared by the police officers in response to the criminal event brought into attention. FIRs are the precise narratives of criminal acts produced on the testimony of witnesses following a rigid format and lacking in the detailed history of events. Redwine (2003) states that most of the work of the police depends upon their ability in presenting accurate and detailed information in the form of police report. According to Berk-Seligson (2009, p. 29), the institutional gatekeepers are highly committed to the linguistic patterns of language usage that are approved by the law enforcement institutions that they duly represent. Berg *et al.* (2012) believe that the report prepared by the police officers follows a chronological order of legal actions and observations made by the police officers. In the courtroom, FIRs serve as important evidence on which other forensic texts are developed by court stenographers in the form of court reports. Court reports provide an in-depth description and exploration of linguistic events that lead to the incident as jury needs to understand the whole linguistic event to arrive at a particular conclusion.

Keeping in view the two reports, the current study attempts to explore the forensic texts of FIRs and court reports to interpret the patterns of language used by specialists. Previous studies have focused on the language of police reports and court reports of different cases significant in the third world countries. However, little or no attempts have been made to study the linguistic features of forensic texts of FIRs and court reports in Pakistan. The study thus determines the linguistic representation of events in FIRs and court reports along with the similarities and differences in the generic structure and linguistic choices of police officers and court stenographers and ambiguity caused by different language choices of legal experts.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

The use of language is crucial in any legal system. Language grasps essential position because the entire legal system revolves around it. In the legal system of Pakistan, the process of crime investigation stems from the formation of various legal reports at various stages. Legal experts create their own identity and authority through the use of language in specific ways while preparing legal reports. First information report is the foremost report prepared by the police

officers for a cognizable offence and serves as an important evidence of criminal event that is further processed to the court for legal proceedings and future action. Language used in the FIRs is a key component in narration of events at its primary level, while court reports contain a detailed summary of facts presented in the courtroom. In preparing these reports, police officers and court reporters may use different linguistic features. Language is used as a tool in the hand of police officers and court reporters who use linguistic resources to construct their own version of events. Although many researches have focused upon the language used in the courtroom by the lawyers, court judgments and police reports, yet the researcher notices that generic structure of the written genre of legal reports of FIRs and court reports should be elaborated in detail because the police officers and court reporters narrate the event in different ways and make use of different linguistic features which may create a difference in the narration of the same event. Moreover, due to complex lexico-grammatical features used in the legal genre of FIRs and court reports, common man is also disadvantaged as he is unable to understand the technical vocabulary that makes it difficult for him to understand the manipulation of language at the hands of legal experts. In this regard, the present research has focused upon the genre of FIRs and court reports with particular emphasis on linguistic features through genre analysis technique

1.2 Research Objectives

1. To identify the linguistic features used by the police officers and court reporters in preparing FIRs and court reports.
2. To find out similarities and differences between generic and linguistic structures used in the FIRs and court reports.
3. To determine the ambiguity caused by differences in linguistic choices of police officers and court stenographers.

1.3 Research Questions

Q1. What are the linguistic choices made by police officers of court reports in preparing FIRs and court reports?

Q2. What linguistic and generic similarities and differences exist in the structure of FIRs and court reports?

Q3. How do the linguistic and generic choices of FIRs and court reports create ambiguity in murder case reports?

1.4 Methodology

The method adopted for analyzing the data in the current research is qualitative approach and exploratory research method. This approach helps in analyzing and exploring the embedded structures of language in the corpus of FIRs and Court reports. The sampling technique adopted in the research is purposive sampling. A representative sample of FIRs and court reports of murder cases lodged from 2009 to 2011 are included in the data. The theoretical framework applied in the present research is Bhatia's model of genre analysis containing seven steps. The seven step model helps to determine both external and internal features of generic structure of legal texts of first information reports and court reports. Bhatia's model is employed in the current research because it involves the study of institutional context including lexico-grammatical features, textual patterns and structural interpretation of the text.

1.5 Significance of Study

FIRs and court reports are statements of facts prepared by the legal experts to be used in legal proceedings. Language is used by the police officers and court reporters in a certain way who manipulate it to their advantage. The current research is significant on account of focusing on power of language to narrate the events in certain ways in police genre and court genre based upon the use of linguistic features and rhetorical acts. The work on legal language is significant in the

west; it needs to be foregrounded in Pakistan with particular reference to legal genre. Although researches have been conducted on genre analysis of court reports, judicial decisions and police reports, yet there is a need to carry out research about the importance of language used in FIRs and court reports to find out similarities and differences in both of them. The linguistic analysis of legal genre of FIRs and court reports may help the common man in understanding the complex lexicogrammatical features used in murder case reports. It may help the learners in understanding the meanings of complex technical legal terms. The findings of the study would be beneficial to the linguists and scholars in determining the linguistic choices of particular genre.

1.6 Delimitation of Study

The present research is limited to legal genre of written texts of first information reports and court reports of murder cases. Other cases of theft, robbery, rape, property disputes and divorce issues are eliminated from the research. The research is limited only to the areas of linguistic and generic analysis that are selected for the study. The analysis mainly focuses on qualitative and exploratory approach. Bhatia's model of genre analysis is used for the study. Due to limitations of time and resources, the research is limited to the corpus of 16 FIRs and 16 court reports of murder cases.

1.7 Organization of the Study

The research includes five chapters. The first chapter deals with the introduction of the language of law. It also studies the previous literature of various linguistic theories related to the legal language and legal texts. In this chapter, the objectives of research, significance of the study, problem statement and the research questions are included that are raised in accordance with the researcher's interest for choosing the topic. Looking at the structure of the legal reports, the researcher develops interest in exploring the structure and rhetorical choices used in the legal texts of first information reports and court reports. The second chapter deals with the review of the existing literature on first information reports, court transcripts and police reports. The researcher has reviewed articles, books and other scholarly works that are relevant to the area of interest to critically evaluate the research problem in relation to the previous works being done. This chapter

also focusses on different research methodologies and approaches used in the previous researches. The third chapter deals with the method of the research that was adopted for collecting the data, sample collection, sample size, sampling technique and theoretical framework. The basic theoretical framework followed in this research is Bhatia's model of genre analysis. The fourth chapter deals with the central part of the thesis named as the data analysis. This chapter follows the theory and method that was introduced in chapter 2 to analyze the data. In this chapter, the contents of the text are analyzed and the data is presented in the form of tables. The fifth chapter involves the findings, discussions and future directions for future researchers. Each part of the analysis is considered and analyzed separately to obtain results from each part independently. The chapter also analyzes the significance of the results with the objectives of the paper. It finally determines the possible considerations for future research. In this chapter, the researcher has tried to simply state the findings with fairness and impartiality.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

Previous researches on forensic linguistics deals with the legal language of courtroom and police genre provides the background for this chapter. The chapter is divided into various sections determining the literature related to the current area of study. Due to the fact that language has a significant role in legal system, the first section tries to determine the complex relationship between language and law by providing an overview of the legal language, forensic linguistics and written genre of legal language. The sub-sections of the first section consider two specialized reports of written genre of legal discourse, i.e., first information reports and court reports. The second section deals with the introduction of genre theory, legal genre containing police genre and courtroom genre. The third section contains model for move analysis containing models for move analysis in academic and professional setting and model applied for genre analysis in the present research. The final section describes the internal structure of genre along with the communicative purpose.

2.1 Language and the Law

Language is a vehicle through which human beings express their ideas, thoughts and feelings to one another. Language is used to convey information and allow the speakers to create their own identity. Like the other sphere of life, language has inevitable role in the field of law and without language legal system cannot exist. Legal system is a system of rules and regulations that are embedded within the language. Practical implications of legal language extend across a wide range of texts associated with the human beings in the form of birth certificates, admission forms, marriage certificates, medical and death certificates, wills and contracts. Other than these texts, legal language contains a continuum of spoken discourse and written texts ranging from police interviews with suspects and witnesses, lawyer and client consultations, defense and prosecution question answer sequences and jury instructions to the written documents of pleadings, briefs, case holdings, transcripts and final judgments. So we can say that language of the law is highly complex containing diverse types of discourse in spoken and written communication. Halliday (1994)

believes that the legal language is the way it is because of the function that it has to perform. Legal language is characterized by its ambiguous nature having a strange word order and the meaning of the words dependent on the context in which legal language is being used. The complex nature of the legal language makes it troublesome to be interpreted by the lay participants without the help of specialists. The lawyers and police officers may deceive the innocent citizens in interrogative session and courtroom discourse by using highly formalized language with difficult jargon to prove themselves and their witnesses more truthful to the jury. People may also fall victims to the insurance policies, loan policies and the other loans and deals due to less knowledge of legal language.

The legal language of law can be traced back to the Anglo Saxon period. Tiersma (2001) notes that in Anglo Saxon times legal language was entirely oral. With written text, when it eventually came to be used, it served at first only as a record of what had already been performed orally. For a long period of time, the rules of the laws remained confined to the spoken discourse. At that time judges formulated some rules for statement taking. In police interrogation, the victims simply narrate their statements to the police orally. The dictation of the oral statements creates many problems because the speakers while dictating the events speak too fast and sometimes omit important details of the events. Further, while the police officers narrate the statements in their own way, they make the rules of judges for statement taking impossible. The transformation of the legal language from oral discourse to written texts officially began when the French was the language used by the kings and other officials. So, French was the language in which legal documents were first written. At that time, French was the language that was mostly used in official matters while English was the language that was spoken by majority of population. So, both languages existed in the society, and it was in 1650 when a law was passed by the Parliament that the law books and case reports should be in English and the other judicial decisions should be translated into English. In 1660, the act was again reconsidered and many case reports were again written in French and Latin. It was not until 1731 that French and Latin were permanently removed from the court proceedings, and it was replaced by English.

2.2 Forensic Linguistics

The exploration of relationship between language and law belongs to the area of forensic linguistics. The word “forensic” is derived from Latin word “forensic” that means something belonging to the court and linguistics is the scientific and systematic study of language so the phrase forensic linguistics altogether means the study of language related to the legal system. The term forensic linguistic was first coined by Jan Svartvik in 1968 while researching the statements of murder given by the suspect to the Police Officer in Notting Hill Police Station. In the area of linguistics, the forensic texts are analyzed on the basis of three principal strands. First, the linguists are concerned with spoken language of law containing police interrogation sessions, courtroom discourse and problems of emergency calls to the police officers. Second, the major concern of linguist is on the written language of law dealing with the nature of the written statements focusing upon the syntactic features of legislature, statutory laws and other private legal document, and third the linguist serves as a professional in identification of author in criminal cases, trademark infringements, contractual and copyright issues, warning and suicidal letters, ransom and threat notes and the cases of bribery and fraud. Coulthard & Johnson (2010) believe that what distinguish forensic linguistics from other areas is that it not only deals with the texts but also describes the social and legal deals of the texts.

Forensic linguistics contains linguistic theories and methods for analyzing language in the inquiry of crime. So, we can say that forensic linguistics is a blend of three basic concepts: law, language and crime. Groot (2003) notes that forensic linguistics is a field which deals with the application of linguistics and its sub-fields including phonetic identification, semantics, words or text analysis with respect to legal and judicial goals. In the United Kingdom, the emergence of forensic linguistics began in 1980s and 1990s with six appeal case of Professor Malcolm Coulthard, and it was in 1993 when the International Association of Forensic Linguistic was established.

Nowadays the scope of *Forensic Linguistics* is broadening and it is recognized around the world for analyzing the language used in legal contexts, jurisdictions, police interviews and the courtroom discourse and legal texts. Legal texts used in the inquiry of criminal events are known

as forensic texts. In criminal and civil cases, forensic texts like FIRs and court reports serve as important investigative aids for solving crimes. FIRs are the primary informative forensic texts used for launching the criminal investigation system on which the forensic texts of court reports are prepared for further inquiry. According to Olsson (2008), a police report, will, a ransom note, forged documents, a threatening email or call and an appeal to the court are all forensic texts. According to Coulthard and Johnson (2007), the linguist will be able to approach the text through a forensic linguistic approach after recognizing the situation of its use in order to determine its features, similarities and differences from other contexts and suitable methods and theories for its analysis. Some of the other commonly known forensic texts are as follows:

1. Emergency call is a kind of forensic text recorded in the form of oral communication between the caller and the emergency services. In case of some unusual activity, citizens may seek help from the police by calling the emergency numbers. On receiving the phone calls, police officers ask various questions about the nature of incident to determine the immediacy of action. Emergency calls usually follow a particular pattern starting from a formal opening to a request from the caller for immediate help following an interrogative session of question answer ending through a dispatch response and closing statement.
2. Ransom and threat notes written to the police officers or the families of the victims are important forensic texts because they have evidential value in crime investigation system. Threats or ransom demands may be spoken or written. In case of spoken threats, phone calls are utilized. The written threats or demands for ransom are in the form of notes or letters where the criminal threatens the Police or victim's family to harm or to murder the victim if his/her demand is not fulfilled. The demand may be in the form of ransom for the release of the captive.
3. Suicide letters is a brief piece of writing left by the person that had committed the suicide. The writers of suicide notes may be experiencing some issues at physical, emotional or physiological level that resulted in such offence. Suicide notes usually contain sentences related to the act of killing oneself and the techniques adopted for suicide. Some suicidal letters also contain the names of the people whose actions are responsible for their act of suicide.
4. Death row statements are the type of forensic texts in which a person who is accused of a

crime say a few words before his execution. Through the death row statements, the criminal may accept or deny the commitment of the particular crime for which he/she is going to be executed. The statement may leave an impression that the offender is not guilty of the crime.

2.3 The Written Language of Law

The term written language of law covers a multitude of legal texts produced in legal settings by legal experts. The texts span from power of attorney contracts, wills and academic writing to the genre of police statements, witness' statements, briefs, statutes, legislation and judicial writings. Through the written language of the law, laws are designed and statutes, constitutions and other private legal documents come into existence. Kirby (2007) explains that law has a significant role in reinforcing communication between nation and people that is mainly expressed through legal language and legal texts. Tiersma (1999) analyzed legal texts through the examination of the recurrent features of various text types, like contracts, wills, and codes of law and within the context of broader studies on specialized language. Malay (1994) argues that legal text has its own characteristic flavor and each differs according to the situation in which it is used. Coulthard (2010) states that legal text can also be for informative purposes as in some legal scholarly works and commentaries, legal advice, correspondence between lawyers and clients, etc.

Legal texts are designed especially for the imposition of rights and obligations on the people. They contain certain policies that the officials and lay persons have to follow according to the laws of the country. They serve a specific function in a particular context; therefore, understood and interpreted in terms of the context in which they are produced. So, the meanings of each legal text differ from the other depending upon the message that the text is trying to communicate. Kurzon's (1984) study on the thematic progression of five British legal texts such as a will, a deed, a contract, a court order, and a statute reveals that these texts have an identifiable thematic structure which predominantly involves the hyper-theme of the particular text which is derived from two sources: the set of expectations produced by the specific genre of text and the title of the text.

2.4 First Information Reports

Crime is a widely known phenomenon and different countries have set up different agencies to cope with it. In Pakistan, police have the authority to conduct criminal investigation at different levels. The investigation of crime begins after someone informs the police about a cognizable offence. It may be the victim or witness of the crime. After receiving the information of the offence it's the duty of Police officer to record the written statement in the form of FIR commonly known as First Information Report. First Information Report is a specialized report that is registered first at a point in time. It is a written document that records information regarding the events of crime setting the crime investigation system in motion. FIR plays a vital role especially in criminal cases because it is the first account of events recorded by the police officers without fabrication. According to the law of Pakistan, FIR is a valuable document mostly in criminal cases because it provides clues that help in determining the truth of the alleged crime and create a firm base for the case. Linell and Johnson (1991) state that the police perspective is the version of events that is written up in a statement or report, and thus becomes an arena for the authorization of one version of suspect's alleged criminal conduct.

While preparing FIR police officers use their own unique and distinctive style, and thus use forms that do not provide too much information, lacking in detailed view of events and history of the past events. The aim to use such forms is to avoid unambiguity and bring precision. Hall (2008, pp. 67-68) claims that "the language used by police in the execution of their duties[...] can be thought of not just as a set of clichés, formulas and boilerplate, but rather as the particular set of them perceived to be appropriate to police work as a context of use by the officers who carry out that police work". The language of police is mostly characterized with the asymmetry of power. Police officials manipulate language in the process of recording the spoken utterances and converting them into written statements. Linell and Johnson (1991) argue that the police reports written by the police officers to be presented to the Swedish courts have police influence, and the influence of suspect was very limited in the police reports. Rock (2001) identifies three stages from interview to statement in which first is witness monologue. The second stage began with the question and answer sequence with suspects and witnesses, and in the final stage, there is a production of written version of events in the form of First Information Report. He believes that

the production of written statements from spoken interaction entails a plenty of transformation and omission. Komter (2006, p. 196) defines this process as ‘a chain of events where encounters of spoken interaction are “wedged in” and informed by written documents, and where written documents are treated as the official basis for decision making on the assumption that they “represent” the spoken interaction’. Linell and Jonsson (1991) compare the oral and written version of story told by the suspect and found substantial differences between spoken and written forms prepared by the police officers. Gibbons (1996) and Coulthard (1996 & 2002) examine cases where formal written records were produced of police/suspect interviews by the interviewers themselves, which are shown to be poor representations of the interaction which actually took place.

2.5 Court Reports

In the courtroom, written transcripts of each and every word uttered by the suspects, witnesses, lawyers and jury prepared by the court reporters or stenographers in written or printed form are known as court reports or court transcripts. The main purpose of the court reports is to record the spoken discourse in the form of written texts. Court reporters rely upon the detailed view of evidences, tape recordings, previous case holdings, laws and statutes to prepare these reports. Reporters use abbreviations to make a written record to everything said by the audience in the courtroom as soon as possible. Walker (1990), an ex-court reporter, has highlighted problems with the process of producing contemporaneous verbatim transcripts of courtroom proceedings. He identified “the differences that interface between two distinct media of spoken and written communication in court. He believed that the difference lies in the linearity of written communication versus non-orderliness of spoken communication and the grammatical features of written communication versus the presence of non-verbal features in spoken communication” (pp. 214-221).

Gibbons (2003, p. 27) describes the difficult representational choices facing those transcribing spoken data for use in legal contexts, highlighting the many inadequacies in the current practice and the potential seriousness of the consequences. Walker (1990) argues that court reporter makes conscious changes in the language of the participants in preparing the court reports

involving the correction of inaccurate grammar, elimination of false starts, syntactic rearrangements and restoration of dialectal features into standardized forms. The extent to which court reporters smoothen the language of the speakers depends on the type of speaker whose language is transcribed. The language of legal professional is corrected more often as these professionals are expected to speak better than ordinary lay participants (Heffer 2005; Walker, 1990).

2.6 Literature on FIRs and Court Reports

In recent years, forensic linguists have gained attention of a number of scholars, researchers and linguists. Much literature related to the language used in legal texts and legal processes have been reported. These include research on the forensic texts of suicide letters, threat notes, wills, contracts and legal processes of cross-examination, jury instruction, witness examination and police testimonies. Police officers use specific language to elicit responses from people involved in criminal events and converted them into a written document to be presented to the court for further enquiry. Some recent studies were carried out by the researchers which are as follows:

Rodrigue S.M, Garcia L.A, Ramos M.F.H, Martins, Carodo and Almeida, S (2018) conducted a research on police reports of rape cases in Belem located in Brazil. The aim of the study was to evaluate the flux of conversion of police reports into police investigation and lawsuits. The data for the reports was collected from Assistant Public Secretary of Para and Court of Justice of State of Para. The study focuses on demonstrating the number of rape cases and investigation of police reports. The results of the reports showed that 67% reports for such cases were registered and 92% registered reports were converted into police investigation.

Bryman Gunilla and Bryman Ylva (2018) examined the writing techniques in police interview reports. The aim of the study was to explore that how the police officers convert the oral interviews in the narratives in direct and indirect reported speech by enclosing words in quotation marks. The data contains 800 texts of police reports on domestic violence collected from five different police stations in Sweden. Theoretical perspectives used for the study were critical discourse analysis, polyvocality and reportative evidentiality. The results showed that it was

difficult to determine that words enclosed in quotation marks present the verbatim quotes or not. Another finding showed that police officers were inconsistent in documenting the utterances. The final analysis showed that the process to obtain the original structure of narrative from written legal report was not possible.

Another research was conducted by Vinice Maria (2018) on the police reports in Davao region, Philippines. The corpora of the study contain 30 police reports from different investigative sections related to murder, theft, stabbing and drugs. The method adopted for the study was qualitative content analysis. The study aimed at determining the linguistic features and organizational structure of police reports. The results of the research showed that police reports contain syntactic, lexical and cohesive linguistic devices. The study also revealed the presence of different moves that form the overall structure of these reports.

