

**TELLABILITY IN FORENSIC
NARRATIVES: A COGNITIVE-SEMANTIC
ANALYSIS**

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Tellability in Forensic Narratives: A Cognitive-Semantic Analysis

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Candidate of **Master of Philosophy** at the National University of Modern Languages do hereby declare that the thesis **Tellability in Forensic Narratives: A Cognitive-Semantic Analysis** 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.

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ABSTRACT

Title: Tellability in Forensic Narratives: A Cognitive-Semantic Analysis

Narratives in First Information Reports (FIRs) can serve as important investigative pieces of evidence in court. Petitioners sometimes aggrieve that they have suffered because of the narratives presented before courts in police FIRs and they claim that their actual voice is not narrated in the FIRs by police. Keeping in mind this situation, an investigation was needed to highlight the semantic gap between police marasalas and FIRs based on these marasalas. This study used Langacker's subjective dimension of language to find figure-ground segregation through three tools (voice, prepositional and dative alterations) in forensic narratives of police marasalas and FIRs. For this purpose ten police marasalas and their FIRs were collected from five police stations in Peshawar. Data were collected through convenience sampling. The objectives were to investigate if there existed in these forensic narratives any elements of figure-ground or not. If there existed, in what way they impacted the narratives. Two expert lawyers were consulted during this study on several stages. Qualitative textual content analysis and interpretation of marasalas and FIRs were carried out in the process of data analysis. It was found that the tellability of narratives in marasalas were shifted and altered in their FIRs through figure-ground segregation. The researcher suggested that the police officers should write these reports in an accurate, exact, clear and factual manner. The police officers should make their level best to avoid their personal inputs in these forensic narratives to avoid harming or benefitting the plaintiff or petitioners. The common people should also be educated in law and legal language to avoid any kind injustice to them.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

FIR	First Information Report
SHO	Station House Officer
ASI	Assistant Sub-Inspector
SI	Sub-Inspector
FC	Frontier Corps
FSL	Forensic Science Laboratory
LRH	Lady Reading Hospital
PS	Police Station

DEFINITIONS OF KEY TERMS

- Tellability

Tellability is worthiness of a story being told or it is the quality for which a story is told and examined as remarkable with its constructed merit.

- Forensic narrative

A narrative belonging to, used in, or suitable to the courts or dealing with the application of narratological knowledge to legal problems.

- Prominence

The elements in a story or text that ‘stand out’ in their specific context from the rest of details are called prominence.

- Construal

Construal is the way a person understands the world or a particular situation.

- Conceptualization

It is the action or process of forming or building a concept or idea of something.

- *Marasala/Roznamcha*

It is the report police records from the victim for the investigation of a case. Daily diaries/roznamchas are its other forms.

- FIR

First Information report is its full form. It is a police document that is composed after police investigation.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This study plans to investigate semantic gap between ten police *marasalas* (daily diaries) and their respective *First Information Reports (FIRs)*. For this purpose, a comparative analysis of selected FIRs from police stations in Peshawar is conducted. It is assumed that police reports alter the tellability of the initial reports of petitioners in their FIR reports. Focus is on the figure and ground techniques of two conceptualizers about the same event or case. The textual differences in tellabilities of the petitioners and police officers on the same case are analyzed in the framework of subjective dimension of language, proposed by Langacker, using the figure and ground techniques.

The basis of narration and narrative structure is conversation (Fludernik, 2006). Narration is sought by theorists such as William Labov, Joshua Waletzky and their followers (Fludernik, 2006) in everyday real life discourse. The interest of studying narrativity has developed in multiple other fields such as Forensic Linguistics. This has resulted in introduction of forensic narrative studies which focus on any oral or written text, written document, or audio or video recording that is the focus of a police inquiry or criminal procedure. An investigative linguist may be tasked with examining a wide range of documents or speech such as emergency calls, ransom demands, and other threats. To identify or eliminate a deception, for instance, the authentic or bogus character of the call or text must be determined. Suicide notes or letters are differentiated in the same way. This study has taken such forensic narratives with a similar interest in certain regards. However, the perspective, adopted in this study, differs from the ones stated earlier. The focus of this study is on the written text of reports, *marasalas* and FIRs, of police to find out the elements of prominence made through figure-ground segregation in the texts.