The research carried out by Paul Svongoro, Josephat Mutangadura, Lameck Gonzo & George Mavunga (2012) analyzed courtroom discourse in the Zimbabwean context in alleged cases. The research focused upon language used by lay persons and court officials in the courtroom. The approach used for the study was multi-faceted analytical approach in which critical discourse analysis, conversational analysis and text analysis were used. The data used for the research were court transcripts of legal proceedings of Mutare Magistrate courts from November 2006 to March 2007. The findings of the research showed that the discourse used by both lay persons and court officials in alleged rape cases showed a significant difference in register, euphemism, legal jargon and syntactic complexity. The research also showed that some linguistic features used by the participants of the courts only have legal function while others have socio-cultural functions. The results of the study also showed some practical implications including the need for training of the court officials to carefully use the language in alleged rape cases.

The work of David, Saeipoor and Ali (2016) emphasized court reports of rape cases in Malaysia from linguistic perspective. The aim of the study was to identify judgment reports of rape cases as a genre and to identify the moves. The data contains the corpus of 242 Malaysian reports related to the rape cases from different criminal courts in East and West Malaysia. The method for data collection was LexisNexis database including the Hulsbury's law of Malaysia, Malaysian precedents and forms and Aktins Court Forms Malaysia. The cases were analyzed

through Bhatia model of genre analysis and rhetorical structures. The results showed that moves and sub-moves were similar in the cases studied. The analysis of the reports showed the tendency of the judges in both cases which move towards pathos emphasizing emotional aspects, raising the sympathy of audiences to approve the judgment.

Another study on transcripts of court proceedings was carried out by Catoto Sabang in 2017. The aim of the study was to identify different types of questions, responses and violation in different cases. The study employed forensic linguistic analysis to determine the textual structure of court transcripts. The sample utilized for the research was 30 stenographers' transcripts. The findings of the research showed that the multiple questions were used such as yes/no, probing questions, open questions and unproductive and poor questions. The results also showed that all the maxims were violated during the proceedings.

Ceballos. T, Crystal and Sosas V. Rowena (2018) carried out a research on the violation of maxims in Philippine court proceedings using forensic linguistic analysis. The method adopted for the study was qualitative method. Twenty transcripts of criminal cases from the Regional Trial Court of Kidapawan City, Philippines was used as a corpus in the study. The findings of the research showed that all the four maxims quality, quantity, relation and manner were violated during the court trials. Violation of maxim of quantity occur when witnesses provide more than enough information. Maxim of quality is violated by the responses of uncertainty by witnesses. Maxim of manner and relation are violated when witnesses provide irrelevant answers or answer vaguely. The findings showed that violation of maxims resulted in misunderstandings that further cause long drawn cross-examination.

A few research works on FIRs and court reports are also done in Pakistan such as Sajid Ahmed and Kamran Muhammad's (2016) work on First Information Reports on violence in Peshawar. The data was collected from 5 police stations of Peshawar including Gulbahar, Faqirabad, Yakkatoot, Mathra and Town containing 1421 FIRs over a period of 3 months. The findings reveal that drug crimes and murder occur in high frequency in these areas than other crimes. Ahmed Ayaz, Saleem Muhammad and Hassan Sana (2019) study the verdicts of Supreme Court of Pakistan through stylistic analysis. Data for the study comprised published texts of

Supreme Court of Pakistan regarding Constitutional Petition No. 56 of 2003 and 112 of 2012. The results of the research showed that stylistic features of verdicts follow legal discourse conventions such as abundance of contracted forms, peculiar use of geographical features, indigenous font, abbreviations and capitalization.

The studies mentioned above focused upon patterns of language used in the legal texts of police reports, verdicts, judicial decisions, appeal cases and court transcripts in the West. However, little effort is made to determine the legal genre of these reports in the Pakistani context. So, the main aim of the current research is to disclose the legal genre of criminal investigation system in Pakistan through the exploration of textual, syntactic and rhetorical patterns of the legal texts of FIRs and court Reports. The research also seeks to identify the similarities and differences among the generic and linguistic structure of FIRs and court reports to determine the representation of events in these reports.

2.7 Genre Theory

During a past few years, the concept of genre is defined differently by different scholars. Swales (1990, p. 58) defined genre as “a genre comprises a class of communicative events, the members of which share some set of communicative purposes”. These purposes are recognized by the expert members of the parent discourse community, and thereby constitute the rationale for the genre. In addition to the communicative purpose, genre exhibit various similarities in terms of structure, style, content and intended audience. Swales theory of genre provide a basis for Bhatia’s (1993) work of genre analysis who found that structural patterns of genre helps in determining the communicative purpose of text along with the cognitive structuring related to move structural analysis of discourse community. Bhatia (1993, p. 23) elaborates genre theory as “Genre essentially refers to language use in a conventionalized communicative setting, in order to give expression to a specific set of communicative goals of a disciplinary or social institution, which gives rise to stable structural forms by imposing constraints on the use of lexico-grammatical as well as discorsal resources”. Another aspect of genre theory was given by Berkenkotter and Huckin (1995) who believed that genres are rhetorical structures that differ according to the situation of their use, so a genre can be best described as a form of situated cognition, embedded

in disciplinary cultures. Bazerman (1994, p. 97) proposes the concept of systems of genres, which refer to all “the interrelated genres that interact with each other in specific settings”. Martin (1993) defined genre as a staged, goal-oriented, social process having a social purpose. Genre can be both spoken and written. A spoken genre involves classroom discourse, job interviews or a film while written genre involves research articles, business letters and contracts. A genre is embedded in a system that could not work individually but as a set of interrelated activities within the system, each having its own distinct style. For example, newspaper writing as a genre contains news, editorials and sport section as its sub-genres, while the genre of academic writing contains academic discourse like story writing, essays writing, poems and prose as its sub-genres differing in overall style and structure.

2.8 Legal Genre

The term legal genre contains a network of interrelated sub-genres having specialized communicative purposes in the specialized contexts. The sub-genres might be oral or written depending on the context in which they are used comprising the lawyer and client discourse, police interviews, legislative writings, contracts, briefs pleading and many more. What is common in these genre is their sharing of a unique and distinctive style completely different from the ordinary language that makes it difficult to be understood by lay participants. The legal experts may use the same language at the level of register but as the context changes, differences are also observed at the level of speaking and writing. The professional experts may also switch to different patterns of language with different audience, for example a lawyer may use different language with the client while the language used by same lawyer would be different in the court using high degree of formality and colloquial expression. The two important sub-genres working under the legal genre are police genre and courtroom genre.

2.9 Police Genre

Police interviews with the suspects and witnesses, interrogation session containing question answer sequences and preparation of final written reports to be submitted to the court are significant sites of investigation such as police genre. Police interviews are primary events of investigation with the goal of interviewing the suspects, accused and witnesses for obtaining

relevant information regarding the event of crime. Police interviews begin with the monologue where the suspects and witnesses narrate the event in their own words. After the narration of event, the discourse may take the form of a dialogue. The dialogic session involves question answers sequences between the police officers and the participants. Police officers may ask a series of questions related to the time and place of occurrence and the relationship of the witnesses or accused to the victim or deceased to know minute details about the intuition behind the crime. In some cases, where participants are not willing to narrate the story of the event, police investigation begins with the officers asking questions and the participants providing answers to the questions. Police Officers may also ask so and preface questions to avoid uncertainty in the responses of the participants. Gibbons (2003, p. 143) talks about the police interview genre as having a number of stages, and notes that the genre has within it as an “underlying narrative structure”. Johnson (2002) investigated so-prefaced and and-prefaced questions in police interviews and found that so-prefaced questions are used to construct evidential discourse and to evaluate the previous utterances produced by the interviewee. Police interviews also contain information of acceptance and denial, where the participants are given the opportunity to accept a statement or to deny it. Another strategy used by the police officers is repeating questions. A police officer may ask a few questions repeatedly in direct or indirect forms to get accurate and unambiguous answer from their suspects, accused and witnesses. The third phase of police genre involves the transformation of oral interviews into written reports. The oral discourse between police officers and their participants can be recorded in the form of audio-recording or a written statement. Written statements have more evidential values as compared to audio-recordings, so in most cases oral interviews are converted into written statements that can serve as an important part of evidence in the court. In the process of transformation of events in written reports, police officers may misuse the language to create their own version of facts. The written text is influenced by a number of factors involving the authoritative style of police officers and distinctive way of using language common to the legal scenario. The factors may solely change the meanings of whole story to the extent that something new is created out of participant’s language. Watson (1976) notes that Police interviewing practice focuses on how the reality is constructed through social control in the interview and within the context.

2.10 Courtroom Genre

Courtroom genre has a heterogeneous nature and it is defined differently by different linguists and scholars. Gibbons (2003, p. 131) considers courtroom genres in terms of “nesting” of generic structures. Hefer (2005) believes that courtroom genres are of three types that are -- procedural, adversarial, and adjudicative genres, where procedural genres emphasize the importance of formalized conventions. Adjudicative genres are associated with the framing of closing speeches and adversarial genres deal with the outcome of the trial. So, courtroom genre is a blend of events occurring in the courtroom settings. Courtroom genre basically has two modes: in the first mode the events of crime is narrated and in the second mode the overall structure of case is described. The narrative mode deals with opening statements, examination and cross-examination and closing statements. The other mode deals with the selection of jury, calling of the witnesses and suspects and their swearing in and finally passing the final judgment on the basis of evidences and sentencing. The opening statements begin with the narration of whole incident of the crime, how the crime was committed and the reason behind it and the people who are accused of crime. The prosecution and the defense lawyers create their own version of reality in the opening statements that is in the favor of their own client. The next stage is the session of answer and questions. The defense lawyer usually asks questions that are based upon the clear cut picture of facts to bring ease to its client, while the prosecution lawyer tries to pose such questions that have negative impact on the character of a person and narrate the story the other way round. Solan, L. & Tiersma (2005) believe that lawyers in the courtroom use linguistic tactics to put the blame onto the victim and use ambiguous phrases to get certain type of responses from people. The examination and cross examination by the friendly and opposing lawyer came to an end through the closing speeches. Closing speeches are the evaluative statements made by lawyers based on the evidences and witnesses’ statements to find out the truth of criminal event after which the final judgment is passed. The paradigmatic mode, on the other hand, begins with the selection of jury. After the selection of jury, courts follow the same procedure that is calling in the names of the suspects and witnesses and swearing in by the witnesses then after examination, cross-examination and re-examination there is a phase of dismissal by the judge ending in deliberation, final judgment and sentencing. Witnesses in the courtroom belong to various fields, various professions and various ages. Each witness serves a specific goal in the courtroom depending upon its importance

given to the witnesses. Witnesses in the courtroom might involve police officers, medical specialist such as a doctor and the lay participants. Lay participants may face difficulties while representing themselves in courts confronting serious challenges in answering the questions. The victims of the unfair questioning are mostly children and vulnerable victims. Brennan's (1994a, b) research into children's experience in Australian courtrooms suggests that children giving evidence in abuse cases are 'doubly abused' by hostile questioning.

2.11 Generic Model for Academic and Professional Setting

Various models have been discussed for genre analysis in academic research and professional settings. A well-known model for studying genre of the texts in different environments was proposed by Swales. Swales (1981b, 1985a and 1990) characterizes genre as a communicative event having a set of communicative purposes that are identified by the members of academic and professional settings in which it occurs regularly.

In 1990, academic discourse as a genre was studied by John Swales with the particular emphasis on the introductions of research articles belonging to the field of English, health sciences and other social sciences. He explored that the research articles of different disciplines follow the same move structure including introducing the topic, describing the previous literature on the area, explaining the research gap and explaining the purpose of the present research. In 1990, Swales made a few modifications in his current model and transformed it into a new model that came to be known as *Create a Research Space (CARS)* following three basic moves that were establishing a territory, establishing a niche and occupying a niche. In the first step, the research topic is introduced along with problem statement, background of the study and the previous researches on the current area of study. The second move deals with the identification of the gaps in the previous researches that the present research tends to counter. The final move deals with the organizational structure of the present research and the contributions made by the present study to the already existing knowledge on the current area of study.

Drawing on Swales work, Bhatia in 1993 proposed a model for genre analysis in the professional settings such as business setting and legal settings. In business setting, he analyzed

the overall structure of sales promotional letters. In business letters, there are seven basic moves. The first move is establishing credentials, where the customers are influenced to buy the product by showing the reputation of the company. The second move is introducing the product in which the relevant details about the product are given. The third move deals with offering incentives where the writer tries to make an attempt to impress the readers by providing discount. The fourth move in the business promotion letter is enclosing document in the form of leaflets, brochures and pamphlets. The fifth move is soliciting response in which customers are encouraged to respond. The next move is using pressure tactics that deal with a benefit that the customer would get in buying the product before the deadline. The final move is ending politely, where the letters end with polite expressions creating a friendly relationship between writers and customers.

Bhatia, while analyzing the legal cases, found that they contain four move structures. First is identifying the case, and in this move, legal cases are identified as belonging to the genre of the professional discourse community. The second move begins with establishing the facts about the case in which relevant details about the events are given. The third move in legal cases is arguing the case. This move is divided into further sub-moves. There are basically three sub-moves in this move that are giving the history of the case, presenting arguments and the final move is pronouncing the judgment. The move begins with giving the description of history of the case and then the arguments are made by lawyers in the form of narration of events and question answers and then arguments are presented by the court drawing on the arguments of the parties. In this step, the court also refers back to the previous cases of the same nature, evidences and testimonies of the witnesses to reach a particular conclusion. The final move is pronouncing judgment where the court narrates the facts of events and refer to the ocular, circumstantial and medical evidences to reach the final judgment.

2.12 Model Used for the Current Research

Drawing on Swale's theory, Vijay Bhatia in 1993 proposed a seven step model to carry out a broad investigation of features of genre. The primary goal for such proposal was to examine the purpose, characteristics and background of a particular genre in question. The seven step model

can be used to unveil the important characteristics of any unfamiliar genre. The steps of the seven step model of genre analysis proposed by Bhatia are as follows.

The first step deals with placing the genre in situational context including the internal clues that are provided in the text as well as the writer's previous experience and knowledge regarding the particular area of study. Internal clues are ones that are present within the text and help in determining what the text intends to say. The previous experiences are gained through association with the professionals belonging to that area of study and contact with the similar texts. Background knowledge, on the other hand, is achieved through training within the specialist community. The next step deals with surveying the already existing works on the present area of studies involving linguistic analysis of the genre, the relationship of the genre with the other genres surrounding it, theories and methods applied to explore the genre in question along with the history and goals of genre.

In refining the contextual analysis, we identify the speaker and writer of the text, relationship between speaker and audience, their goals, socio-cultural, historical and occupational background of the discourse community, the network of texts surrounding the particular genre, linguistic traditions and the reality text represents. In selecting the corpus, the type and size of the text, sub-genres working around the genre and criteria of the text are determined. Bhatia (1993) stated that the genre text before defining the corpus must clearly define the criteria of whether the text belongs to a specific genre or not.

Institutional context is a system or methodology that contains the rules that govern the genre. The rules may be social, cultural or professional. This step also looks at the organizational context of the genre text that helps in the construction of genre. The level of linguistic analysis is further divided into three sub-steps, i.e. lexico-grammatical analysis, text patterning and structural interpretation of genre where first sub-step deals with the surface level utterances and communicative purpose of genre, second sub-step determines how the professional community uses the language in unique ways. Each genre has its own text patterning examining the ways in which experts use language in distinct manner. Last sub-level deals with the structural organization of the text genre. The structure of the text describes the preferred ways in which the spoken and written discourse of the genre is constituted. It also explains the message that the particular genre wants to convey.

The final step in the seven step model of genre analysis is to consult the professionals of the related field. Sometimes, the researcher may find ambiguity in his findings and the advice of the expert may help him in clarifying his misunderstandings. The researchers may also seek the advice of the professionals as they are having difficulty in understanding the technical language associated with that profession helping them in avoiding confusion for reaching at a final conclusion.

2.13 Communicative Purpose of Genre

The seven step model proposed by Bhatia helps in determining the surface structure of the genre emphasizing the lexical and syntactic properties of the text as well as internal structure within it. Internal structure refers to the group of items that bind together a particular genre in a format distinct from the other genres. The internal structure aids in exploring the internal construction of the text and relationship between different parts of the text that makes it a coherent text. The internal structure of the text in turn is dependent upon the communicative purpose of the text that distinguishes it from the other texts of the similar genre. Legal genre as a distinct and complex genre contains texts that are entirely different from ordinary texts. They are mostly known for their obscure terms, perplexed expressions and repeated archaism. The use of unique style and format refers to the fact that the language is especially designed for the specialist community and to keep the lay participants at a respectable distance. The legal texts are written in a way they are in order to serve the communicative purpose that they are intended to communicate. Gracia (1995, p. 89) notes that “the primary function of legal texts is to formulate, preserve, clarify and implement the rules according to which relations among members of society are to be regulated”. Sarcevic (2000) puts forward the claim that it is the function of legal texts that make them special. The texts found in the legal genre are contracts, wills, pleadings, briefs, case holdings, legislature, court transcripts, etc. Although all of these texts belong to the genre of legal discourse, yet they differ in their internal structure based upon the function they serve in that genre.

Contracts are informal and can be spoken or written depending upon the seriousness of the matter. The internal structure of contracts contains some terms and conditions to be signed by both parties and a time period within which the contract would come to an end. Contracts are less formal

as compared to wills because the communicative purpose of the contract is an agreement to be finished within the allocated time period known by both parties. Wills, on the other hand, are highly formal and confidential documents that contain a formal beginning and end. They have a strict and rigid structural format and are signed in the presence of two witnesses by the testator. They are mostly written in the form of legislative terms to be read out by the lawyer about who could get the possession of the property after the testator's death. Legislative writing is another official document characterized by its impersonal style and tortuous syntax. There are basically four steps that form the internal structure of the legislative writing. First is the description of the case involving the events through which the facts of the case are being described, the people involved or prohibited in the provision, the people who can perform the action and are not allowed to do any action and finally the conditions of the provision under which the action can be done appropriately.

The communicative purpose of legislative writing is of regulation and control. These writings contain rules that are imposed on the people. The legal drafters design the legislative writings in such a way that all the rights and obligations that are granted or prohibited can be understood by the lay person. For this purpose, they ensure unambiguity, preciseness in the legislative writing. Legislative writing shows significant differences with ordinary writings because in other writings the writings are meant for a particular person while in legislative writings the provisions are for the common people, but they are read by the judges and the lawyers. In this way, the legal writings within the same genre differ in their composition based on the function that they are intended to serve in a particular setting.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the methodology adopted to carry out the present research. Leedy and Ormrod (2001) defined research methodology as the fundamental approach adopted by the research scholar in order to carry out the research. Methodology is the basic pillar on which the whole research is based. It helps in determining the methods, techniques or practices that could be used to unveil a specific research problem or issue. The methodology opted in the current thesis is appropriate to answer the research questions raised in chapter 1. The thesis aims to bring an understanding of the generic structures used in the FIRs and court reports along with the similarities and differences in the textual features of these reports. Theoretical framework of generic analysis is chosen to gain a better understanding of the patterns of linguistic features of both the reports. The approach used for analyzing the data is qualitative in nature. Qualitative analysis provides us the minute details about the characteristics of specific text type at micro level. This chapter is divided into many sections. The first section contains information related to research design used in the following research. The research design comprises the research approach opted for the current research, the method adopted for carrying out the research, the collection of data including the selection of reports, the details of the respective departments from where these reports have been collected and the sampling technique through which a representative sample has been taken and the size of the sample. The second part includes the theoretical framework selected for transcribing and analyzing the data in accordance with the objectives of the research.

3.1 Research Design

Research design is the basic layout of the research that defines the framework adopted for the research to achieve the objectives of the research. It refers to the approach and techniques adopted to answer the research issue in question. Research design contains different elements combined together regarding the choice of the method appropriate for research, the collection of

data, sampling techniques and theoretical framework adopted to address the specific research problem. Research design is the basic plot or ground plan of the research that determine the position that the researcher will hold at the conclusion of the research. The ground plan of the research assists the researcher to work towards the ultimate goal of the research. The research design is influenced by a number of factors regarding the questions to be answered, nature of research, availability of time and budget of the researcher. In accordance with the objectives of research, the research design that suits the current thesis comprises approach, method, data collection, sampling technique and theoretical framework.

3.2 Approach

The approach opted for the current research is qualitative paradigm with the aim of attaining the research objectives. The main purpose of the research is to carry out an in-depth investigation of legal genre. The qualitative approach is associated with the discovery of in-depth matters gained by the real experiences of the researcher in natural setting. It is helpful in answering the questions of what and why. Qualitative approach is used to interpret meanings, thoughts, ideas, experiences, meanings and attributes of the social reality. Qualitative research is more flexible as compared to quantitative research providing a detailed amount of information. The data that is produced using qualitative research is mostly descriptive. Qualitative research is based upon inductive reasoning. It focuses on the researcher's observations to answer the complex questions posed in the research scenario. As legal genre is an emerging field, qualitative paradigm is especially chosen for the current research because it provides a detailed overview of high quality information regarding the research issues in question, and thus allowing the researcher to collect minute details on the characteristics of the specific text type in specific setting.

3.3 Research Method

The research method used for the current research is exploratory. Exploratory research aids in exploring the underlying issues that are responsible for the problem. It helps in gaining a better understanding of thoughts and ideas and dives deeper into the problem. Another reason for the selection of exploratory method in the current research is that it helped the researcher in using her own experience and perception to collect minute details about the target population. It provides

insights into the research issues before inferring the results. It is also known for its flexibility and creativity which means that it can allow deep rooted investigation of the problem. We can say that exploratory research is an important tool of the researcher that aids in identifying the main issues of the research. In the exploratory research, researchers can control the structure and mold it according to the nature of the research. Exploratory research allowed the researcher to explore the structural and textual patterns visible in FIRs and Court reports to identify the similarities and differences in the linguistic choices made by the police officers and the court reporters on the whole.

3.4 Collection of the Data

To collect the required data, case files of murder cases containing first information reports and court reports are selected. For this purpose, an application was written to the respected lawyer who is a close friend of my husband. The lawyer interviewed the researcher about the aim of collecting the reports. I ensured that the names of the deceased and murderers and the place of murder would be kept confidential and changed to protect the identity of the people. After ensuring the motive behind the collection of case files, the permission for the collection of reports was granted in the form of approval letter. The case files of murder cases from January 2009 to January 2011 are taken for the research. After getting the reports, the researcher gets it photo-copied to carry out further analysis.

3.5 Sampling

The data comprises case reports of murder cases filed from 2009 to 2011. In the process of analyzing the case files of murder cases, FIRs and court reports were examined separately to investigate the linguistic choices made by police officers and court reporters. Along with the textual patterns the move structure analysis of these reports is also carried out. The researcher prefers to choose purposive sampling in order to achieve the objectives of the study. Purposive sampling helps the researcher to choose a representative sample from the target population of legal genre to explore the issues related to the narration of events in First Information Reports and court reports written by two different professional experts. A small sample of 16 case files of murder containing 16 FIRs and 16 court reports lodged from January 2009 to January 2011 are included

in the study. The sample contains some cases related to female murder and some cases of male murder. All the data is anonymized so that the identity of the participants, towns, places, police stations and other relevant details are kept hidden. The names of the participants, towns and places are replaced by ACCUSED NAME, POLICE STATION NAME, WITNESS NAME, AREA NAME, and OFFICER NAME, etc. Thematic analysis is then used to explore identical and contrastive features in reporting the events of murder cases in FIRs and court reports.

Table 1: Nature of the Sample

S. No	Criteria	Description
1.	Genre	Legal genre
2.	Sub-genres working around the legal genre	Police genre and courtroom genre are sub-genres working around legal genre
3.	Purpose and content	To explore generic and linguistic structure of language in First Information Reports and court reports
4.	Type of texts	First Information Report and Court reports
5.	Time Span	2009-2011
6.	Number of texts	32
7.	Language of texts	FIRs are in Urdu language that are then translated into English, while court reports are in English language
7.	Style of texts	Formulaic language, convoluted syntax, complex paragraphs, technical jargon, use of doublets and triplets
8.	Total number of words in FIRs	11,648
9.	Total number of words in court reports	99,540
10.	Total words in FIRs and court reports	111,188

3.6 Theoretical Framework

Theoretical framework is defined as the basic structure containing a theory or a set of concepts which act as a building block of the research. Theoretical framework has the ability to define key concepts, express the relation between different parts of the research and describe the techniques and models suitable for solving the research issues.

Legal genre containing oral and written discourse has recently focused on the attention of many law students, scholars and linguists. In the field of linguistics, many theories have been applied to study the complex relationship between language and the law, i.e., discourse analysis, critical discourse analysis, semantic analysis, rhetoric analysis etc. Keeping in view the research problem under study, the theoretical framework selected for the current study is genre analysis. Genre analysis helps in disclosing the hidden strategies behind different patterns of language, so genre analysis is utilized in the current research to unveil the patterns of language in the professional genre of First Information Reports and court reports of murder cases. The generic model applied in the present research is seven step model of genre analysis designed by Swales (1990) and utilized by Bhatia (1993). Bhatia (1992) asserted that Swales definition of genre offers a good fusion of linguistic and sociological factors although psychological factors are underplayed that makes it a static concept. He puts forward the theory of Swales that genre is characterized by the communicative purpose. Bhatia proposes a seven step model for genre analysis of any text type that helps in determining the features of the text that in turn aids in gaining knowledge about the genre of the text.

3.7 Seven Step Model of Genre Analysis

1. Placing the Given Genre Text in Situational Context

The first step to identify any text is to place it in the situational context that depends upon three factors. First, the past experience of the researcher that whether he/she has come across such type of text before. Second, the internal clues that have the hidden hints in the text. Third the

encyclopedic knowledge of the researcher that is the contact of the researcher with the professional community.

2. Surveying the Existing Literature

In surveying the existing literature, the researcher must ponder upon the information related to the linguistic analysis of the genre, the methods, theories and the techniques relevant for the genre analysis and the similar genres that revolve around the specific genre. It also includes the social structure of the professional community, the history related to the genre, the discourse community and the goals and beliefs of the people belonging to the genre in question.

3. Refining the Situational Analysis

According to Bhatia, the considerations to be made in this step are to determine the speaker and the reader of the text, the relationship between the writer and the reader of the text, the basic goal of the text, social, cultural, historical and occupational background of discourse community along with the type of interrelated texts that surround the particular text.

4. Selecting Corpus

According to Bhatia, the identification of the exact type of corpus depends upon the knowledge of the genre that is being used and then it should be distinguished from the other genres of the similar type. The communicative purpose and the characteristics of the text helps in deciding the genre of the text. The selection of the corpus determines that how much and what type of text is selected for further investigation.

5. Studying the Institutional Context

This level contains institutionalized context that involves a system of social, cultural and linguistic rules used by the people in that particular genre.

6. Levels of Linguistic Analysis

The level of linguistic analysis is further sub-divided into three categories. The first level deals with the analysis of vocabulary and grammatical construction of the particular genre. The second level contains the information regarding the use of the language in specific ways by the professionals. The third level describes the underlying strategies on which the whole text is built and the intuition of the writer behind writing the text.

7. Specialist Information

In order to verify the results of the genre analysis, the researcher usually seeks helps from the practitioners of the disciplinary culture where the text is being used. It helps in bringing accuracy in the findings of researcher.

Data Analysis Procedures

After the selection of research approach and theory, the data is analyzed qualitatively according to Bhatia's seven step model of genre analysis to interpret the lexico-grammatical, structural and cognitive features of language in the corpus of FIRs and court reports. The analysis also helps in exploring the similarities and differences between the generic and linguistic features used by two legal experts. A linguistic and generic study is carried out, the reports are interpreted according to seven basic steps of the model and results are analyzed.

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

This chapter contains analysis of forensic texts of FIRs and court reports of murder cases included in appendix 1-3. First Information reports are the forensic texts prepared on the commission of a cognizable crime. As soon as the information regarding the crime has been received, formal investigation takes place. The foundation of investigation is the conversion of oral narrative of events into a written account in the form of a report that comes to be known as First Information report. After FIR has been lodged and a final report has been prepared against the crime, the case is forwarded to the courtroom. In the courtroom, a detailed investigation of the criminal activity takes place that is recorded in the form of court reports by court stenographers.

The analysis is carried out according to Vijay Bhatia's seven step model of genre analysis that is discussed in chapter 3. According to Swales (1990), genres are the class of communicative events that have a communicative purpose. Vijay Bhatia (1993) takes the concept of genre analysis from the superficial concept of register to a more detailed analysis of linguistic and socio-cultural factors. According to him, genre analysis is a multi-disciplinary activity that determines particular text type and help the individual to reproduce it with choice of vocabulary and grammar. For this purpose, he proposed a seven step model for analyzing the unfamiliar genres that could be applied to any genre whose category is still unknown. So, the study has employed Bhatia's seven step model of genre analysis to determine the nature of genre in question.

In this chapter, seven step model of genre analysis from section 3.7 is applied on the texts of FIRs and court reports to determine the linguistic and generic features of the particular genre as elaborately as possible. All the texts are analyzed according to each step of theoretical model presented in the chapter 3. The analysis concentrates on analyzing the texts in terms of text internal investigation and text external investigation. First of all, socio-cultural aspects of genre are determined through external genre analysis. In the second step, internal text analysis is carried out where lexical and grammatical features of the reports are analyzed as a main working model each

text is analyzed separately to ensure thoroughness in the analysis. Hence, each step of the model is connected to the equivalent step of theory.

4.1 External Features of Genre in FIRs and Court Reports

4.1.1 Placing the Text in Situational Context

Looking through the forensic texts of first information reports and court reports, it makes it clear that they belong to the legal genre. The presence of archaic expression, technical language and complex sentences in FIRs and court reports help the reader to understand the underlying structure of the text to interpret the overall meaning of the reports that could be seen in the following texts

“Learned counsel for the accused has argued that the applicant accused is innocent who has been falsely and malafidely involved in the case to widen the reach of net to rope the entire family; that the applicant accused is a mason by profession who was on his job when the alleged occurrence took place and has no concern whatsoever with the commission of the alleged offence; that the applicant accused committed neither any offence nor any case is made out against him”.

ACCUSED NAME, during his ascendance and without first appearing before the investigating-officer, submitted an application to the learned Sessions Judge, Islamabad preying **therein** to direct the investigating-officer to go to Afghanistan for the verification of transfer of dead body to Pakistan. I hereby direct you all to be tried by this court on the above said charges.

Keeping in view the situational context, I found that the forensic texts of FIRs are created and utilized for the purpose of investigation of particular crimes, while court reports are prepared for the purpose of detailed investigation of the criminal activities to make a judgement.

4.1.2 Surveying the Existing Literature

I reviewed many research articles and books among them are: Azher Musarat, Mustafa Sehar and Bhatti Asghar (2019) work on genre analysis of research articles abstracts of literature and linguistics, David, M. K., Saeipoor, N., & Ali, M. (2016) genre and rhetorical analysis of rape

cases, Vijay Bhatia's (1993) *Language Use in Professional Setting are significant*. I utilized Bhatia's seven step model of genre analysis and exploratory research method in my research because Bhatia's model is the best model for characterization of any form of unfamiliar genre and exploratory research helps in determining the underlying linguistic patterns of language. History of legal language can be traced back to Anglo Saxon period, where police interrogative session involves the oral narration of events. Then in the French period, legal language was finally transformed from oral discourse to written documents. The specialist community is police officers and court reporters who prepare FIRs and court reports for the purpose of bringing justice in the society.

4.1.3 Refining the Situational and Contextual Analysis

According to Bhatia (section 3.7) four key considerations must be considered in this step. The first task is to identify the speaker, receiver and their relationship. The texts of first information reports may involve a number of writers as it reaches its final draft. In most cases, the speaker may be the victim, suspect or witness. The writers of the text could be an inspector or assistant sub-inspector. The aim for writing First Information reports would be providing all the minute details of the event in a precise manner for further proceedings. The relationship between the speaker and writer is simply police and suspect relationship. Next aspect is to determine the community in which discourse takes place. The discourse takes place in the legal community of police room and investigation of the particular crime was the event that provide the background for the formation of FIRs. The occupational context in such cases would involve criminals, suspects, witnesses and police officers at one level or the other making the legal system as their socio-cultural context. To identify the linguistic traditions, the language used in the legal texts in general needs to be considered. The sentence structure is usually very complex containing convoluted syntax and technical vocabulary. The presence of legal vocabulary makes the legal texts difficult to comprehend. Then the texts that surrounds the particular text are identified. Identical texts surrounding FIRs are witnesses' statements and final reports prepared by the police officers to be submitted to the court. The final consideration to be made is to determine the subject of the text that would be legal system. Investigation of written legal language of FIR is my topic of interest. Legal texts are created and used by legal experts, so the relationship is described in a way that texts

belong to the legal system and they are needed by the police officers in investigation and legal proceedings.

Court reports are prepared by court stenographers or court reporters. The main goal of the stenographer is to prepare the written draft of all the utterances made in the court. The receivers are lawyers or judges. The relationship between senders and receivers is the professional relationship between the court reporters and the lawyers or judges and the discourse takes place in the courtroom, where court reports are prepared for detailed investigation of crime. The community of lawyers, judges, witnesses and suspects provides the occupational context of this text and the socio-cultural context is the Pakistani legal system. These texts are surrounded by previous case holdings, case briefs and legal statutes. In terms of linguistic traditions, some typical features in these type of texts is the use of doublet and triplets and ordinary words with special meanings and the use of archaic expressions. Finally, the relationship between the text and the reality it represents is considered. The texts are used by the professionals such as lawyers and judges they are also related to the suspects and witnesses in different ways. So, in short we can say that the texts belong to the legal system, and they are needed and used by the people related to the legal system in one way or the other.

4.1.4 Studying the Institutional Context

The aim of the thesis is mainly linguistic so it is not necessary to provide detailed explanation of institutional context. Important consideration of structuring of the legal texts involves paragraph division, underlining, italicization and bold typing to make the texts more coherent and cohesive. Structuring of the court reports involves various sections that are placed one after the other in small bits. This allows the reader to arrive at the concerned information quickly. Other conventions deriving from institutional context would be the ways of using language. In short, the features to focus on are complex and lengthy sentences and formal style that is typically used. Some examples are as follow:

Some examples of bold tying, underlining taken from the sample of court reports are as follows:

“APPEAL U/S 417 (2-A) Cr. P.C. AGAINST THE JUDGEMENT DATED 19.03.11 PASSED BY (JUDGE NAME), LEARNED ADDITIONAL SESSIONS JUDGE -V, WEST, ISLAMABAD, IN CASE FIR NO. 243 DATED 03.06.09 U/Ss 302/148, 149/337f (v) P.P.C. POLICE-STATION TARNOL, ISLAMABAD”

“DEATH SENTENCE IN OFFENCE UNDER SECTION 302 (B) OF PPC AND FINE OF RS. 2,00,000/- AS COMPENSATION UNDER SECTION 511-A CR.P.C IN DEFAULT OF PAYMENT OF FINE TO FURTHER UDERGO FOR SIX MONTHS”

4.1.5 Specialist Information in Genre Analysis

Firstly, I use my own knowledge of language to analyze the text. Secondly, I seek the help of the experts in the translation of FIRs. FIRs contain complex technical legal terms, so I translated the texts of FIRs and seek the advice of the lawyer.

4.2 Internal Features of Genre in FIRs and Court reports

4.2.1 Selecting the Corpus

As already mentioned in section 3.7, Bhatia (1993) argues that the genre text must clearly define the criteria of whether the text belongs to a specific genre or not. In the current study sample was selected beforehand. The purpose and content of my study allows me to decide that the sample selected for the study is relevant for answering the researcher questions posed in chapter 1. The sample selected for the study are 32 forensic texts of first information reports and court reports revolving around murder cases. For the collection of the sample, the time span selected was from January 2009 to January 2011. All the texts included in the sample belong to the genre of report writing. The sub-genre working around the legal genre are police genre and courtroom genre. The criteria applied for deciding the genre is mainly linguistic. In order to belong to the genre of the legal system, the language must be descriptive and formal containing complex grammar and vocabulary. The structure of the text must be systematic in a way that it provides information that is arranged in a logical manner.

4.2.2 Level of Linguistic Analysis

As mentioned in the section 3.7 of chapter 3, the level of linguistic analysis deals with the specific features of language that are predominantly found in that variety of texts. Barber (1962) worked on characteristics of modern science prose to determine the use of various tenses. A similar study is carried out by Gutafsan (1975) on legislative genre regarding the incidence of dependent clauses. However, the present research focuses on the forensic texts of FIRs and court reports to interpret the underlying structure of language in legal genre.

With reference to section 3.7, the level of linguistic analysis is further sub-divided into three types that are the level of analyzing the lexicon, grammatical features, the level of text patterning and the level of structural interpretation. In the first level, first information reports and court reports are analyzed separately to determine the linguistic choices made by the Police officers and court reporters. Other levels are analyzed to determine the similarities and differences in the linguistic and generic structure of FIRs and court reports.

4.3 Analysis of Lexico-Grammatical Features of Reports

To analyze the language choices made by the specialist in FIRs and court reports, the analysis of lexical and grammatical features is carried out. Texts of first information reports and court transcripts are analyzed individually in order to obtain a solid basis for further analysis. Various linguistic devices are employed in the texts of first information reports and court reports to make them clear and accurate. A few texts are quoted from the sample of FIRs and court reports in this section. Example wise analysis of the linguistic devices found in the corpus of FIRs and court reports has been elucidated in Appendix A.

Analysis of FIRs

The analysis of sample FIRs showed that they lack personal pronouns. Lexical items like the names of the complainants, places and objects are repeatedly used to refer back to the individual or object. He, she, him or her are rarely found in these reports. The avoidance of pronouns is evident from the following texts taken from the sample of FIR

“My father 1ST WITNESS NAME, brother 2ND WITNESS NAME, sons DECEASED NAME age 23/24 3RD WITNESS NAME age 18 years 4th WITNESS NAME age 10 years were working on our land located on AREA AND DISTRICT NAME. At 3pm 1ST ACCUSED NAME, 2ND ACCUSED NAME, 3RD 4TH AND 5TH ACCUSED NAMES and Son in law of 5TH ACCUSED NAME whose name is unknown riding on Toyota Hiace C-1371 came there and started laying foundation on our land. We asked them not to do so on which quarrel started. Said 1ST ACCUSED NAME armed with 30 bore pistol, 2ND ACCUSED NAME armed with pickaxe, while the other three were armed with pick axe and sticks. 3RD ACCUSED NAME twisted the hands of my real son DECEASED NAME shouted to fire shot so 1ST ACCUSED NAME fired with pistol 30 bore that hit the chest of my son DECEASED NAME who died on the spot. Nusrat Kala was holding my father WITNESS NAME and ACCUSED NAME strike the pickaxe at his head due to which he was also severely injured.”

Pronominal adverbs found in the corpus of first information reports are very few such as لہذا، جس پر، جس کے بعد، جس کے سبب translated as whereupon, whereof, therefore, thereafter and whereby in legal dictionary. The presence of archaic expressions can be seen in the following texts taken from the sample of FIRs.

Text 1

The investigating officer (OFFICER NAME) got the dead body of deceased identified by the complainant (COMPLAINANT NAME) vide memo Exh.PU,1 **thereafter** the dead body of the deceased was handed over to the complainant (COMPLAINANT NAME). The complainant (COMPLAINANT NAME) informed over the phone that his mother WITNESS NAME also received injury and felt pain in her chest **whereupon** he took his mother for medical examination at HOSPITAL NAME”.

Text 2

1st ACCUSED NAME and his wife 2nd ACCUSED NAME came to our house and called our Brother VICTIM NAME. 1ST ACCUSED told that OTHER ACCUSED PERSONS are in our

house and asked our brother VICTIM NAME to accompany them **whereupon** my brother accompanied them.

While analyzing the corpus of FIRs, the listing of two or more items of similar meaning and character is seen known as *doublets* or *triplets*. Gustafsson (1975) coined the term *doublet* for the first time and it is defined as the sequence of two words that have the same class and they belong to the same level of syntax connected through lexical link. Doublets that are found in the corpus of FIRs are usually nouns.

Table 2: Presence of Doublets in FIRs

No.	Source language of FIR	Target Language
1.	رنج و غصه	Grief and Sorrow
2.	معافی و راضی نامہ	Compromise or Pardon Deed
3.	شور و غل	Hue and Cry
4.	مستغیث و رشتہ دار	Complainant and Relatives
5.	رونا دھونا	Shouting and crying
6.	وارثان و ملزمان	Legal Heirs and Accused
7.	رشتہ دار و کزن	Relatives and Cousins
8.	سنایا و سمجھایا	Read over and Explained
9.	اطلاع دہندہ و مستغیث	Applicant or complainant
10.	نام و سکونت	Name and Residence
11.	حالات و واقعات	Situation or circumstances
12.	اطلاع و استغاثہ	Application or complaint
13.	تاریخ و وقت	Date and Time
14.	فاصلہ و سمت	Distance and Direction
15.	گرد و نواح	Vicinity or Locality

FIRs contain certain technical terms taken from Latin and French languages. Some examples are given in the table below.