Narratives, like other human discourses, are foregrounded driven by particular interest or agenda of the author of such narrative discourses. This act of foregrounding marks the point aimed to be centralized or, in other words,

gives value to what is being told that is discussed in terms of tellability of a narrative. It gains a lot of importance because forensic discourse involves variety of narratives in a variety of ways and in a variety of settings. However, the data of analysis for forensic narratives in this study are police reports, marasalas and FIRs, obtained from different police stations in Peshawar. In these texts, the researcher has investigated tellability alteration through figure-ground segregation. The researcher has used three tools to find tellability alteration. They are agentive/voice alteration, prepositional alteration and dative alteration.

According to Barthes, there are numberless narratives in the world. Narrative is found with every person around us. Fludernik writes that narrative is not just limited to literary or historical writings (Fludernik, 2006). Narrative is linked with the doing of narration and is to be found everywhere when someone says something about something. Thus, narrative is not just restricted to fictional writing but we are all narrators in our everyday lives (Fludernik, 2006). Nash holds a similar standpoint toward narratives and says that narratives in one way or another cover all sides of our society and social experience (Nash, 1994). This means that narratives cover a wide range of modes of expressions.

Either it is a written or an oral narrative, every narrative tends to convey a point of view. It is called the tellability of the narrative. Tellability plays a very important role in why a narrator is telling a story. It is because the narrator has a particular agenda or aim to achieve for which he/she is telling the narrative. For the purpose of achieving this agenda he/she uses a number of techniques to prove his/her point validated. He/she breaches, foregrounds and backgrounds different events, scenes, information or text to make his agenda strengthened.

For making a narrative agenda-wise tellable, one has to take help of cognitive semantics. It is because cognitive semantics adopts a number of tools to foreground or background information for the purpose of making something tellable. When a narrator tells a story, he/she uses techniques of prominence based on the cognitive background. The prominence created by the narrator

makes his story a tellable one. Narrators use different cognitive tools of meaning production and consumption to achieve their desired agenda. This agenda is achieved only if a narrator creates tellability of the narrative in his favor. Tellability was mainly advanced in conversational storytelling analysis which then spread to all kinds of narratives. Tellability depends on the type of specific events that are judged by storytellers to be important or astonishing and praiseworthy of being narrated in some specific situations; thus, making a point for the story. For this purpose the narrator breaches, foregrounds and backgrounds some events or information. In tellability, the narrator tries to make a voice or point from his/her perspective to make the narrative worth-telling and significant for his/her own purposes. The breaking of an established development changes a mere event into a tellable event; however, the tellability of a story can also depend on purely contextual factors such as the newsworthiness of an event, which means that the narrative is built in such a way that it suits the context in which it is told. In conversation, it is often discussed and co-constructed through discursive interaction. Tellability may also depend on the way in which incidents are ordered in a narrative (Baroni, 2014).

Tellability is of vital importance in every narrative whether it is a literary, political, criminal, civil, social or forensic narrative. For example, in news media, reporters of different news channels make great use of figure and ground elements of prominence to propagate their ideologies. They make their stories tellable according to their agendas. In the recent years, protests were made against PTI government by the Pakistan Democratic Movement (PDM), in which there were carried two different tellabilities by Geo and ARY news channels. Geo news channel was anti-PTI; therefore, they figured positive sides of the protests and broadcasted those pictures in which there were many people. They also televised the rush hours of the protests. Hence, telling the audience that the protests were successful. On the other side, ARY which was pro-PTI grounded the positive aspects and figured the negative aspects of those protests telling the people how these protests were anti-Pakistan and were disturbing the peace of Pakistan. Thus, the same events and narratives were differently conceptualized by changing its tellability by two different conceptualizers.