Table 3: Technical Terms Found in First Information Reports

Word	Origin	Meaning
Plaintiff	French	A person who complains about an incident
Court	Latin Curia	Formal gathering before the Judge
Defendant	Latin	A person who repels the attack
Constable	French constable	An officer that guards the house
Allegation	Latin	Considering the facts that one wants to prove
Brief	Latin	Something that is small
Abduction	Latin abductionem	The illegal act of taking someone against their will
Forgery	Latin fabricare	False creation of something
Crime	Latin crimenen	Offence made against the law/authority
Murder	German	Killing someone unlawfully
Charge	French	Impose a burden on someone for committing a crime
Pardon	Old French pardonner	To forgive someone for a crime
Testimony	French testimonie	A process in which facts are demonstrated by someone

Formal modes of address are used in the texts of FIRs. The names of respondents, complainants, places and objects are capitalized contributing to the sole function of formality. Formality can be seen in the following examples.

Text 1

“Plaintiff **PLAINTIFF’S NAME** W/o **PLAINTIFF’S HUSBAND NAME** Caste **CASTE NAME** Resident of **AREA AND DISTRICT NAME** aged 55 year states that I am a housewife and my husband **ACCUSED NAME** was a doctor at **HOSPITAL AND DISTRICT NAME**. After retirement, he started working in a clinic at his own house. Our daughter **DECEASED NAME** aged 30 years, married came to our house on 22.01.2011 at 11:30 p.m. for her exam that was going to be held on 23.01. 2011.

Text 2

“On receiving information of occurrence SUB-INSPECTOR NAME, ASSISTANT SUB-INSPECTOR NAME 6533/C, OTHER OFFICERS NAME 5330/C reached the spot and recorded the statement of the APPLICANT NAME in verbatim, prepared written report that was read over and explained to the aforesaid complainant who affixed her signature as a token of correctness.

Analysis of Court Reports

Repetition of lexical items instead of pronouns might appear vague to the common people, but it is an important characteristic of legal language. The analysis of the texts of court reports states that court reporters avoid pronouns to ensure accuracy of facts. Implicit connection between the sentences of the legal texts is created by the repeated use of nouns instead of pronouns. Examples taken from the sample of court reports are as follows:

Text 1

“ACCUSED NAME had committed the murder of the lady one year ago. We throw Jirga, made legal heirs of the lady to agree to effect compromise. ACCUSED NAME etc. paid to the legal heirs of the lady some amount of compromise. ACCUSED NAME asked VICTIM NAME to also contribute to the amount but we rejected. ACCUSED NAME nursed a grudge against the complainant party of which WITNESS NAME was not aware”.

Text 2

“On 25.7.11 about 10.00 pm the complainant was on his way back to his house after having his ailing mother admitted in HOSPITAL NAME, situated in PLACE NAME when the complainant found a person lying straight on the Railway line, near his house. It was darkled at the time. Upon nursing the said person, the complainant found that it was the dead body of his brother VICTIM NAME”.

Court reports are written in more formal and serious manner, so the texts of court reports show high tendency of archaic expressions as compared to first information reports. Archaic expressions are in the form of pronominal adverbs. Pronominal adverbs are used for avoiding the

repetitions of nouns, names and places or referring to other objects in the documents. Some examples taken from the sample of court reports are as follows:

Text 1

“JUDGE’S NAME, Addl. Session Judge-VI (West) Islamabad, do **hereby** charge you the above named six accused **hereunder**: -

That on 23.07.2011 at about 10:00 a.m. you above named accused, in the company of ACCUSED NAME and 3 unknown persons near PLAZA NAME in the year of AREA NAME, you formed yourself into an unlawful assembly.

Do **hereby** solemnly affirm and declare that the facts mentioned in the application are correct to their best knowledge and belief and nothing has been concealed or suppressed **therein**” .

Text 2

“The copies as required u/s 265-C of CrPC were delivered to the ACCUSED PERSONS and the ACCUSED PERSONS were indicted on 30.04.2013 to which the ACCUSED PERSONS pleaded not guilty and claimed trial on merits; **therefore**, the prosecution was directed to produce the prosecution evidence in the court in order to prove the case against the ACCUSED PERSONS”.

It has been found that *therefore* is the most frequently occurring pronominal adverb used in court reports. *Hereby* and *herewith* indicate a strong inclination towards formal style. *Thereafter* is most likely to occur in these reports instead of its variant *then*. *Therein* is used to indicate respect and *whereby* is used in place of *by*, *which* or *through*, *which*. Other pronominal adverbs in the legal court reports are *where upon*, *whereof*, *thereof*, *therein*, *thereby*, *where after* and *wherein*.

Court reports contain doublets in the form of verb, noun, prepositions and adverbs. The following table shows some doublets found in first information reports and court reports.

Table 4: Doublets in Court Reports

Falsely and malafidely	Applicant/accused	Qameez/shirt
Petitioners/accused	Laws/rules	Ownership or fard
Request/application	Influence and or prejudice	Complainant/prosecution
Tried/convicted	Then and there	Dispute or grievance
Revision/petition	Consultations and deliberations	Read over and explained
Legality/propriety	Deliberation/ concoction	Cognizance and/ or proceed
Concealed or suppressed	Appeal/revision	After or prior
Groundless/baseless	Reverse/blunt	Disposed of or to put in

Technical terminology is found in the texts of court reports that is not ordinarily used in everyday conversation. Most of the terms are borrowed from Latin and French. The use of technical terms is evident from the following table.

Table 5: Technical Terms Found in Court Reports

Terms	English Meanings
Ipsi Dixit	The word ipsi dixit is a Latin word that means assertion made that is not proved.
Prima Facie	Prima facie is a Latin term that means accepted as correct until proved otherwise.
Ratio Decidendi	Latin term that means the principle of the law on which court made its decision.
Ergo	Ergo is a Latin term that means therefore.
Factum	It is a Latin word that means a statement of facts.
Mala fide	Mala fide is a Latin term that means illegal or dishonest.
Ipsa facto	It is a Latin phrase that means by the fact itself. It is a resultant effect.
Neexus	Latin term that means connection between two or more things.
Ibili	Latin term that means the state of being elsewhere when the crime has taken place.
Adjudication	It come from Latin <i>adjudicare</i> meaning a judgement made on a disputed matter.
Impugned	It comes from Latin impugn meaning to challenge someone through arguments
Plea	The term has French origin taken from French plaid, and it means a request that is made in the situation of urgency or in an emotional state.
Fugitive	It is taken from French word fugitiif meaning a person who escaped from the jail.
Trial	It belongs to Anglo Norman French meaning examination of evidence in the court to prove someone guilty of crime.
Complainant	It has French origin that means a person or party that make a formal complaint to the court of law.
Offence	Taken from French word offense that means an act leading to the violation of law.
Bail	Comes from French bail meaning money that is given for the release of the prisoner.
Petition	Inspired by French petitioned meaning a request or supplication

Court reports are characterized by formal register and structure. It indicates formality through the use of modal verbs like *shall* because it carries the function of seriousness towards the duties and obligations of the court. Some examples of formal expressions are as follows:

1. The accused is convicted under section u/s of murder of DECEASE D NAME and is sentenced to death and **shall** be hanged by his neck till he is dead. Under Section 511A.Cr.P.C the convict **shall** pay an amount of 2 lacs as compensation to the legal heirs of deceased. The compensation amount **shall** be a liability against the property of the convict.
2. A reference is forwarded to the worthy Session Judge (West) Islamabad for appropriate orders, where all concerned **shall** appear in the said court on 22-02-2013.
3. If in pursuance of the order local police incorporates the information under Section 154 Cr. P.C, Petitioners' right to challenge the same **shall** not be infringed by this order.

Another lexical item “any” is found in the texts of court reports for considering the whole items and without exclusion of any single item evident from the following text.

1. The defense has failed to shake the credibility of witnesses and failed to create **any** dent except fewer minor contradictions.
2. It is very important to note that prosecution has not mentioned **any** other person, and they nominated single accused for killing the deceased. Thus, their intention was very clear about any false implication.
3. Relationship of witness with **any** of the parties would not dub him as an interested witness because interested witness is one who has of his own a motive to falsely implicate accused is swayed by a cause against the accused.
4. They simply denied the all evidence put to them, and they claimed that the PWs were maliciously inimical against them; they did not commit **any** offence; rather, they have been falsely dragged into this case with malafide intention and fake recoveries were planted upon them.

4.4 The Level of Text Patterning

The second level of linguistic analysis deals with how a particular discourse community uses language in ways that distinguishes it from the other people. It also considers how the language and style used in the genre of legal discourse is different from other genres. An excellent example of this level comes from Swales (1974) who work on chemistry textbooks, where he

studies past participle in pre-and post-modifying noun phrase position and found that pre-modifying en-participle textualizes two different aspects of chemistry text depending upon whether the author was exemplifying or generalizing. The detailed analysis of the corpus of first information reports and court reports showed that some textual patterns of these reports are similar, while others show significant differences. The example wise distribution of similar and distinguishing features found in text patterning of FIRs and court reports are included in Appendix B.

Analysis of FIRs

The analysis the sample of first information reports shows that in terms of text patterning, nominalizations are frequently used by the police officers as is evident from following examples:

Text 1

On **receiving** the information SI NAME Assistant Sub-Inspector NAME 6533/C, OTHER OFFICER NAME 5330/C reached the place of **occurrence**, recorded the statement of afore-said complainant and prepared a written report who signed the same as a token of **acceptance**.

Text 2

Injured VICTIM NAME was sent to the PIMS hospital under the **supervision** of INVESTIGATING OFFICER NAME then dispatched the dead body for post-mortem and took into **possession** Toyota Hiace from the spot.

Text 3

On Thursday 12:00 p.m 1ST ACCUSED PERSON NAME and his son 2ND ACCUSED PERSON NAME came to our house and called my brother Muhammad Hussain to come down. On seeing my brother DECEASED NAME, he started **quarreling** and calling bad names.

Text 4

ACCUSED PERSON NAME armed with pistol made firing on the chest of my brother DECEASED NAME due to which he fell down. On the **arrival** of people from the vicinity, he fled away. The motive behind the murder was previous **enmity** on **payment** of some money.

Some other nominalized expressions found in the sample of FIRs are given an injury, twisting the arms, taken into custody, refusing the demand, commission of murder, possession of property, to understand the motive, to appreciate the efforts taken into consideration.

Long sentences containing main clauses and subordinate clauses are the prominent feature of legal texts. Sometimes, archaic words like *therefore*, *whereupon*, *thereby* are used to join the two sentences making it a comprehensive whole. Commas are also used in the sentences to separate different parts of the sentences that make it easier to be read and the presence of semicolon link two independent thoughts in one sentence.

Text 1

“The motive behind the murder was that my deceased brother DECEASED NAME was a worker of PML (N) who issued a statement in the print media that PML (N) workers be provided full protection and they be awarded justice due to which the 1ST ACCUSED NAME and 2ND ACCUSED NAME became inimical and assassinated my brother DECEASED NAME”.

Text 2

“From the Police Station on the above mentioned complaint, the case is registered on which first information report about the said crime is prepared and the copy of the police file along with the original report is dispatched for compliance”.

Impersonality means lacking in personal address to someone and something. In FIRs, legal terms are used for addressing people. Instead of first and second person pronoun, third person pronoun is usually used. Some impersonal expressions found in the sample of FIR can be seen through the following table.

Table 6: Impersonal Expressions

Petitioner	Ocular witness	Plaintiff	Senior member	Sub-inspector
Applicant	Accused	Offender	Political agent	Police
Draftsman	Recording officer	Abductee	Deceased	Informant
Eye witness	Appellant	Absconder	Complainant party	Paternal uncle

Another features found during the data analysis of the sample of first information reports is the use of unique determiners to refer back to the place or thing that was mentioned earlier in the texts. Unique determiners found in the legal texts are *Said* and *Aforesaid* also known as afore referred or afore mentioned that can be seen in the following texts.

Text 1

Four days, after the registration of the afore-said murder case, ACCUSED NAME made a statement before the investigating-officer who reduced the same into writing and also got affixed thumb impression there on.

Text 2

“When the S.I NAME reached the HOSPITAL NAME statement was given by the aforesaid applicant that was recorded in verbatim and a written report was prepared read over and explained to the said complainant”.

Analysis of Court Reports

Court stenographers also use nominalizations while preparing court reports. Nominalizations are used when the writer wants to omit the subject or converting a verb or adjective into noun. Some examples taken from the sample of court reports are as follows:

Table 7: Nominalized Expressions in Legal Reports

ITY	Locality From local	Possibility from possible	Legality from legal	Enmity from enemy	Responsibility from responsible
TION	Consultation from consult	Registration from register	Deliberation from deliberate	Preparation from prepare	Execution rather than execute
SION	Possession from possess	Transmission from transmit	Provision from provide	Impression from impress	Commission from commit
MENT	Amendment from amend	Improvement from improved	Punishment than to punish	Argument from argue	Enjoyment from enjoy
AL	Trial from try	Circumstantial from circumstance	Judicial from jury	Territorial from territory	Acquittal from acquire
ING	Bearing from bear	Preceding from to precede	Receiving from receive	Refusing from refuse	Framing, working, crying

Court reports contain lengthy and complex sentences with main and subordinate clauses. Lengthy sentences are particularly used to cover the complete range of information in a single unit to ensure precision and clarity. The analysis of court reports showed that the longest sentence comprises 130 words while the shortest sentence is of 15 words. Some texts taken from the reports are as follows:

Text 1

“Learned counsel for the accused has argued that the applicant accused is innocent who has been falsely and malafidely involved in the case to widen the reach of net to rope the entire family; that the applicant accused is mason by profession who was on his job when the alleged occurrence took place and has no concerned whatsoever with the commission of the alleged offence; that the applicant accused committed neither any offence nor any case is made out against him”.

Text 2

“In this view of matter, learned Justice of Peace is directed to pass order on the application under Section 265-K, Cr. P.C pending before him as trial court and by appreciating that as to whether investigation, followed by the report under the Section 173 Cr. P.C and proceedings of trial already commenced, shall remain in the field after registration of separate FIR”.

Impersonality is also found while analyzing the texts of court reports. Impersonal expressions can be seen from the following examples:

- **The convict** has been informed that he can file an appeal before the Honorable high court within seven days from today.
- As the **local police** were sliding with the accused party, ACCUSED NAME accused was declared innocent.
- **Learned counsel** for the applicant/ accused stated that **accused persons** are absolutely innocent and have not committed any offence.
- The weapons of the offence, with which **the respondents** were armed at the time of occurrence, were recovered from them.
- **Learned defence counsel** added that **post-mortem examiner** recovered a piece of metal from injury No. 3 which shows that fire was made when the door was closed and the said parcel was, in fact, the piece of iron door.
- As far as testimony of **Prime Witness 10 (complainant)** is concerned, she was the resident of the same house, where the incident took place. Her presence at the place of occurrence is natural.
- The **investigation Officer** handed over to me the inquest report along with the dead body for post-mortem examination.

Unique determiners like *said*, *aforesaid* and aforementioned are also present in the sample of court reports. Some examples are as follows:

1. R.I.B INSPECTOR NAME and INSPECTOR NAME have also put in appearance but both parties have jointly requested that since the said officers had conducted investigation, they are

required to be summoned after the testimony of private witnesses, so the evidence of these two witnesses would be recorded later on.

2. According to the said statement, both the petitioners, armed with a pistol and knife assaulted DECEASED NAME at about noon.
3. The accused relied on a photo-copy of forged certificate said to have been issued by some Tehsildar at the Pakistan-Afghanistan Border.
4. By the said forged document, the accused tried to show that the accused was murdered in Afghanistan.

4.5 Analysis of Court Reports

The analysis of Court reports shows a high incidence of prepositional phrases. Prepositional phrases can be determined from the following table.

Table 8: Occurrence of Prepositional Phrases

Under	Under the circumstances, Under the section
In	In accordance with the law, in such circumstances, in a short while, in terms of
On	On the day of occurrence, On seeing the people, On hearing hue and cry
At	At the trial, At the time, At the spot
While	While running from the shop, while firing shots
During	During examination and cross-examination, during investigation
For	For obtaining physical remand, for recording the statement
To	To prove the circumstantial evidence, to commit rioting
With	with defence plea, with the powers
By	Injured by the accused, by the evidence, by the judge, owned by real brothers, aggrieved by the partial investigation
Of	guilty of offence, commission of murder, probability of conviction
After	After the lapse of considerable time, After getting his mother admitted in hospital
From	From the place of incident
Before	Before the doctor, before the judge, before the court

Another textual pattern common in the sample of court reports is the use of passive voice. Court reporters use passive voice to avoid reference to the specific subjects in the sentence.

1. The applicants **have been** falsely involved in above mentioned case on the basis of enmity.
2. They absconded and **were** declared proclaimed offenders. The weapons of offence **were** recovered and they were taken into custody.
3. Against the accused person, the challan **was** submitted to the learned Magistrate. In the said letter, it **has been** mentioned that as far as other security agencies are concerned they have also been consulted regarding the identification of the dead body of the deceased (DECEASED NAME)".

The occurrence of negatives in texts of court reports is different as compared to the negatives used in ordinary language. Different negatives have different functions. For example when the negative *not* is used with verb, they express simple negation. *No* is used to express the limitation of number, volume and geography and temporal relation. Other negatives found in court reports are: *did not, does not, have not, has not, should not can and could not*. The presence of negatives is quite common in the following examples taken from the sample of court reports.

- The petition u/s 265-K Cr.P.C has been dismissed by the learned Addl. Session Judge under an illegal view that powers u/s 265-K Cr. P.C **cannot** be exercised, just after framing the charge and also as the authority relied on applies only at the stage of investigation".
- In the instant case, the complainant party has alleged a motive of property dispute for the commission of murder of deceased. The motive is **not** denied by the accused party; rather, it is admitted that due to possession of property the occurrence took place.
- There was **no** chance of misidentification; that the witnesses are natural witnesses related to the parties, so there is no enmity for false implication.
- The investigating officer has neither collected any FIR related to the murder of Aslam Khan nor did he bother to enquire as to how the dead body could be transferred.
- The court should not be party to it, but required to take remedial steps to implement the law in its true perspective.

Conditional clauses are used to indicate condition in court reports. For example,

“**If** the applicant was not the part of alleged unlawful assembly, the questions arise why he chose not to surrender himself and to remain fugitive from the law as a proclaimed offender for a long period of one and a half year”.

“It is a settled law that it is the quality of evidence and not the quantity which weighs with the court and decision can be based on the testimony of an interested witness **if** the same inspires confidence”.

“Case property shall be kept intact until the expiry of period of appeal or revision. **If** any or the decision of reference whichever is earlier the copy of this judgment be sent to the Officer In charge of the prosecution as provided u/s 373 Cr.P.C”.

Whiz deletion is omission of the relative pronouns such *as who what and which* found in the court reports to nominalize the language of the texts as much as possible. Legal drafting eradicates the *wh*-words to ensure nominalization. Sometimes the expressions like *whereof, herein and where in* are also used to replace the words.

Table 9: Omission of WH Elements Found in Court Reports

Normal sentences	Sentences of legal court reports
The petitioners who assail the legality and propriety of impugned order.	The petitioners assail the legality and propriety of impugned order.
There is no incriminating material evidence which is available on the record to proceed with the trial.	There is no incriminating material evidence available on the record to proceed with the trial.
LEARNED SPP NAME who is the learned SPP for the State opposed the application.	LEARNED SPP NAME, the learned SPP for the State opposed the application.
There are five members shown in the content of FIR that are participating in offence, four by name and one by relation to other.	There are five members shown in the content of FIR, participating in offence, four by name and one by relation to other.
The I.O also took into possession Toyota Hiace which was left on the spot by respondents.	The I.O also took into possession Toyota Hiace left on the spot by the respondents.
Case diaries which show that much prior to the arrest of the accused, this plea was brought in knowledge of the investigating agency.	Case diaries show that much prior to the arrest of the accused, this plea was brought in knowledge of the investigating agency.
All of the accused had abducted DECEASED NAME who is the son of Adam Khan from his shop situated in AREA NAME.	All of the accused had abducted DECEASED NAME, son of Adam Khan from his shop situated in AREA NAME.
The circumstantial evidence was collected by Prime witness 11, I.O who seized empty of 30 bore pistol.	The circumstantial evidence was collected by Prime witness 11, I.O seized empty of 30 bore pistol.
After the closure of the prosecution evidence, the statements of the accused persons were collected u/s 342 Cr.P.C, in which all the incriminating material and evidence figuring against them during the trial.	After the closure of the prosecution evidence, the statements of the accused persons were collected u/s 342 Cr.P.C, wherein all the incriminating material and evidence figuring against them during the trial.

Court reports contain each and every minute detail regarding the crime, so the court stenographers make use of pre- and post-modifiers. Modifiers add more information related to the particular entity or person to the already existing knowledge, thus enabling the reader to arrive at the meaning of the text.