For the better understanding of tellability, understanding the notion of cognitive semantics is very necessary. Cognitive Semantics has built interesting understandings into how common events can be changed into tellable or reportable ones (Huhn, 2007). Bruner has insisted on the fact that to be worth telling, a tale must be about how an implicit canonical script has been breached, violated, or deviated from (Bruner, 1991). This study tends to explore different ways in which petitioners' narratives were breached, violated and altered using figure-ground segregation. It is necessary to explore this aspect because it results in the loss of the personal voice, interest and focus of petitioners. If there is a shift in narrative voice, its agency and projection, it results in a shift in the direction of tellability which may have legal implications for the concerned and consequences for the aggrieved or accused party. This is also the focus of this study whether the legal worth of the case is affecting in this process involving shifts and switches.

As it is clear from the above discussion that the tellability of narratives in narratology is not only present in the narratives of literary texts like novel, drama, poems, short stories etc. but it is also present in the daily affairs of the people and that these tellabilities are cognitively constructed to convey one's idea. Some among these daily affairs of humans are legal activities of people. When they become victims, they seek help of government agencies. One such agency is police institution. When a person is victimized, he/she reports the committed crime in the police station from where he/she seeks help. The petitioner/plaintiff tells his narrative to police who write the initial report in *Roznamcha/marasala* (daily diary) which is later on written in the first information report (FIR) after some investigation. This study aimed to investigate what features of such narratives are given prominence based on figure/ground segregation approach of language by both petitioner and police in their respective narratives and whether the narrative of the petitioner's report (in the *marasala*) and the narrative of the FIR remain the same or there occur some changes/shifts in them. For this purpose, the researcher used the framework of Langacker's subjective dimension of language. According to Langacker, there are two components in the subjective dimension of language (Langacker, 2008). They are conceptualizing subject (who is the speaker) and the object that is

conceptualized (what the expression is about). These two components of Langacker's approach to language make his subjective dimension of language a speaker-oriented approach. It means that a single object, scene or event is conceptualized differently by different speakers/conceptualizers because of their different use of lexical and grammatical structures. According to Langacker, prominence plays a very important role in the conceptualization of an object, event or scene by the conceptualizers. Prominence is concerned with the language users' capability to selectively show up some features and aspects of a conceptualization and leaving others.

According to Langacker, 'Prominence' comprises of "Figure/Ground" phenomena. It mainly deals with the foregrounding and backgrounding of events and actions. It is in the same way in which a narrator in a narrative foregrounds or backgrounds some events to make the narrative tellable and worthy for his purpose. For foregrounding the term "figure" is used while for backgrounding the term "ground" is used which are collectively called "figure/ground segregation". This greatly occurs in the reporting of crime cases. With the help of figure and ground, one can find out and reach to the missing links or details in any narrative especially in legal reports and cases. The narrators figure those events and information which are in their favour and closely related to the case, and ground those events which are against them or not closely related to the case. According to Langacker, the figure and ground in any narrative can be identified with agentative or voice alteration, prepositional alteration and dative alteration used in the language of conceptualizers.

Using this approach of Langacker, the researcher of this study investigated the texts of ten *marasalas* and their respective FIRs through the subjective approach of construal in cognitive semantics proposed by Langacker which identifies the factor of prominence in narratives. This study investigated how tellabilities of narratives are altered by police in the final reports. It also aimed to find out the elements of figure and ground in the police narratives in comparison to the ones by petitioners in *marasalas*.

1.1 Statement of Problem

A single event is told differently by different conceptualizers because of their subjective use of language. The narratives in *marasalas* and *FIRs* have two different narrators narrating the same event. They are appellants/petitioners as narrators of *marasalas* and police officers as narrators of *FIRs* telling the same narrative. It is very necessary for the *FIRs* to carry the tellability of narratives of petitioners because alterations in petitioners' narratives by police investigating officers harm the worthiness of the case in the court, but no focus has been given to this important aspect of *FIRs* in courts and academic arena. Therefore, it is assumed that there is created a semantic gap in tellabilities of *marasalas* and their respective *FIRs*. Thus, this study, through figure and ground elements in the texts of these forensic narratives, investigates to see whether there is any gap in the tellabilities of narratives of *FIRs* and *marasalas* or not.