1. By this order, I disposed of the application **filed under Section 265** of the Code of criminal Procedure on the behalf of the 1ST ACCUSED NAME and 2ND ACCUSED NAME.
2. Under section 34 PPC acts done in furtherance of common intention of all, **each member of such persons** having a common intention would be liable for the act as if the act is done by him alone.
3. The case was entrusted to the court of JUDGE NAME, **the learned Additional District and Sessions Judge, West Islamabad** that framed the charge against the accused.
4. DEFENCE LAWYER NAME, **learned counsel for the accused** stated that accused are absolutely innocent and have not committed any offence as alleged in crime.
5. PROSECUTOR NAME, **counsel for the complainant** said that the court has recently framed the charge against the applicant after.

4.6 Analysis of First Information Reports

First Information reports are the reports that are prepared at the first instance of time. FIR is usually prepared on the testimony of the witnesses or complainants, so it begins with the voice of narrator. Police officers after recording the statements of the complainant prepare the report on the basis of narration of accounts of events made by the people involved in crime and future considerations to be made in this respect. In FIR, the opening sections usually began with particular formal style. In most of the narratives, the opening lines began with *Janab-e-ali* or *mohtaram* SHO. In some cases, the expressions like *dear sir* are also used to indicate formality and respect.

To avoid ambiguity and confusion, lexical items are used in the first information reports. Lexical markers involve nouns like the names of the respondents, complainants and police officers involved in the crime and investigation process. Similarly, the names of the places and

organizations, the rank of the officers and sections under which the crime is committed are clearly stated in the first information reports. Sometimes, the ages of the complainants are also given where necessary. The descriptions of the objects used in the crime is also clearly stated in the first information reports to avoid any chance of misinterpretation.

Among the four kinds of sentences including imperative, declarative, exclamatory and interrogative, the most common type of sentences that occur in the sample of first information reports are declarative sentences and imperative sentences. Declarative sentences rely on a particular facts or information to declare something, so the legal texts of first information reports contain a plenty of declarative sentences.

Another type of sentence that is found in the sample of FIRs are imperative sentences, where instructions are given to the police officer for recording the events. First information reports follow a particular formalized structure. The formal structure began with serial number, name of the police station, and time and date. Then the details regarding the time of report, name of complainant and offence are given along with the investigation carried out by the investigating officer. After that the whole event is narrated in a single paragraph. The paragraph began with the narration of events in the voice of narrator or complainant followed by the reason of criminal act and including the details of place of offence. The final part contains investigative process on the part of the investigating officer and the measures taken by the police after the incident took place. The structure of FIR contains a unified structure, where the incidents narrated by the complaint, legal action by the police department and the final measures are all narrated in one paragraph. FIRs are marked by direct and indirect reporting speech. First part of the FIR is narrated in the voice of the narrator involving the victim or witness, while in the other part investigation carried out by police officers is narrated.

4.7 Structural interpretation of the text genre

In this step, the overall structural interpretation of first information reports and court reports are taken into account. The main aim is to address the second research question that whether the first information reports and court reports follow the same structural organization or not. It has

been found that the police report and court report follow a different move structure. The move structure of first information reports is divided into 10 moves. The move structure analysis with examples is explained in the Appendix C.

4.8 Move structure in First Information Report

Move 1- Police Form Number and Serial Numbers

First move contains police report number and serial number. For example

Serial Number: RWP-RAB-002341

Police Form Number: 5-24 (1)

Move 2-Authority of First Information Report and Section

In the second move, the authority of the report is identified along with the law under which the crime is considered as cognizable. For example

First Information report about a cognizable offence under Section 154 of Criminal Procedural Code

Move 3-Identification of time of occurrence

Third move contains report no, district and police station and time and date of crime that is evident from the following example.

No.243 Police Station: New Town District: Rawalpindi Date and time of occurrence: 10-05-09

Move 4- Reporting date and time

Fourth move contains date and hour when the incident was reported.

Move 5- Name and Residence of the informant and complainant

Fifth move begins with information related to the names and residence of the complainant and informant.

Move 6- Brief Description of offence

Sixth move contains brief description of offence with the section under which the crime is considered as cognizable crime along with the loss of property if any number of offenders involved in offence.

Move 7-Distance and Direction of Place of Occurrence

Place of occurrence and its distance and direction from police station are observed in seventh move.

Move 8-Explanation of Investigative Measures

Eighth move is the brief explanation of the step taken in carrying out the investigation and reasons for the delay in recording information. It explains whether the case is registered on the information of the complainant or by the order of the court.

Move 9-Transportation of Report

Ninth move contains hour of dispatch of report from the police station. In this step, means of transportation of report and its time of dispatch from the police station is recorded.

Details of these moves are given in the table below.

Table 10: Move Structure of FIR

No.	Required Information	Provided Information
1.	Date and time of report	Report No 45 Dated 10-05-09 1:30 p.m.
2.	Name and Residence of informant and complainant	State through (SI NAME AND LOCATION OF POLICE STATION) Applicant (APPLICANT NAME) D/O APPLICANT FATHER NAME AND CASTE, RESIDENCE AND POLICE STATION NAME
3.	Brief description of crime (with section) and property if something has been lost.	SECTION NO NO OF MURDERERS
4.	Place of occurrence and its distance and direction from police station.	BLOCK NAME distance 1.5 Kms west of Police Station
5.	Investigation carried out, explanation of delay in recording complaint.	Initiated investigation immediately after the registration of case
6.	Date and time of departure from police station.	With special report

Move 10-Rank and Signatures of Police in Charge

Tenth move deals with signatures and rank of the investigating officer. For example,

Signature: ASI SIGNATURE Rank: ASI Clerk.

Move 11- Instructions for recording statement

Eleventh move deals with the instructions for the recording officer seen in the following example.

Under the report, there should be signature, seal or thumb impression of the informer, while the recording officer of the FIR should sign as a token of attestation.

Move 12-Narration of events

This move is considered to be the main move of First Information report. It serves as a backbone on which the whole structure of FIR stands. The narration of events is based upon the true facts of the incident. In this move, the event is narrated by the witness or the complainant about the happenings of the incident. The statements are mostly recorded by the moharar or clerk in the police station who after listening to the oral narrative of events produces a detailed summary of occurrence on the whole. In preparing the written report, he compares the crime through sections under which the offender is proved guilty of offence. This move generally observes the behavior of people involved in the criminal act along with its causes and consequences. This move also offers an understanding of the nature of crime and past events that become the root cause of the crime. An example taken from the sample of FIR for narration of facts is given below.

(PLAINTIFF NAME) S/o (PLAINTIFF FATHER NAME) R/o (CANT AND PLACE NAME) states that I run my own business. We are 4 brothers and 2 sisters that live together. My brother DECEASED NAME returned from abroad and started working as a property dealer. From a few days, there was an ongoing dispute between ACCUSED NAME, his son 2ND ACCUSED NAME and my Brother DECEASED NAME on some dealing. They were demanding double amount than the actual amount whereupon DECEASED NAME refused by saying that I am not responsible for any amount of extra money than the guaranteed money whereupon 1ST ACCUSED, 2ND ACCUSED, 3RD, 4TH AND 5TH ACCUSED PERSONS threatened my brother Saqib Khan in our presence. On 13.01.2011 a boy named 6TH ACCUSED PERSON called my brother Saqib Khan to his house that was denied by my brother. After some time ANOTHER ACCUSED PERSON along with his wife came to our house and told that ALL ACCUSED PEOPLE were sitting in their house for settlement making my brother DECEASED NAME to accompany them. On 13.01.2011 at 8:30 when my brother Rashid went to 6TH ACCUSED PERSON house. He saw the burnt dead body of my brother DECEASED NAME, and there were injury marks on the back side of his head. My brother DECEASED NAME was unjustly murdered by ACCUSED PERSONS NAMES. Therefore, I put up the application for legal action.

Move 13-Proceedings of police officers

This move begins with the steps taken by the investigating officers after receiving the news of the occurrence. In this move, criminal behavior is compared under the sections of Cr. P. C and registered under relevant sections. After the registration of case, the crime is investigated by a senior inspector individually or in a group with other sub-inspectors. For example,

INVESTIGATING OFFICER NAME HC/6103 reached the spot, where 2ND INVESTIGATING OFFICER NAME HC/54,3RD INVESTIGATING OFFICER NAME HC/5480 were already present and recorded the statement of the applicant (APPLICANT NAME) in verbatim, prepared written report that was read over and explained to the aforesaid complainant who affixed her signature as a token of correctness. The dead body was spotted in the room of ACCUSED NAME. An application of postmortem is prepared and the dead body is sent to HOSPITAL NAME. Under these circumstances, a crime seems to be committed under section 148/149 302/201 of Pakistan Penal Code. The application is sent for record by the hands of PFSA crime scene unit dated 03-06-2011, at the gate of police station (POLICE STATION NAME). From the Police Station, on the above mentioned complaint case is registered on which first information report about the said crime is prepared and copy of the police file along with the original report is dispatched for compliance.

Move 14-Police Headquarters

Final move contains rank of police officer, name of police station and the date of reporting. For example,

ASI NAME ASI Clerk

Police Station (POLICE STATION LOCATION)

10-05-2009

SAMPLE OF FIR

Serial Number: RWP-RAB-002341

Police Form Number: 5-24 (1)

FIRST INFORMATION REPORT

First Information report about a cognizable offence under Section 154 of Criminal Procedural Code

No.243 Police Station: New Town District: Rawalpindi. Date and time of occurrence: 10-05-09

1.	Date and time of report	Report No 53 Dated 10-05-09, 1:30 p.m.
2.	Name and Residence of informant and complainant	SI name, police station name, applicant name, applicant caste, area and town name
3.	Brief description of crime and property if something has been lost	Section details
4.	Place of occurrence and its distance and direction from police station	Place and distance from police station
5.	Investigation carried out, explanation of delay in recording complaint	Initiated investigation immediately after the registration of case
6.	Date and time of departure from police station	By special report

Signature: CLERK NAME Rank: ASI Clerk.

Under the report, there should be signature or thumb impression of the informer, while the recording officer of the FIR should sign it as a token of attestation.

Respected Sir, brief facts of the case are Plaintiff PLAINTIFF'S NAME D/O PLAINTIFF'S FATHER NAME Caste (CASTE NAME), r/o H.NO. 218 TOWN AND DISTRICT NAME, states that I my brother DECEASED NAME and my sister WITNESS NAME were present in our house when someone knocked the main gate. 3rd WITNESS NAME tenant of the lower portion of house opened the door and saw a young boy standing at the door. 3rd WITNESS NAME called my brother DECEASED NAME and ask him to come down as the young boy was asking for some male person. ACCUSED NAME S/o ACCUSED FATHER'S NAME, resident of our own street was standing at the door who pulled out a pistol from the fold of his salwar and started using abusive language. My sister WITNESS NAME was trying to push my brother DECEASED NAME back

and close the door when ACCUSED NAME made firing on my brother DECEASED NAME that hit him on the chest. I and my sister WITNESS NAME raised hue and cry whereupon ACCUSED NAME fled away. We shifted our brother DECEASED NAME to HOSPITAL NAME, but he succumbed to injuries died on the way to the hospital. The motive behind the occurrence was that my brother DECEASED NAME has stopped the boys from standing at the corner of street and for this grudge ACCUSED NAME unjustly killed my brother DECEASED NAME. I put up an application for legal action signature in English Said PLAINTIFF'S NAME. Police Investigation; On 1:00 p.m. INVESTIGATING OFFICER NAME H/ 3367, 2nd INVESTIGATING OFFICER NAME H/ 7274 and 3rd INVESTIGATING OFFICER NAME H/ 5981 reached HOSPITAL NAME, recorded the statement of the aforesaid applicant in verbatim, prepared written report that was read over and explained to the aforesaid who affixed her signature as a token of correctness. Inspection of the dead body of DECEASED NAME revealed injury marks on the left side of the chest. An application of postmortem of deceased DECEASED NAME was prepared and the dead body was sent to HOSPITAL NAME through CONSTABLE NAME H/ 3367. Under these circumstances, a crime seems to be committed under section 302/34 of Pakistan Penal Code. Therefore, this complaint is sent through OFFICER NAME H/ 5981 to the Police station so that a case may be registered. After registration of the case in charge police will investigate. Signature in English Senior Inspector, Islamabad, dated 03-01-2011, at the gate of police station at 1:10 p.m. From the Police Station on the above mentioned complaint case is registered on which first information report about the said crime is prepared and copy of the police file along with the original report is dispatched for compliance through aforesaid officer to senior inspector.

CLERK NAME ASI Clerk

POLICE STATION, TOWN AND DISTRICT NAME

10-05-2009

4.9 Move Structure of Court Reports

Court reports presents a detailed analysis of the narration of facts. In the first information reports, primary analysis of the facts is carried out, while in court reports a detailed narration of the events is explained leading to judgment. The generic structure of court reports along with examples are included in Appendix D.

The generic structure analyzed in court reports is as follows.

In the court reports, four basic move structures are analyzed that is identifying the case, and the second move is describing the facts of the case. The third move is the presenting arguments, where the history of the case and events are stated followed by the arguments of defense and prosecution, and arguments made by the court after analyzing the arguments of both the parties by referring to the other cases of the same nature, medical evidences and testimonies of participants.

The final move is pronouncing the judgment.

i. Identifying the case

First move in the court reports is identifying the case. The sequence of headings in this move are as follows:

Name of the court

Details of complainant

Details of respondents

Judge name

Petition number

Order date

Judge name

Application number

Section

First Information Report number

Date and Location of Police Station

In this move, after the identification of the relevant details of the people, section and location are found. A brief description of facts is narrated followed by the name and signature of the judge.

Describing the facts of the case

After identifying the case, the next move is to describe the facts of the case, where minute information regarding the case is taken into consideration. The facts are presented in a series of paragraphs. Paragraphs follow the chronological order beginning with the nature of crime, parties involved in it, causes and reasons behind it, and details of important places, time and dates. For example,

Detailed facts of the complaint case are on 25.7.2011 at 10.00 am in afternoon Adam Khan accused arrived on complainant (COMPLAINANT NAME) and his brother's shop. While complainant's brothers (1ST WITNESS AND DECEASED NAME) were there in the shop. Three unknown persons were also with the accused. 1ST ACCUSED PERSON invited the brothers WITNESSE'S NAMES of complainant to accompany them to Murree for enjoyment, where they had already booked some rooms. However, 1ST WITNESS expressed his inability to leave the shop where upon 1ST ACCUSED PERSON on the asking of 2ND ACCUSED PERSON, made DECEASED NAME agree to accompany them. The accused, therefore, took (deceased) with them. On 25.01.2011 while returning from HOSPITAL NAME, situated in PLACE NAME, DISTRICT NAME, the complainant found the dead body of his brother DECEASED NAME on the Railway line near his house and started weeping and crying whereupon a large number of persons of the locality come up there. The complainant immediately informed the local police where upon, after a short time, the sub-inspector came to the spot, recorded the complainant's statement and also took into possession the dead body.

ii. Presenting Arguments

This move is further sub-divided into other moves that are as follows:

1. Stating the History of the case
2. Arguments of the parties
3. Arguments of the court
4. Referring to other cases
5. Referring to the existing evidence

In stating the history, the history related to the case is given. It involves the history related to the proceedings of the case followed by the history of the events that resulted in the offence.

After stating the history of the case, arguments are made by the prosecution and defence lawyers. Defence tries to establish the argument on the clear and precise version of facts, while the goal of the opposing lawyer is to present alternative statements to check the reliability of the facts. An example of arguments given by the defence and prosecution lawyer can be seen in the following example:

“DEFENCE LAWYER’S NAME learned counsel for the applicant /accused stated that the applicants accused persons are absolutely innocent and have not committed any offence as alleged in the case. He further stated that the case of prosecution lacks tangible evidence against the accused persons. He stated that no incriminating material is brought by prosecution on record in order to connect the applicant accused person with the commission of offence. He further stated that in the instant case, there is no direct or indirect or circumstantial evidence against the applicant accused persons”.

“PROSECUTION LAWYER NAME, counsel for the complainant said that the court has recently framed the charge against the applicant after that this court opined that there is enough

incriminating material available on record. Thus he stated, the application has been filed at a very pre-mature stage”.

Based on the arguments made and witnesses and evidences presented before the court further arguments are made by the court. The court after listening to the arguments of friendly and opposing council consider relevant and minute details and sections under which the decision could be made in the favor of defence or prosecution. Sometimes, the reference to the previous cases is also made to reach the conclusion of the case. Arguments made by the court is evident from the following example:

“I have heard the learned counsel for the parties and have gone through the record.

Findings: As far as arguments that there could not be a criminal case without FIR to me, it seems that this Court is a Court of Sessions where references are sent by the learned Magistrate and was of the view that matter/ information of the offence brought before them in whatever shape was as cognizable and triable by Sessions Court, it is, therefore, that this court is not specifically acting on the mandate of the FIR, but the reference submitted by learned Magistrate. In law, an FIR is not necessary a piece of evidence so is the case of statement in the cross version and in view of the fact that 1000 ml of blood was in the plural cavity of complainant as is appearing from the ticket of PIMS hospital of 03.06.2009 at 5:00 p.m such are inclusive of those reasons on the basis of which I held that sufficient incriminating material is available for framing the charge”.

The court also refers to the medical evidences and testimonies of the participants before reaching a particular conclusion.

iii. Pronouncing Judgment

After establishing the facts of the whole case and referring to of medical, ocular and circumstantial evidences and witnesses’ testimonies, the final judgment is made that is evident from the following example

Under the circumstances, the prosecution succeeded in proving the charge under section 337-F (iii) PPC to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year as a Taazir and payment of Daman of Rs. 25,000/- payable to the legal heirs. 2nd ACCUSED NAME is on bail, take into custody and sent to central jail Adyala for the award of sentence.

The offence under section 302 of Pakistan Penal Code 1860, is proved against the 1ST accused person, Son of FATHER NAME, CASTE NAME, RESIDENCE NAME, DISTRICT NAME. Therefore, convict 1ST ACCUSED PERSON NAME is convicted and sentence under section 302 (b) PPC and sentenced to death as a Taazir subject to its confirmation by the Honorable judge, Islamabad. Convict 1ST ACCUSED PERSON'S NAME shall be hanged by his neck till declared dead. He has also to pay Rs.1,00,000/-(Rupees one lac only) to the legal heirs of the deceased (DECEASED NAME) as provided under section 544-A CrPC in default whereof to further undergo six months statutory instrument.

The case property shall remain intact and shall be dealt in accordance with law after the decision of appeal if any preferred by the parties. The copy of judgement be provided to the accused 1ST ACCUSED NAME and 2ND ACCUSED NAME free of costs. 1ST ACCUSED NAME is present in the court in custody and 2ND ACCUSED NAME is taken into custody. The two accused persons are being sent to jail through separate commitment warrants to undergo the sentence awarded to them. A reference provided u/s 374 Cr.PC is being submitted to the Honorable Court.

The case property like personal belongings of deceased be returned to its legal heirs and other case property be disposed of in accordance with the law after the expiry of period of appeal.

Announced

19.03.2009

(JUDGE'S NAME)

Add: Sessions Judge –V

DISTRICT NAME

4.10 Language of First Information Reports and Court Reports

To answer the third research question that how the linguistic and generic choices of first Information reports and court reports create ambiguity in the murder case reports, I separately analyzed the corpus of first Information reports and court reports. Police officers use their own distinct style to ensure accuracy and clarity in the documents.

According to Coulthard (2007), speaking and writing like a police officer could be recognized stylistically and the statements made by police officers have their own distinct style motivated by need for precision and accuracy. Scaramella (2012, p. 49) finds that the report writing may be affected by a number of variables, such as “supervisory likes and dislikes; formal education and the ability of the field training officer to instill in young officers the importance of the written report at the very beginning of their career”.

Police officers while writing first information reports prepare summarized legal reports for describing complex criminal event in a brief and orderly manner. Court reports, on the other hand, deal with the overall detailed description of events. So, it follows an interconnected network of description of events, testimony of witnesses and examination of evidences.

For examining the differences in linguistic choices of police and court stenographers, the sample of FIRs and court reports were analyzed separately. As first information reports are prepared and written in Urdu, therefore, legal English translation is utilized for translating Urdu vocabulary into English to understand the linguistic representation of events by police officers. Lexical choices used by the police officers and court reporters are given in the table below.

Table 11: Lexical Choices in First Information Reports and Court Reports

Legal terms in Court reports	Legal terms in FIRs	Meaning of legal terms
Plaintiff or Complainant	اطلاع دہندہ و مستغیث، مدعی، بیان ازان	Plaintiff or complainant is a person that brings a case to the police station or to higher authorities
Petitioner	سا ئل، مقدمہ ہذا	Applicant who submits an application against someone in the court.
Recording Officer	محرر، افسر تحریر کنندہ	Officer who writes the statement of the complainant
Accused	مقتول	Accused is a person that is charged for offence
Complaint	استغاثہ، اطلاع، درخواست	
Said	مسمی، مسمیان، مذکورین،	The word said occur in court reports for individual or objects already mentioned in the initial part of the document, while named or called is usually used in FIRs with the people that are previously mentioned.
Aforesaid	بالا	The word aforesaid has serious connotation, so it is mostly used by the court reporters for referring back to a previous entity rather than police officers
Respondents	ملزمان	A group of people or institution accused for crime

It is evident from the above table that police officers use certain words with similar meaning to accurately describe the facts of criminal event. The lexical choices of police officers create ambiguity in understanding the meaning of the terms because complex technical terms are used on one hand, and on the other hand, a number of terms are used for the same entity leading to confusion.

Secondly, FIRs and court reports contain ordinary words with special meanings which means that words have legal connotations. The meaning of the words used in these texts are totally different from ordinary meanings. The differences can be seen in the following tables.

Table 12: Words with Special Meanings in FIRs

Source Language	Target Language	Meanings	Legal meanings
دفعہ	Section	It is something that is divided into parts	A legal code or a set of law against a particular offence
مسمی	Named	It is giving a name to someone or something	person mentioned before in the initial parts of the document
دادرسی	Relief	as mean to relieve some kind of distress or pain	A fair and just treatment from the higher authorities.
سائل	Applicant	a person that submits an application for admission in a college or a job	A person who makes a formal request before the court for the resolution of a matter
صلح مشورہ	Consultation	an act of taking advice from someone	A meeting in which parties discuss about an issue.
ارتکاب	Commission	the percentage of fee that is received by the person on providing some service from the total amount of money	act of committing something
کاروائی	Action	The process of doing something	Legal demand for enforcement of law for providing one's rights.
بے قصور	Innocent	naive or pure person	A person who is not guilty of offence
منسوخ	Abolish	to end an ongoing practice	To cancel the legal effects of a provision
رپورٹ	Report	A written account of information based on events like medical report	It is a statement of facts structured formally to be used in legal proceedings.

Table 13: Ordinary Expressions with Unique Meanings in Court Reports

Terms	Ordinary meanings	Legal meanings
Party	A social gathering where a number of people are invited for celebration	A group of people involved in a legal affair or agreement
Order	A command or direction given to someone	It is a formal written direction to emphasize some steps in proceedings
Avoid	Keep someone away from something	To invalidate a plea
Exhibit	To expose or offer	A document used as evidence in trail
Provided	Providing something to someone	A clause or condition
With prejudice	An opinion that is not based on actual facts	A final decision that is results in loss of one's right
Executed	To accomplish	Signed
Of course	Definitely	As a matter of course or facts
Claim	Request, application or demand	Claim for property, money

From the above tables, it is evident that the legal vocabulary used by police officers and court stenographers is totally different from ordinary language. The meanings of the words may be interpreted wrongly resulting in ambivalence.

4.11 Findings of the Study

The genre of FIRs and court reports contain significant similarities and differences on the external and internal level. The external level contains situational context, previous literature on the genre, analysis of institutional and contextual features and specialist information of genre, while the internal level contains information related to the corpus of the genre and lexical, syntactical and structural features of the texts. The findings are as follows:

1. The situational context, i.e. internal clues and encyclopedic knowledge of the genre reveal that the texts of FIRs and court reports belong to the legal genre of report writing for crime investigation.
2. Drawing on the previous literature related to police and courtroom discourse and theories and models of genre analysis, a qualitative approach and exploratory research method are employed in the current research for studying the FIRs and court reports as a genre.
3. Speakers and receivers of FIRs and court reports are then identified that are witnesses, victims, police officers, jury and lawyers having a professional relationship between them. The reports are prepared by police officers and court reporters in police station and courtroom with the purpose of crime investigation surrounded by witness' statements, final reports, previous case holdings and legal statutes. The texts of FIRs and court reports are characterized by capitalization, bold typing and italicization, formal style of writing and use of lengthy and complex sentences are used by the professionals in the legal system.
4. Specialist information is not utilized in the present research as the texts of FIRs and court reports are already prepared by professionals.
5. Corpus selected for the study contains a sample of 32 first information reports and court reports lodged from 2009 to 2011 focusing on murders with police genre and courtroom genre as sub-genres working around it.
6. Internal generic analysis is divided into three steps i.e. lexical analysis, textual analysis and structural analysis.
7. Lexical analysis show that a number of lexical features are common in the corpus of both FIRs and court reports including the absence of personal pronouns, use of doublets, archaic expressions and technical terminology having French and Latin origin.
8. Textual analysis indicate that some textual features are also similar in FIRs and court reports such as use of nominalized words, lengthy and complex sentences, impersonal expressions, use of determiners and prepositional phrases.
9. Some distinguishing features are also found in FIRs and court reports on lexical and textual level. Such as differences in indicating formality, presence of passive voice, negatives, conditional clauses and *Wh* items and pre- and post-modifiers in court reports and occurrence of lexical markers, complex vocabulary, declarative sentences and different structural pattern in FIRs.

10. Structural pattern of FIRs and court reports also show variation. FIRs contain 14 move structure containing information related to serial number, police form number, report name, section, district, police station, date and time of incident, complaint, distance and direction of place of occurrence and the rank of the investigating officer followed by narration of events, proceedings of police officer, name of police station and date of reporting.
11. Court reports contain four basic moves that are sub-divided into other moves. The basic moves in the court reports are identifying the case, establishing the facts of the case, presenting arguments and pronouncing judgment.
12. The findings of the research show that some lexical items used by police officers are different from ones used by the court reporters. It is observed that police officers repeatedly use multitude of terms for referring to the same entity to avoid ambiguity that is different from the legal drafting of court stenographers who use single term to refer to a single entity and use ordinary words with special meanings leading to confusion.

CHAPTER 5

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND DIRECTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

The study investigated the generic structure of first information reports and court reports to determine the patterns of language used in legal texts of first information reports and court reports. The reports chosen for the research focused on the murder cases that were reported from January 2009 to January 2011. Qualitative approach and exploratory research method have been employed to explore the features of legal texts. The theoretical framework of Bhatia's seven step model is utilized for analyzing the structural, linguistics and textual codes and rhetorical moves in these reports. In this chapter, the results of the generic and linguistic analysis of both reports are taken into account followed by rhetorical move structural analysis. The discussion of the results is as following:

To answer the first and second research question, linguistic analysis of FIRs and court reports is carried out that is further sub-divided into lexical, textual and structural level. The findings reveal that police officers and court stenographers make many similar linguistic choices while drafting FIRs and court reports.

5.1 Lexico-Grammatical Analysis

On the lexical level, many linguistic devices are utilized by the legal experts for achieving precision and accuracy. Police officers and court reports repeat nouns instead of personal pronouns to ensure clarity in the documents. They make dense use of archaic expressions such as *whereby*, *whereupon*, *herewith*, *hereby* and many others in their texts. According to Haigh (2005), archaic words mostly occur in legal English to avoid the repetition of nouns. Archaic words are mostly used in these reports because they add formality and seriousness to the text. Occurrence of doublets is another linguistic characteristic found in FIRs and court reports. David Melinkoff (1963) indicates that legal terms mostly appear in company and are routinely used in sequence of two or three. Doublets are mostly used in the legal drafting of these reports to make the text more

comprehensible. The texts of FIRs and court reports are marked with specialized jargon containing technical terms borrowed from other languages such as Latin, French and other Germanic languages. Tiersma (1999) stated that Latin is continued to be used as legal language, and it includes various terms of French origin and English words in cases clerks did not know Latin.

5.2 Textual Analysis

The textual patterns of language in FIRs and court reports show that legal experts use nominalized expressions instead of simple expressions because nominalizations are effective ways of bringing precision to the texts. The texts of FIRs and court reports mostly contain complex and lengthy sentences containing both coordinate and subordinate clauses. Sentences are longer than usual and contain more embedding making them more complex. Another strategy utilized by the police officers and court stenographers to ensure clarity is the use of impersonal address terms. Impersonality is used to avoid reference to any particular person. Legal drafters use unique determiners to refer back to an object. Determiners such as *said* and *afore said* or *afore mentioned* are found in both reports instead of pronouns. Kurzon (1998) commented that instead of using “this” and “that” as determiners in cases of noun repetition, the adjective *said* may occur in legal language. Court reports and FIRs also show a high incidence of prepositional phrases. Prepositional phrases are used in these reports because they give information of how, where and when something has happened.

5.3 Difference in Lexical and Textual Patterns

Differences in the style and forms of language are also found in the FIRs and court reports. FIRs and court reports use different expressions to indicate formality. In FIRs formality occurs in the form of capitalization, bold typing and expression like *Respected Sir* and *Dear SHO* while in court reports other than capitalization and italicization, modal verbs *will* and *shall* are also used to indicate formality. Gotti (2003) explained that in the legal texts, *shall* is used for obligation and prohibitions. According to Tiersma (1999) *shall* is used in unusual sense in legal language. *Shall* mostly occur in the texts court reports to remind people about their obligations and duties. Court stenographers make use of pronoun “any” while drafting the court reports. The use of “any” shows

inclusiveness in the text. *Any* is a gender-neutral pronoun which includes *everybody* without any discrimination. The use of passive voice is evident throughout the texts of court reports because passive voice helps in depersonalizing the information. Court reports use passive voice to add objectivity to the texts. Hiltunen (1990) pointed out that passive voice is preferable to achieve objectivity, impersonality and non-involvement. Court reports also contains negatives and conditional clauses. *Wh* items are omitted from the legal texts of court reports to nominalize the language and pre- and post-modifiers are added to the texts to provide additional information about person or event.

FIRs are in the voice of the narrator, marked with lexical markers and complex vocabulary. In the legal drafting of FIRs, police officers make abundant use of declarative sentences for providing clear and direct information and imperative sentences for giving instruction. FIRs differ from the court reports in having a particular pattern. FIRs follow a chronological order, where the whole event is narrated in a single paragraph beginning with the narration of incident followed by reasons and past events and ending with investigative measures. On the other hand, court reports are lengthy documents, where different sections and paragraphs are used for description of events.

5.4 Structural Analysis

To answer the second part of the second research question that “what linguistic and generic similarities and differences exist in the structure of FIRs and court reports”, the structural analysis of genre of FIRs and court reports is taken into account. Structural analysis means analyzing the rhetorical move structure of FIRs and court reports. Results of the analysis showed that FIRs and court reports follow a different generic structure.

5.5 Move Structure in First Information Reports

The findings of move structure analysis of FIRs showed that first information reports are divided into 14 moves. First move contains serial number and the police form number that makes it easy to access the information. The second move begins with report name, the information of crime as cognizable or not and the section of the criminal procedural code under which a crime seems to be committed. The third move contains report number, the name of the district and police

station and the date and time of incident. In each criminal case, a number is allocated to the FIR that is known as report number included in this part of the report. Report number can aid in maintaining official records and for reference to the previous cases in the court. The fourth move contains the date and hour of lodging the complaint.

Many factors contribute to the delay of registration of first information reports such as financial and emotional pressures, social relationships and ignorance on the part of witnesses in reporting the crime and police officers in registering it. Under such circumstances, the time of occurrence of crime might be different from the time when it is reported in the police station. The fifth move requires the information of the complaint and the informant and his/her residential details. The sixth move contains the brief description of the crime along with section and description of the property if lost. The seventh move is the information related to the place where the incident took place to exactly know the location of the crime. The eighth move is related to departmental proceedings and the reasons for the delay in investigation. The ninth move contains the date and time of dispatch from police station. The tenth move contains the rank and signature of the investigating officer who creates a receipt of the written complaint on the information of the complainant and informant or on the orders of the court. In the eleventh move, guidance is given to the police officers to record the statement and affix the signature or thumb expression of the complainant under it. The twelfth move deals with the narration of the whole event containing the brief facts of the case, the nature of the crime, history of past events. The thirteenth move contains information related to the proceedings of the police officers involving arrival of the police, recording of statements, preparation of inquest report, dispatching of the body for post-mortem, inspection of the place of incident and registration of FIR. The final move contains rank of police officer along with his signatures that testify the facts in token of its correctness, name of police station and date of reporting.

5.6 Move Structure in Court Reports

Court reports showed that it contains four basic moves. The moves are further sub-divided into sub-moves. The basic moves in the court reports are identifying the case, establishing the facts of the case, presenting arguments and pronouncing the judgment. In the first move, details of

judges, complainant and respondents are given followed by a brief summary of the case. The second move is establishing the facts of the case. This move contains all the facts that lead to the event containing the minute details regarding the event. The third move is presenting arguments that involve history of the case, arguments of the parties, arguments of the court and referring to other cases. The fourth move deals with the final judgment made by the judge beginning with the minute details of the whole case. In this move, evidences are presented and testimonies are reviewed and summary of statements is formed to reach the final decision of the case.

The third research question was that “how do the differences in linguistic and generic choices of FIRs and court reports create ambiguity in the murder case reports?” To answer the question, the analysis of generic and linguistic features of FIRs and court reports was carried out. It has been found that the differences in the generic structure of these reports do not lead to ambiguity regarding the murder cases. However, the linguistic differences might cause difficulty in understanding the meanings of words. The analysis showed that as FIRs are precise documents that needs to narrate the event in a single go, so to avoid misapprehensions the contents of FIRs contain different words having the same meanings in one way or the other. The use of a large number of terms for referring to the same person or object is found in the legal drafting of FIRs because the first information reports are the primary reports for recording the crime. So the police officers want to have clarity and unambiguity in their statements.

5.7 Conclusion

Police officers and court reporters follow rigid linguistic and textual patterns of language such as the use of archaic expressions, technical vocabulary, complicated and long sentences and excessive formal language while drafting the reports. However, some variations occur at the lexical, syntactical and structural level. Language of these reports needs to be precise and accurate and effectively convey all the necessary information. So, the police officers and court reporters feel pressurized while drafting these reports. On the one hand, legal experts are expected to be concise, clear and unambiguous, and on the other hand, they must adhere to the ancient tradition of legal writing. In the process of obtaining accuracy and unambiguity in their reports, police officers make use of certain lexical choices that are hard to follow and seem complex and bizarre.

5.8 Limitations of the Research

Like every other research, the current one also leaves certain aspects unexplored because it follows its own methods and theories to answer the research questions posed in chapter 1. The study is limited in a sense that it focused on a few legal texts of FIRs and court reports of murder cases only. One reason for the limitation is the availability of the legal texts that are highly confidential and inaccessible to the layperson. The researcher also faced difficulties in accessing the data of written legal genre of FIRs and court reports. Another constraint was the focus of the research around a specific area of interest and that is genre analysis. The objectives and research questions of the research are limited to the area of genre analysis of the written legal language. The research is also limited in its selection of the generic structure of written legal texts of first information reports and court reports.

5.9 Implications and Recommendations for Future Research

The present study has valuable implications for forensic linguists and scholars. Through this study, the researcher has tried to develop a technique to study the legal genre of criminal investigation system in Pakistan. The research draws attention towards the complex nature of legal texts of court reports and FIRs. Seven step model of Vijay Bhatia utilized in the study helps in understanding both the external and internal features of legal genre. The model thus develops an understanding of linguistic structure of legal texts of first information reports and court reports at textual, structural and rhetorical level. The study contributes in overall meaning making of the texts.

The research is also significant in addressing the similarities and differences among the legal texts of court reports and FIRs absent in the previous researches. Previous researches on legal genre mainly dealt with police interviews, courtroom discourse, linguistic strategies used by lawyers and police officers and asymmetrical power relations between police officers and lay participants. The study, on the other hand, draws attention towards linguistic features of police and court reports written outside the context of spoken interaction. The research provides insight into the areas that could be explored in the future in the field of legal genre. Through this research, the

scholars could understand the meanings of complex lexico-grammatical terms and structural and rhetorical patterns of legal genre that would pave the way in carrying out future research.

With reference to the present study, the researchers can investigate the written legal genre of FIRs and court reports from other perspectives taking into account legal texts of rape cases, theft and robbery and property disputes. The research model followed by the researcher could also be applied to the other forensic texts and contexts like suicide letters, threat notes, emergency calls, ransom demands, etc. Future researchers can utilize the model to determine the generic structure of spoken and written discourse outside the context of legal genre.

Moreover, the present research provides guidelines to the researchers for utilizing other theories, methods and approaches for exploring the legal texts. Varied approaches such as content analysis, discourse analysis, forensic, semantic and syntactic analysis could also be utilized for the in-depth investigation of the structures, forms and meanings of legal texts. It also helps in understanding the communicative purposes associated with the legal texts. It also contributes in exploring the complex jargon used by the police officers and court stenographers unknown to the ordinary person. It also helps in understanding the communicative purposes associated with the legal texts. The rhetorical move analysis would allow the researchers to develop an understanding of move structure used in the legal texts that would benefit them for future research. The research would also assist the genre analyst to understand the generic structure for further research in the same domain.

REFERENCES

- Bazerman, C. (1994). Systems of genres and the enactment of social intentions. In A. Freedman & B. Medway (Eds.), *Genre and the new rhetoric* (pp. 79-101). London: Taylor and Francis.
- Berk Seligson, S. (2009). *Coerced confessions: The discourse of bilingual police interrogations* (Vol. 25). Walter de Gruyter.
- Berkenkotter, C., & Huckin, T. N. (2016). *Genre knowledge in disciplinary communication: Cognition/culture/power*. Routledge.
- Bhatia, V.K. (1993). *Analyzing Genre: Language Use in Professional Setting*. Longman.
- Brennan, M. (1994a). The discourse of denial: cross-examining child victim witnesses. *Journal of Pragmatics*, 23, 71-91.
- Brennan, M. (1994b). Cross-examining children in criminal courts: child welfare under attack, In J. Gibbons (Ed.), *Language and the Law* (pp. 199–216). London: Longman.
- Brylko, A. (2002). Cognitive structuring of criminal appeal cases in Philippine and American English. *Philippine journal of linguistics*, 33(2), 39-51.
- Coulthard, M. (2002). Whose voice is it? Invented and concealed dialogue in written records of verbal evidence produced by the police. In J. Cotterill (Ed.), *Language in the legal process* (pp. 19-34). London: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Coulthard, M., & Johnson, A. (2010). *A Handbook of Forensic Linguistics: Language in Evidence*. Routledge.

- Danet, B. (1980) Language in the courtroom. In H. Giles, P. Smith & P. Robinson (Eds.), *Language: Social psychological perspectives* (pp. 367-376). Oxford: Pergamon.
- David, M. K., Saeipoor, N., & Ali, M. (2016). Rape Cases: Genre and Rhetorical Analysis of Controversial Malaysian Legal Judgements. *English Review: Journal of English Education*, 5(1), 71-78.
- Davies, E., & Seymour, F. W. (1998). Questioning child complainants of sexual abuse: Analysis of criminal court transcripts in New Zealand. *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*, 5(1), 47-61.
- Eades, D. (2002). Evidence given in unequivocal terms: Gaining consent of Aboriginal young people in court. In J. Cotterill (Ed.), *Language in the Legal Process* (pp. 162–79). London: Palgrave.
- Gibbons, J. (1996). Distortions of the police interview process revealed by videotape. *International Journal of Speech Language and the Law*, 3(2), 289-298.
- Gibbons, J. (2003). *Forensic linguistics: An introduction to language in the justice system*. Wiley-Blackwell.
- Hall, P. (2008). Police speak. In J. Gibbons & M. T. Turell (Eds.), *Dimensions of Forensic Linguistics* (pp. 67-94). Amsterdam, Netherlands: John Benjamins.
- Halliday, M. (1994). *Introduction to Functional Grammar* (2nd ed). London: Edward Arnold.
- Harris, S. J. (2005). Telling stories and giving evidence: The hybridization of narrative and non-narrative modes of discourse in a sexual assault trial. In J. Thornborrow & J. Coates (Eds.), *The Sociolinguistics of Narrative* (pp. 215-37). Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

- Heffer, C. (2005). *The language of jury trial: A corpus-aided analysis of legal-lay discourse*. Springer.
- Heydon, G. (2005). *The language of police interviewing*. Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Johnson, A. (2002). Pragmatic implications of so-prefaced questions in formal police interviews. In J. Cotterill (Ed.), *Language in the Legal Process* (pp. 91-110). Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Kay, H., & Dudley-Evans, T. (1998). Genre: What teachers think? *ELT Journal*, 52(4), 308-314.
- Komter, M. L. (2006). From talk to text: The interactional construction of a police record. *Research on Language and Social interaction*, 39(3), 201-228.
- Kurzon, D. (1984). Themes, hyper-themes and the discourse structure of British legal texts. *Text & Talk*, 4(1-3), 31-56.
- Leedy, P. & Ormrod, J. (2001). *Practical research: Planning and design* (7th ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: SAGE Publications.
- Linell, P. and Jönsson, L. (1991). Suspect stories: perspective-setting in an asymmetrical situation. In Marková, I. & Foppa, K. (Eds.), *Asymmetries in Dialogue* (pp. 75–100). Hemel Hempstead: Harvester Wheatsheaf.
- Martin, J. R., (1993). A Contextual Theory of Language. In *The Powers of Literacy: A Genre Approach to Teaching Writing* (pp. 116-136). Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press.
- Redwine, K. B.(2003). The importance of the police report. *Criminal Justice Institute School of Law Enforcement Supervision, Session XXII*. Retrieved from http://www.cji.edu/site/assets/files/1921/importance_of_police_reports.pdf(last accessed July 2014).