1.2 Research Objectives

1. To identify the elements of figure and ground in the narratives of *marasala* and the *FIR* produced on the same case.
2. To investigate the shift/alteration in the tellability from *marasalas* to *FIRs*.
3. To determine the linguistic causes and impacts of the shift in tellability from *marasalas* to *FIRs*.

1.3 Research Questions

1. What elements of prominence (figure-ground) are present in the narratives of the *marasalas* and *FIRs* produced on the same case?
2. How have tellabilities of *marasalas* shifted/alterated in *FIRs*?
3. What are the causes and impacts of the shift/alteration in tellability of *marasalas*?

1.4 Significance of Study

This study is significant in many ways. It provides an insight of the narratives reported in the *marasalas* and *FIRs* in police station. The study is also

helpful for the readers to know that how subjective dimension of language brings alterations in a single narrative of FIR reports. The study further explains that the same events and information are figured and grounded to use the tellability of a narrative for one's own purpose. This study is also significant in finding out the differences and shifts brought in the narrative of the *marasalas* by the police institution to harm or benefit the victims. The gap brought in the narratives of police *marasalas* and FIRs creates problem in proper decision-making for courts. Therefore, it is necessary to investigate gaps/alterations in these two narratives of different cases.

1.5 Delimitation

This study did not cover every dimension of language on every kind of narrative but only the subjective dimension of language in forensic narratives. Police narratives are formed by two different conceptualizers. One narrative is in *marasala* while the other is in *FIR*. Therefore, this study only aimed to find the use of subjective dimension of language to investigate that how the same case/narrative was conceptualized differently by two different people. For this purpose, only the figure and ground elements of prominence were investigated in the texts of these two narratives on the same case. Moreover, this study only investigated ten police reports from police stations in Peshawar. In these police reports, only the shifts in the narratives of *marasalas* were researched. However, there can be other studies to find out other dimensions of language in these police narratives as well. Another possibility for researchers is to conduct a similar study on a greater number of FIRs.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

Professor Jan Svartvik coined the phrase “forensic linguistics” for the first time in his book *The Evans Statements: A Case for Forensic Linguistics* published in 1968. Australian linguists debated the use of linguistics and sociolinguistics in legal contexts in the 1980s. They learned that a statement like “the same language” might be interpreted in many different ways. In 1988, the German Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA) hosts a two-day seminar on forensic linguistics. At the 1992 First British Seminar on Forensic Linguistics was conducted at the University of Birmingham, and the participants included in it were representatives from Germany, Australia, Brazil, Ireland, the Netherlands, Greece, Ukraine, and the UK. Moreover, Cardiff University offered the first MA program in forensic linguistics in 1999, and Birmingham's Aston University launched the Center for Forensic Linguistics in 2008 to meet the growing need for forensic linguistic expertise (Ariani et al., 2014).

Author identification, forensic stylistics, discourse analysis, linguistic dialectology, forensic phonetics, and forensic transcription have been the core topics of forensic linguistics. Additionally, it has addressed document analysis, semiotics, plagiarism detection, and the interplay between linguists and attorneys (Ariani et al., 2014). The difficulties linguists face while working with the court system were attempted to be demonstrated by forensic linguists. Linguists now view it as essential that they and legal experts work together to develop a better grasp of one another's viewpoints. It is the responsibility of linguists to make sure that this scenario does not persist if linguists assert that lawyers lack linguistic knowledge. It is equally possible for lawyers to assert that linguists lack legal expertise; hence it is up to linguists to make sure that this knowledge gap is filled as a matter of some priority. In the era of international courts, it will also be crucial for linguists to comprehend the discourse practices of international law and become familiar with the norms and practices of various legal systems. It is possible that more people who want to work in the field of forensic linguistics in the

future will have extra education in fields like law and have a better understanding of scientific methodologies, methods, and presentation (Ariani et al., 2014).