- Rock, F. (2001). The genesis of a witness statement. *Forensic linguistics*, 8(2), 44-72.
- Sarcevic, S. (2000). Legal translation and translation theory: A receiver-oriented approach. In *International Colloquium, Legal translation, theories, and practice* (pp. 17-19). University of Geneva.
- Svongoro, P., Mutangadura, J., Gonzo, L., & Mavunga, G. (2012). Language and the legal process: A linguistic analysis of courtroom discourse involving selected cases of alleged rape in Mutare, Zimbabwe. *South African Journal of African Languages*, 32(2), 117-128.
- Swales, J.M. (1985). English language papers and authors' first language: Preliminary explorations. *Scientometrics*, 8(1-2), 91-101.
- Swales, J.M. (1990). *Genre Analysis: English in Academic and Research Settings*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Tiersma, P. M. (1999). *Legal language*. University of Chicago Press.
- Tiersma, P. M. (2001). Textualizing the law. *Forensic Linguistics*, 8(2), 73-92.
- Vinice, M.O.(2018). A Forensic Linguistic Analysis of Police Reports. *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, 23(1), 80-102.
- Walker, A. G. (1990). Language at work in the law. In *Language in the judicial process* (pp. 203-244). Springer: Boston, MA.
- Watson, D. R. (1976). Some conceptual issues in the social identification of victims and offenders. *Victims and society*, 60-71.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE A Lexical Analysis

Lexical Analysis

Lexical analysis of the texts of FIRs showed a number of lexical features, the details of which are given below:

The texts of court reports and FIRs show an absence of personal pronouns that are replaced by other lexical items such as nouns. Looking through the texts help in determining the fact.

1. On 28.02.2009 at 2:45 p.m, I was present along with my brother WITNESS NAME in my Office. My brother WITNESS NAME was standing near PLACE NAME, situated beside our Office. Meanwhile my brother DECEASED NAME came to Office by his car bearing registration CAR REGISTRATION NUMBER and stopped in front of my office. He was sitting inside the car when a Vigo Double Cabin carrying the 1ST ACCUSED NAME and 2ND ACCUSED NAME took a turn to PLACE NAME. 1ST ACCUSED NAME and 2ND ACCUSED NAME riding on the said Vigo made firing with Pistol on my brother DECEASED NAME due to which he was severely injured. After that the 1ST ACCUSED NAME and 2nd ACCUSED NAME fled away in the company of their co-accused persons along PLACE NAME”.

2. ACCUSED NAME had committed the murder of the lady one year ago. We throw Jirga, made legal heirs of the lady to agree to effect compromise. ACCUSED NAME etc. paid to the legal heirs of the lady some amount of compromise. ACCUSED NAME asked VICTIM NAME to also contribute to the amount but we rejected. ACCUSED NAME nursed a grudge against the complainant party of which WITNESS NAME was not aware”.

3. My husband ACCUSED NAME was present in the house when I suddenly heard the sound of gun shot. My husband ACCUSED NAME came into my room and told me that bullet was fired

accidentally that strike the ceiling. I got anxious and went to my daughter DECEASED NAME room and saw that my daughter DECEASED NAME was dead”.

4. PLAINTIFF NAME (32) years s/o PLAINTIFF FATHER NAME CASTE NAME Residence TOWN NAME, CITY NAME stated that I work in PLACE NAME. At 2 pm, I received the news that my MOTHER DECEASED NAME and SISTER 2nd DECEASED NAMWE were murdered in our own house. When I reached there, I saw the dead bodies of my mother DECEASED NAME and sister 2nd DECEASED NAME there.

Archaic expressions like use of *whereof*, *whereby*, *hereby* are predominant throughout the texts of FIRs. For example

“ACCUSED NAME while twisting the hands of DECEASED NAME shouted and asked 2ND ACCUSED NAME to fire shot that hit the chest of VICTIM NAME **whereof** he fell on the ground and died at the spot. ACCUSED NAME strike the head of my father with pickaxe **whereby** he got severely injured”.

“Upon raising hue and cry, people from the vicinity came there *whereupon* the ACCUSED NAME ran away. The motive behind the murder was that my brother DECEASED NAME stopped some boys from standing at the corner of the street **whereupon** the nursed a grudge and committed the murder of my brother DECEASED NAME”.

“It is, **therefore**, requested that a first information report be registered regarding the above mentioned incident and investigation be conducted so as to identify the culprits involved in the offence”

Use of Archaic expressions can also be seen in the texts of court reports.

1. After the closure of prosecution evidence, the statements of accused persons were recorded u/s 342 CrPC, **wherein** all the incriminating material and evidence figuring against them during

the trial and investigation was put to them, affording them an opportunity to explain their position.

2. This court called the complainant as well as eye witnesses of the alleged occurrence *whereupon* both learned defence counsel raised protest and when the court for recording of statements of the eye witnesses they intend to walk out of the court.
3. I am directed to refer to your letter No 2 (16) on the subject noted above and to enclose **herewith** a copy of letter No 838 received from the political agent for information and further necessary action.
4. The FIR was lodged immediately, so there is no question of any deliberation, concoction or falsification; that the accused persons are close relatives and are known to be the witnesses; **therefore**, there was no chance of misidentification.

Formal expressions in FIRs are incident from the following examples:

1. On 28.03.2009 the ACCUSED NAME came to our house, armed with pistol and committed the murder of our uncle DECEASED NAME.
2. 1ST ACCUSED NAME and 2ND ACCUSED NAME Khan facilitated and sent 3RD ACCUSED NAME and 4TH ACCUSED NAMES, members of ORGANIZATION NAME to murder DECEASED NAME.
3. DEAR SHO police station (POLICE STATION NAME) I was on night duty on 7-4-09. On 3.p.m. I received a call from the hospital that ACCUSED NAME and 2nd ACCUSED NAME murdered a girl whose name was unknown and fled away.
4. Respected Sir, it is stated that I am resident of PLACE NAME. I have three sons and one daughter. My son DECEASED NAME was a journalist. On 22-08-10 at 7:00 p.m. my son DECEASED NAME and my brother WITNESS NAME went to PLACE NAME. When we reached AREA NAME, ACCUSED NAME, 2ND ACCUSED NAME AND 3rd ACCUSED suddenly came there. 1st ACCUSED NAME shouted and said that now they'll take revenge for publishing news against them. 1st ACCUSED along with the 2nd and 3rd ACCUSED started beating my brother.

Modal verbs is also used in the legal texts of court reports to indicate formality.

- 1) The case property shall remain intact and shall be dealt in accordance with law until the expiry period of appeal. Or revision if any on the decision of the reference whatever is earlier, the copy of this judgment be sent to the in charge of the prosecution as provided u/s 373 Cr.P.C.
- 2) Proceedings of the trial already commenced, shall remain in the field after the registration of separate FIR.
- 3) Learned Justice of Peace after affording opportunity of hearing to both sides shall pass order on application within 7 days.
- 4) The accused is convicted under section u/s of murder of Allas Baber and is sentenced to death. He shall be hanged by his neck till he is dead. Under Section 511A.Cr.P.C, the convict shall pay an amount of 2 lacs as compensation to the legal heirs of deceased failing which he shall undergo simple imprisonment for 6 months. The compensation amount shall be a liability against the property of the convict.

The texts of court reports shows high incidence of any that is absent in FIRs. Use of *any* is evident from the following examples:

1. The defence plea was not only introduced at the belated stage as the same was not agitated earlier even the accused remained fugitive for a long period, but the same was not supported by *any* corroborative piece of evidence.
2. As per record that one old lady sustained injury, while one child aged 10 was also present at the time of occurrence. Thus, it cannot be assumed that the complainant party has *any* intention to attack on the five male accused persons.
3. Our land and that of land of accused party are inherited properties from common ancestors and we live in adjoining houses of each other. We have never had *any* quarrel before the incident.
4. Five/seven persons of locality had come to the place of recovery after seeing the police but they remained outside the house of recovery. The investigating Officer did not ask *any* of them to become recovery witnesses.
5. I did not enquire about this fact from *any* of the person of locality. As per my investigation, the motive incident took place a few days prior to the main occurrence. Neither *any* person appeared nor I summoned from the family of Haji Abbas whose house was situated in front of the house of occurrence regarding the main occurrence as well as motive occurrence.

ANNEXURE B Textual Patterning

Court reports and FIRs contain a number of unique textual features that are explained below in detail.

Lengthy and complex sentences occur in the texts of court reports containing embedded clauses and nested constructions that can be seen in the following texts of FIRs and court reports.

1. As soon as I reached to the spot 1ST ACCUSED NAME hit me on head with the butt of cartridge, while 2ND ACCUSED NAME injured him with knife on his chest; as a result, whereof he fell on the ground where after 2ND ACCUSED NAME hit him with knife on his shoulder twice and when the COMPLAINANT'S NAME struggled to avoid the fourth blow with his left hand, he received knife injuries on two fingers of his hand.
2. From the Police Station, on the above mentioned complaint case is registered on which first information report about the said crime is prepared and the copy of the police file along with the original report is dispatched for compliance through CONSTABLE NAME to SENIOR INSPECTOR.
3. On the submission of the Challan formal charge u/s 302 PPC was framed against the accused, to which he pleaded not guilty and claimed trial; therefore, the prosecution evidence was summoned.
4. Learned counsel of the accused contented that the prosecution has failed to prove the occurrence as alleged; that the statements of both the eye witnesses do not inspire confidence, that the presence of independent witnesses is established at the spot but none from them has been produced by the prosecution; that the medical evidence negate the presence of eye witnesses at the spot because both of them have stated that deceased received one firearm shot on chest, whereas there are three injuries on the body of the deceased and the DOCTOR NAME, who conducted post-mortem examination of the body of deceased, found two wounds of entry and one wound of exist on the dead body; that the FIR got recorded after deliberation and consultation.

Another feature found in the texts of both reports is the presence of prepositional phrases. For example,

1. **In the said letter** it has been mentioned that as far as other agencies are concerned they have been consulted.
2. **During the investigation** ACCUSED NAME submitted an application to the Sessions Judge with a prayer to direct the local police to verify the defence version. However, the Sessions Judge directed ACCUSED NAME to approach the Illaqa-Judicial-Magistrate for redress.
3. **At this stage** an application u/s 540 Cr.P.C has been moved by the learned ADPP *whereupon* notice was given the defence side.
4. **From the bird's eye-view**, it would appear that present applicant arrived at the scene along with the four members.
5. **Under the circumstances** narrated above in detail, it is an admitted position that the adjournment are being sought by the prosecution on one or the other pretext despite the knowledge that the instant case is time limit direction case..
6. **In the instant case**, the complainant party has alleged a motive of property dispute for the commission of murder of the deceased.
7. **To prove the circumstantial evidence**, the prosecution examined witnesses of recovery and placed recoveries. The circumstantial evidence was collected by PW-11, Investigating Officer seizes empty 30 bore pistol and prepared its sealed parcel with stamp.
8. **On the last date of hearing**, the complainant had asserted that they would produce one WITNESS NAME as prosecution witness, but his evidence was required to be reduced into writing after the testimony of investigation officer as examination in chief of the investigating officer had been recorded.
9. **From the arguments** advanced by both sides, it is crystal clear that kazmi Naqvi I.O conducted investigation, so recording of evidence of Muhammad Khan, one of the prosecution witnesses would not grant against the procedure, but would also cause miscarriage of justice.

The texts of court reports show that events are narrated in passive voice that is evident from the above examples.

1. That the vehicle, in which Prime Witness and his companions, named in the FIR as accused, had come to the place of occurrence was left there while escaping away and the same was recovered by the Investigating officer and nothing incriminating was recovered from any of the petitioners.
2. The dead body of the deceased DECEASED NAME was handed over to the complainant COMPLAINANT NAME and the investigating officer took in possession the last worn clothes of the deceased Aslam. The investigating officer gave an application for the medical examination of mother of the complainant.

The occurrence of negatives in legal language is different as compared to the negatives used in ordinary language. Different negatives have different functions in legal context.

1. As the accused did not claim defence, so learned SPP for the state started arguments assisted by the learned counsel for the complainant and argued that there are injured and natural witnesses as eye witnesses and last seen evidence supported by medical evidence, and there was motive that was duly proved through independent witnesses.
2. Learned counsel for the complainant argued that accused persons facing trial have no nexus with the occurrence and have been roped in this case due to malafide and fake recoveries have been planted upon them, that there are material discrepancies which cannot be relied upon, so the prosecution has miserably failed to prove the charge against the accused persons; that the evidence is shaky which cannot be used for the purpose of conviction.
3. Learned counsel for the applicant/accused stated that the accused persons are absolutely innocent and have not committed any offence. No weapon of offence has been recovered during investigation nor has the place of commission of murder of the deceased been pointed out by any of the accused.
4. There is no cavil to the fact as is held in the case law that in an FIR case cross version statements must not be recorded but the duty of registering an FIR on the statement of the accused side and on the basis thereof submitting challan against the complaint of FIR or PWs is ipsto-facto illegal, yet these are the duties of the police not of the Court of Sessions.

Court reports also contains conditional clauses. For example,

1. In the tentative statement, **if** one makes a chain of the circumstances with the inclusion of the present applicant accused being the part of the unlawful assembly, he had the common intention and the object which the other accused had in commissioning the offence.
2. The case property shall remain intact and shall be dealt in accordance with the law after the decision of the appeal **if** any preferred by the parties. The copy of the judgment should be provided to the accused free of cost.
3. **If** in the pursuance of the order local police incorporates the information under Section 154 CrPC, Petitioners' right to challenge the same shall not be infringed by this order.
4. The statement of the accused u/s 342 CrPC with regard to their defence version **if** put in juxtaposition with the ocular testimonies of the prosecution witnesses certainly seems less plausible and confidence inspiring, particularly, when the same is not supported by any corroborative piece of defence evidence.
5. Learned defense counsel states that **if** the case be adjourned for Saturday, i.e., 28.11.2011, evidence of at least private witnesses would be recorded, as he remains busy in Honourable court during the whole week except Saturday.
6. The complainant along with his witnesses is present in Adyala jail and his learned counsel has agitated that in spite of clear directions of this court regarding the recording of eye witness's statements, learned defence counsel did not bother to appear, and **if** such conduct is shown in future, there is an apprehension for lapse of direction period.
7. As far as the other learned defence counsel is concerned, he may also cross-examine PW-10 **if** the said witness is permitted to depose regarding identification of dead body of deceased Nadeem Khokhar.

The sample of court reports showed the presence of pre- and post-modifiers to add move information to the sentences. For example,

1. Mr. Raja Qaiser, **learned SPP** for the state opposed the application by stating that it was a heinous crime.
2. In order to controvert the arguments **LAWYER NAME**, **Advocate Learned counsel** argued that the letter has portrayed the pre-arrest bail of the applicant.

3. On receiving the information of occurrence, 1ST OFFICER NAME **Senior Inspector** reached the spot and recorded the statement.
4. On 16-08-2017 2ND OFFICER NAME, **the investigating Officer** arrested the accused Shaista Khan and after obtaining his physical remand sent him to Judicial lock up.
5. The case law of Muhammad Masood vs. Muhammad Ayub, 2013 **Pakistan Criminal Law Journal 805**, is distinguishable on the facts since the case law was not dealing with the said case.

ANNEXURE C Structural Patterning

Move Structure in Court reports

Move 1- Identifying the case

This move contains name of the court, details of complainant and respondents followed by judge name, petition number, order date, section, application and FIR number and date and location of police station.

BEFORE THE ISLAMABAD HIGH COURT, ISLAMABAD

CRL. Revision-Petition No. _____ of 2014

- 1) COMPLAINANT'S NAME S/o COMPLAINANT FATHER NAME, r/o AREA NAME, POLICE STATION NAME, DISTRICT NAME.
- 2) 2ND COMPLAINANT'S NAME S/o COMPLAINANT FATHER NAME, r/o AREA NAME, POLICE STATION NAME, DISTRICT NAME.

(Petitioners)

Versus

1. The State
2. ACCUSED NAME S/o ACCUSED FATHER NAME, CASTE OF ACCUSED, r/o AREA NAME, POLICE STATION NAME, DISTRICT NAME.
3. JUDGE NAME , Addl. Sessions Judge, DISTRICT NAME

(Respondents)

Revision u/ss 435/439 Cr.P.C. against the order dated 18-02-2014 passed by JUDGE NAME, learned Addl. Sessions Judge, Islamabad-West, dismissing petitioner's application u/s 265-K Cr.P.C. in Cross- Version u/ss 337-A (ii), 337-A(i), 337-D and 337-F (ii) P.P.C arising out of Case FIR no. 243, dated 03-06-2011, u/ss 302/337-F (v), 337-A (iii), 148/149 P.P.C., POLICE STATION NAME, DISTRICT NAME.

Move 2- Describing the facts of the case

In explaining the facts of the case, all the details regarding description of complainant and witnesses, offenders, place of offence, weapons used in offence, how the crime was committed, time and date of the offence are taken into account. The motive behind the crime is also clearly explained in this move. Investigation led by the investigative officer upon reaching the place of incident and measures taken during the proceedings are also included in this move. For example,

Detailed facts of the complaint case are On 25.7.2011 at 10.00 am in afternoon. Adam Khan accused arrived on complainant (COMPLAINANT NAME) and his brother's shop. While complainant's brothers (1ST WITNESS AND DECEASED NAME) were there in the shop. Three unknown persons were also with the accused. 1ST ACCUSED PERSON invited the brothers WITNESSE'S NAMES of complainant to accompany them to Murree for enjoyment, where they had already booked some rooms. However, 1ST WITNESS expressed his inability to leave the shop where upon 1ST ACCUSED PERSON on the asking of 2ND ACCUSED PERSON, made DECEASED NAME agree to accompany them. The accused, therefore, took (deceased) with them. On 25.01.2011 while returning from HOSPITAL NAME, situated in PLACE NAME, DISTRICT NAME, the complainant found the dead body of his brother DECEASED NAME on the Railway line near his house and started weeping and crying whereupon a large number of persons of the locality came up there. The complainant immediately informed the local police where upon, after a short time, Sub-inspector came to the spot, recorded the complainant's statement and also took into possession the dead body.

Move 3- Presenting Arguments

This move is further sub-divided into other moves that are as follows:

- a) Stating the History of the case
- b) Arguments of the parties
- c) Arguments of the court
- d) Referring to other cases

e) Referring to the existing evidence

a) Stating the History of the Case

In stating the history, the history related to the case is given. It involves the history related to the proceedings of the case followed by the history of the events that resulted in the offence. For example:

The applicants are accused of offence under section 337-A (ii), 337-A(i), 337-D and 337-F (ii) P.P.C of PS NAME AND DISTRICT NAME. Against the accused person the challan was submitted to the learned Magistrate who submitted to the Honourable District and Session Judge-DISTRICT NAME, on 21.2.2009 wherefrom the case was entrusted to the court of JUDGE NAME, the then learned Additional District & Sessions Judge-I, DISTRICT NAME. Thereafter the case was transferred to this court. The charge framed is as under:

That on 03.6.2011 COMPLAINANT'S NAME S/O COMPLAINT'S FATHER NAME, CASTE NAME, Resident of AREA NAME, DISTRICT NAME of Age 40-41 years his father COMPLAINANT'S FATHER NAME, his brother COMPLAINANT'S BROTHER NAME, his sons (DECEASED NAME) aged 23/24 years, 2ND SON'S NAME aged 18 years and 3RD SON'S NAME aged 10 years were working in their fields that is located in AREA NAME, DISTRICT NAME when 1ST ACCUSED, 2ND ACCUSED, 3RD ACCUSED and son-in-law of 4TH ACCUSED, whose name is not known, riding on Toyota Hiace REGISTRATION NUMBER came and started digging their land on their asking to stop the activity, they picked up quarrel when 1ST ACCUSED was armed with 30 bore pistol, 2ND ACCUSED armed with pickaxe while the other three were armed with hatches and sticks. 5TH ACCUSED caught my real son DECEASED NAME from behind, exhorted 1ST ACCUSED and directed 1ST ACCUSED to make fire on him, so the 1ST ACCUSED shot one fire from his pistol 30 bore, which hit my son DECEASED NAME in the chest and he died at the spot.

b) Arguments of the Parties

After stating the history of the case, arguments are made by the prosecution and defence lawyers.

Defence tries to establish the argument on the clear and precise version of facts, while the goal of the opposing lawyer is to present alternative statements and questions to check the reliability of the facts. The function of the arguments made by the prosecution is to attack the character of the offender and construct their own narrative or undermine the story presented by defence.

An example of arguments by the two parties is stated below

1. DEFENCE LAWYER'S NAME contended that there could not be any criminal case without FIR; that there is no sanctity given to the cross version cases and law does not provide any room to proceed with them. He stated that further proceedings in the case will be just to waste the precious time of this court and will not yield any fruitful results; therefore, the present accused are entitled to acquittal from the instant case, while accepting the instant application under section 265-K CrPC for which he requested.
2. PROSECUTION LAWYER NAME said that the case against the applicants/accused is of cross version to that of another case of which the FIR was lodged by the accused party against the complainant party of this case. And since there appear two versions, and in both the two cases, this court has framed charges and in fact the cases are ripe for evidence. Thus, at this stage to entertain an application of the nature would be unreasonably haste.

c) Arguments by the Court

Based on the arguments made and witnesses and evidences presented before the court, further arguments are made by the court. The court after listening to the arguments of friendly and opposing council consider relevant and minute details and sections under which the decision could be made in the favor of defence or prosecution. For example,

1. I have heard the learned counsel for the parties and have gone through the record.
2. Findings: As far as the injuries are concerned, at this stage where prosecution evidence including the evidence of doctors viz expert is yet to come, the same cannot be said to be superficial or self-inflicted simply, as is contended by the learned counsel. Moreso it cannot be said on the basis of injury No.4 shown in the MLR which is stabbed wound on the right back of the chest 2 cm, chest deep up to plural cavity and having 1000 cc of blood drained.

d) Referring to the Other Cases

Sometimes the reference to the previous cases is also made to reach the conclusion of the case. Reference to the other cases can be seen in the corpus of court reports as follows:

- I rely upon the case law cited by Mushtaq Hussain versus the state, 2011 SCMR 45 where at page 67, it elaborates the duty of a court that, the function of the court is to point out irregular or illegal act and compel the parties to perform their functions in accordance with the law. The court should not be party to it, but required to take remedial steps to implement the law in its true perspective and in letter and spirit.
- The case law of Muhammad Masood v. Muhammad Ayub, 2013 PCrLJ 805 is distinguishable on the facts since the case law was not dealing with the said case at the stage on which the present case is viz. recording of evidence, taking cognizance by learned Magistrate and this Court on reference of learned Magistrate and not on FIR simply but other material as well viz. notes of the doctor attending the complainant of cross version. The matter in the case law was at the stage of investigation when the cross version statement was quashed. There is no cavil to the fact as is held in the case law that in an FIR case cross version statement must not be recorded, but the duty of registering an FIR on the statement of accused side and on the basis thereof submitting challan against the complainant of FIR or PWs is ipso facto illegal, yet these duties are of police not the court of Sessions.

e) Referring to the Existing Evidence

Medical Evidences

The court also refers to the results of the medical examination of the bodies of the deceased before reaching a particular conclusion. In post mortem, the internal and external examination of the dead body is done to identify the weapon of offence and to examine the cause of death. Example taken from the sample of the court report are as follow:

Post mortem report involves various sections. A sample of the report is given below:

POST-MORTEM REPORT

On the body of	NAME FATHER NAME OR HUSBAND NAME CASTE RESIDENCE SEX Male	DECEASED NAME DECEASED'S FATHER NAME _____ CASTE NAME AREA AND DISTRICT NAME AGE 22-23 yrs.
DISTRICT DISTRICT NAME		
Body brought by AREA NAME		Body identified by COMPLAINANT'S NAME
POLICE OFFICER NAME		WITNESS NAME
When and where brought	SI NAME	
VILLAGE & DISTRICT NAME		
DATE AND HOUR OF		
Death	Examination of body	Dispatch of matter in chemical examiner
02-04-2011	02-04-2011 3:00 pm	_____
Symptoms before death	Brought dead	
Information furnished by Police		FIA
The medical officer will observe the state of all the agrees and when he finds no disease of injury he should write in the appropriate place the word "Healthy"		
	EXTERNAL APPEARANCE	
Mark of ligature on neck and desertion 2x2 cm, irregular averted margins blood stained 25 cm from above 13cm from midline	A young male height 5 ft 8 inches wearing white shalwar gameez, hair and mostaches black, mouth semi-opened eyes closed.	
Condition of subject stout, emaciated decomposed etc., clothing	Eyes closed Entry wound 2x 1.5, circular inverted margins	
Wounds bruises, Position size, nature	Blood stained 10cm below from Rt. Arm pit 5cm lateral to nipple Rt on lateral aspects of right chest 15cm from midline injury no 2.Exit wound	

II- CRANIUM AND SPINAL CORD	
<i>N.B</i> The spinal canal not be examined unless any indication of disease or injury exists	
Skull findings and findings are as follows	
Scalp, Skull and vertebrae Healthy	Membranes brains and spinal cord Healthy
III- THORAX	
Walls, ribs and cartilages	Walls Ruptured ribs and cartilages Healthy
Pleurae	Ruptured
Larynx and trachea	Healthy
Right Lung	Ruptured and Damaged
Left Lung	Ruptured and Damaged
Pericardium and heart	Healthy
Blood vessels	Healthy

IV- ABDOMEN	
Walls	Healthy
Peritoneum	Healthy
Mouth, Pharynx and Oesophagus	Healthy
Diaphragm	Healthy
Stomach and its contents	Empty Healthy
Pancreas	Healthy
Small intestines and their contents	Yellowish green content present Healthy
Large intestine and their contents	Facial matter present Healthy
Liver	Healthy
Spleen	Healthy
Kidneys	Healthy
Bladder	Healthy
Organs of generation external and internal	Healthy

V- MUSCLES, BONES, JOINTS			
Injury	Disease of Deformity	Fracture	Dislocate
As described in External Post mortem Examination			
VI- REMARKS BY MEDICAL OFFICER In my opinion, Deceased died due to F.A.I which caused Ruptured of Both Rt. and Lt. lung which caused death. All injuries are anti mortem in nature and sufficient to cause death in ordinary course of life.			
Probable time that elapsed		Variable	
(a) Between injury and Death		1-2 or few minutes to half an hour	
(b) Between death and Post-Mortem		3-5 Hours approximately	

Location: DISTRICT NAMEDate: 03-06-2011**DOCTOR'S SIGNATURE**Signature & Designation of
Medical Officer**f) Testimonies**

Another evidence presented before the court are the testimonies of the complainant, informant, ocular witnesses and offender. The testimonies before the court began with the oath on the Holy book of Quran. The testimonies of the witnesses are first examined by the friendly counsel and then cross checked by cross examination before considering them to be truthful. The following example is taken from the sample of court reports:

Sessions case No.4/2011

The State Vs ACCUSED NAME etc.

U/S 302,148, 149,337-A (ii), 337-F (v) PPC

24.11.2016

PW-2 PRIME WITNESS 2 ON OATH**RECALLED & REAFFIRMED****CROSS EXAMINATION BY (ADVOCATE NAME) , ADVOCATE, COUNSEL FOR ALL ACCUSED PERONS**

The accused persons except 1ST ACCUSED NAME are my paternal cousins. It was 1ST WITNESS NAME alone who has asked the accused person not to lay foundation on our land. The disputed land is not officially partitioned even presently. All the accused persons present in the court were present on the spot at that time when 1ST WITNESS NAME went there to stop them. I was already present on my land at that time. The accused did not stop laying foundation on the asking of 1ST WITNESS NAME to stop. It is incorrect to suggest that at the time, I was armed with knife/churri and Javed with the carbin pistol.it is incorrect to suggest that that I had inflicted churri blows to the 2ND ACCUSED NAME. Village people living near about the place of incident had come at the spot after the incident took place. People had come at the place of incident before and after the police reached the spot. People living near about the place of incident had not seen the incident. It is incorrect to suggest that DECEACED NAME died as a result of pistol fire by 1ST WITNESS NAME. My father was already present near about the place of incident at the time of incident. My father did not witness the entire incident after befallen unconscious after receiving head injury. My father had seen DECEASED NAME receiving fire shot injury and it was thereafter that upon the receipt of head injury, he had fallen unconscious. An FIR No. 92/2016 of police station PS NAME, DISTRICT NAME is lodged against me and 1ST WITNESS NAME. We had never had any quarrel with the accused persons before the incident. Police recorded my statement and the statement of 1ST WITNESS NAME. The Police had remained at the place of incident for about 30/45 minutes. Police did not obtain my signatures on any of the papers. However, signatures of 1ST WITNESS NAME were obtained on different papers. It is incorrect to suggest that I have deposed falsely. It is also incorrect to suggest that the case was got registered against the accused person to grab the ancestor's land owned by them.

RO&AC

No. Re.....

(JUDGE NAME)

24.11.2016

Additional District and Session Judge –V

DISTRICT NAME

iv. Pronouncing Judgment

The judgment section begins with the name of the judge followed by Session case number, FIR number, offences under section, police station and date of decision, name of complainant versus the accused persons. For example

**IN THE NAME OF SESSION JUDGE ,
ADDITIONAL SESSIONS JUDGE-V, WEST ISLAMABAD**

Session Case No. : 04 of 2012
 FIR Number and Date : 243/2011 dt: 03.06.2011
 Offences Under Section: 302, 148, 149, 337-A(ii)
 Police Station : AREA NAME, DISTRICT NAME
 Date of Decision : 19.03.2018

State through COMPLAINANT'S NAME, Son of COMPLAINANT'S FATHER NAME,
 Resident of AREA NAME, PS, DISTRICT NAME.

.....Complainant

Verses

1. 1ST ACCUSED NAME, Son of ACCUSED FATHER'S NAME, Caste NAME,
 Resident of AREA NAME, DISTRICT NAME.(On bail)
2. 2ND ACCUSED NAME, Son of ACCUSED FATHER'S NAME, Caste NAME,
 Resident of AREA NAME, DISTRICT NAME. (On bail)
3. 3rd ACCUSED NAME, Son of ACCUSED FATHER'S NAME, Caste NAME,
 Resident of AREA NAME, DISTRICT NAME. (In custody)
4. 4th ACCUSED NAME, Son of ACCUSED FATHER'S NAME, Caste NAME,
 Resident of AREA NAME, DISTRICT NAME. .(On bail)
5. 5th ACCUSED NAME, Son of ACCUSED FATHER'S NAME, Caste NAME,
 Resident of AREA NAME, DISTRICT NAME. .(On bail)

.....Accused Persons

1. Facts established by the court

Then the facts of the whole case are established and evidences presented and witnesses' testimonies are analyzed by the court to reach the judgment. After the facts are established, a list of witnesses is prepared and a gist of their statements already taken before is taken into account.

The five accused persons (1) 1st ACCUSED NAME (2) 2ND ACCUSED NAME (3) 3RD ACCUSED NAME (4) 4TH ACCUSED NAME and (5) 5TH ACCUSED NAME are facing the trial in a case registered vide FIR No. 243 dated 03.06.2011 u/s 302, 148, 149,337-A (ii), 337-F(v) PPC of Police Station AREA NAME, DISTRICT NAME.

The case of the prosecution, as set up in the FIR Exh.PA registered on the basis of complain Exh. P.A is that on 03.06.2011 in the area of AREA NAME, within the territorial jurisdiction of Police Station AREA AND DISTRICT NAME, the complainant party was working in their land where the accused persons reached on Toyota Hiace bearing No. C-1371 and a quarrel occurred between the parties in which the ACCUSED NAME shot fired by 30 bore pistol which landed on the chest of DECEASED NAME who died at the spot, and one VICTIM NAME was hit by danda blow and Khuddal inflicted by the accused person namely ACCUSED PERSONS NAME, therefore, the case was registered against the accused persons.

After the registration of the case, the investigation of the case was handed over to (SI NAME) SI who after receiving information of occurrence reached at the place of occurrence, recorded the statement of complainant Exh. P.A, prepares inquest report Exh.PK and application of post mortem of deceased Ghazanfar as ExhP.S and for MLR of the injured VICTIM'S NAME as Exh.PT, sent the dead body to Hospital through INVESTIGATING OFFICER NAME 6533/C, inspected the place of occurrence and prepared the site plan, collected the blood stained earth vide memo from the place of occurrence, recorded the statements of the witnesses' u/s 161 CrPC. And seized the Toyota Hiace bearing registration No. C-1371.

The report u/s 173 CrPC was sent up to the court of my learned procedure in the office. The copies as required u/s 265-C of CrPC were delivered to the accused persons and accused persons were indicated on 30.04.2013 to which accused persons pleaded not guilty and claimed trials on merits; therefore, the prosecution was directed to produce prosecution evidence in the court against the accused persons.

At the trial prosecution produced PW 1 NAME as PW-1, PW 2 NAME as PW-2, PW 3 NAME as PW-3, PW 4 NAME ASI as PW-4, PW 5 NAME as PW-5, Dr NAME as PW-6, PW 7 NAME as PW-7, PW 8 NAME ASI as PW-8, PW 9 NAME Draftsman as PW-9, SI NAME as PW-10, OFFICER NAME as PW-11 and PW 12 NAME as PW-12.

1 Grounds of Judgment

Grounds of judgment involve the medical evidences, ocular evidences and circumstantial evidences. In medical evidences, the post mortem report, finger print reports and other reports from medical aspects are included. Second evidence is ocular evidence in which the testimony of the eye witnesses and complainant are considered and final evidence is circumstantial evidence that is collected by the police after reaching the place of incident. Circumstantial evidences include dead body of the deceased, the weapon of offence and other objects used in the murder.

Medical evidence

External appearance

A young male height 5 ft 8 inches wearing white shalwar qameez, hair and moustaches black, mouth semi-opened eyes closed.

Entry wound 2x 1.5, circular inverted margins, blood stained, 10 cm below from right arm pit, 5cm lateral to the nipple on lateral aspects of right chest, 15cm from the midline.

Internal Examination

The walls of thorax, pleura, right lung and left lung were damaged. Stomach empty, yellowish green contents found in small intestine and faceted matter present in large intestine. All other organs were healthy and intact.

Opinion

Deceased died due to ruptured of both right and left lungs which caused death.

Time between injury and death

1-2 or a few minutes to half an hour

Time between death and post mortem

3-5 hours approximately

Following injuries were found on the body of dead person:

Trauma right side upper chest stuck by rod on x-rays fractured side clavicle seen by orthopedic department. The nature of injury in my opinion was of Section 337-F (v) PPC. The probable duration of injury was fresh (18-24) hours. The MLR No.232 Exh.PM was handed over to police official which is in my hand writing and bears my signature.

Ocular Evidence

1. It is imperative to mention here that the accused persons are not only nominated in FIR but specific role has been ascribed to 1st ACCUSED NAME by the eye witnesses. The presence of witnesses at the scene of crime was natural as they were working on their land along with deceased. The ocular witnesses deposed that about five years ago about 3:00 p.m. the occurrence took place and 1ST ACCUSED NAME in fact killed DECEASED NAME by 30 bore pistol shot. On the other hand, the accused party cropped up the story that in fact DECEASED NAME was killed by shot fire of complainant. COMPLAINANT'S NAME corroborated this stance of his presence at the spot at the time of occurrence. In reply to this, the accused persons answered that the complainant and PWs are our close cousins and we have ancestral property not partitioned by Revenue Department. On the day of occurrence my relatives were busy in laying foundation on their own land. In the meanwhile, complainant with his father and other relatives came and forcibly tried to stop the digging work. By refusing the demand, the complainant parties, armed with pistol fired at me that hit his own son DECEASED NAME who got injured and died.
2. Though the court is not inclined to draw any adverse inference from defence weakness and flaws, however, the defence plea that the deceased died due to fire shot of complainant is not proved by any other evidence or circumstances. The accused party has cropped up the story of death caused by complainant by his fire also an admission of his presence. Once death of the deceased admitted by fire was shot and the accused party placed the fire on COMPLAINANT'S NAME, now it was their duty to prove the fact. Neither did they produce any witness or document, nor they themselves appeared in the witness box to corroborate their

stance, so without evidence it cannot be proved that in fact fire was shot by COMPLAINANT'S NAME killed the deceased.

3. In such eventuality, where the accused has come up with a specific defence plea, not denying the presence of the deceased and ocular witnesses at the scene of crime or even mode and manner of occurrence, also weapon used, it was incumbent upon them to produce at least any independent corroborative evidence in support of their version.

Circumstantial Evidence

To prove the circumstantial evidence, the prosecution examined the witnesses of recovery and placed recoveries. The circumstantial evidence was collected by PW-11 I.O seized empty of 30 bore pistol and prepared its sealed parcel with stamp MR vide memo Exh.PC. He also seized the Toyota Hiace bearing No. V-1371 vide seizure memo Exh.PD. He got the dead body of deceased is identified by complainant Javed vide memo Exh.PU. On 06.06.2011, on the disclosure and identification of accused 2ND ACCUSED NAME, a Stick P4 was recovered. On 21.06.2011, on disclosure and identification of accused Azeem Khan, a pick-axe P5 was recovered vide memo Exh.PN bearing my signature. I also prepared the un-scaled site plan of recovery. On 23.06.2011 3rd and 4th ACCUSED NAME were arrested and on 24.06.2011, he obtained their four days' physical remand. On 27.06.2011 on disclosure and identification of 1st ACCUSED NAME, he recovered pistol 30 bore and prepared its recovery memo Exh.PO bearing my signature at Exg.PO/2. He also prepared un-scaled site plan of this recovery bearing his signatures. He recorded statement of witnesses. On the same day, during interrogation ACCUSED NAME accused also got recovered a license No. 6939 of pistol No. A-1524, 30 bore from dash-board of vehicle No. C-1371, Toyota Hiace parked in the police station vide recovery memo Exh.PP bearing his signature

2. Reasons of Judgment

In this step of the move, reasons are given for the judgment made. Reasons of the judgment include the evidences under which the decision of the court could be made. After considering the medical

evidences, testimony of the witnesses and the circumstantial evidences and statements of defence and prosecution, the court arrive at its decision. Examples taken from court reports are as follow:

1. The prosecution by producing direct ocular, medical and strong circumstantial evidence of unimpeachable character, has succeeded in establishing the prosecution case quo murder of deceased Ghazanfar by the hands of 1st ACCUSED NAME with a single 30 bore fatal blow and causing injury to WITNESS NAME by the hands of 2nd ACCUSED NAME through Khuddal.
2. As far as defence is concerned, defence through cross examination and through statements under section 342 CrPC raised a specific plea that the deceased (DECEASED NAME) died by fire shot of complainant. They have failed to prove their assertion. It cannot be assumed that complainant party has any intention to attack on five male accused persons. Admittedly, only one 1st ACCUSED NAME sustained minor injuries attributed to the complainant party, but it is also an admitted fact that no other empty of fire arm or any weapon is recovered nor the accused party alleged any other firing during the occurrence.
3. The prosecution has proved the case under the circumstances. There is evidence of eye witnesses supported by medical evidence, and there was motive that was duly proved through witnesses coupled with recovery made in the presence of witnesses and accused persons were nominated. There is no question of any deliberation, concoction or falsification. The accused is known to witnesses, and there is day light occurrence therefore, there is no chance of misidentification. The prosecution has successfully proved the guilt of 1ST ACCUSED NAME that committed murder of deceased DECEASED NAME.

4. Final Judgment

The last part deals with the declaration of the final sentence including the enhancement or mitigation of the sentence as well as restating whether the appeal has been allowed or dismissed along with the name of the judge at the end. For example,

The prosecution succeeded in proving the charge against the accused beyond any shadow of doubt; therefore, the accused under section 302(b) PPC by the way of Taazir for committing murder of ACCUSED NAME is sentenced to DEATH. He shall be hanged by his neck till he is dead. Under Section 511 Cr.P.C., the convict shall pay an amount of Rs. 02 (two) lacs as compensation to the legal heirs of deceased, failing which he shall undergo simple imprisonment for six months. The compensation amount shall be a liability against person and property of the convict.

The sentence of death shall not be executed unless it is confirmed by the Hon'ble high court. A separate reference u/s 374 Cr.P.C shall be submitted accordingly in due course.

The convict has been informed that he can file an appeal before Hon'ble High Court within seven days from today. Copies of the judgment have been delivered to the convict free of cost.

The case property shall be kept intact until the expiry of period of the appeal or revision. If any or decision of the reference whichever is earlier the copy of this judgment be sent to Officer in charge of the prosecution as provided u/s 373 Cr.P.C. The file be arranged and consigned as per rules.

ANNOUNCED

27.08.2010

(JUDGE'S NAME)

Add: Sessions Judge –V

DISTRICT NAME