The three primary areas of forensic linguistics include language as a means of communication between law enforcement officials and suspects or witnesses, or as a means of presenting legal arguments in court. The participation of a linguist in this case is crucial to the court's ability to monitor the interlocutors and determine whether they are manipulating the facts and figures with the use of foregrounding and backgrounding information or other language devices (like structures or lexicon). The language of the legislation is the second area (issues of intelligibility, interpretation and construction of legal language). If an interpreter is being investigated by a forensic linguist, they can keep them in line so they don't miss anything important that needs to be presented to the court. The field of forensic linguistics also includes crimes involving language and linguistic evidence due to the close relationship between conceptualization and tellability in legal documents.

According to Correa, language both codifies and mediates the law. It indicates that language is necessary for the existence of law. However, the wording of the law is considerably dissimilar from common speech, which frequently disadvantages the average user. Forensic linguists, or linguists who apply their knowledge of linguistic theory to the forensic setting of the law, are frequently required to appropriately analyze the complex meanings of legal language because of this (Correa, 2013). Linguists are educated to see and hear structures that are unseen to laypeople, much as doctors are trained to see features on an X-ray that the typical person with excellent vision cannot perceive (Shuy, 1993). In a same vein, our research will attempt to analyze such FIRs' hidden facts that are unknown to the average person who is not aware of linguistic figure-ground tactics. It's because if the conceptualizers are diverse, a single event can have a wide range of tellabilities.

Additionally, forensic text is crucial in determining the tellabilities of two separate conceptualizers. The proof that a linguist needs is forensic text. Any sort of text (spoken, signed, or written) that can be utilized in a criminal investigation or as evidence in court is referred to as forensic linguistic evidence. Included among these texts are

recorded complaints, emergency calls, ransom notes, anonymous letters and calls, suicide letters, texts, police records (such as FIRs, which serve as this study's main source of data), confession statements, etc. Although author identification may be the most well-known task that forensic linguists complete. Additionally, they deal with other language-related offences like perjury, threats, and accepting bribes (Correa, 2013). In this study, the researcher has selected written texts for analysis.

There are many crimes that are perpetrated using language alone, including solicitation, conspiracy, bribery, perjury, defamation, threatening, and plagiarism, according to Coulthard & Johnson's 2007 book, which highlights the significance of language in law and legal processes (Coulthard & Johnson, 2007). These crimes differ significantly from others involving linguistic evidence because there is no actual harm to the person threatened. Threatening, offering, or soliciting language alone is enough to commit a crime (Shuy, 1993). It becomes abundantly evident from this that crime encompasses more than just physical injury to a victim; it also includes verbal abuse. Similar to how a police investigation officer could mistakenly or purposely write a FIR with the petitioner's message coming across differently than intended, harming or helping any party to the case. This is a case of manipulation the essence of the complaints from where we can find out how two different conceptualizers may change the tellability of a forensic narrative.

According to Correa, the key question in these situations is not usually who the author is but rather if the crimes actually occurred. Since these offences involve speech, it is necessary to consider not only what was said (a locutionary act), but also what was meant (an illocutionary act), as well as the impact it had on the listener (perlocutionary act) (Correa, 2013). For instance, despite the fact that a threat, promise, or warning can have the same impact on the receiver (causing him to do something), it would only be a threat if there was coercion involved (Fraser, 1998). A threat is spoken while the speaker is fully in charge. It is created from his or her point of view, it is intended for his or her benefit, and he or she is in charge of the conclusion. In their 2005 book, Solan and Tiersma discuss the case of Hoffman, a young guy who wrote to Ronald Reagan and said to Ronnie to resign or his brains would be blown Out. Because the agent is not specified

when using the passive voice (as opposed to the active: "I will blow your brains out"), it is possible that this is a prediction or warning and that someone else could kill him (much like a father telling his daughter, "Do not play with the pan or you will get burned"). If the outcome is not in the speaker's control in that situation, it cannot be seen as a threat. Hoffman was sentenced to four years in prison for threatening the president, despite the jury found otherwise (Correa, 2013). In the same way, the narrative of the petitioners/plaintiffs must be properly conveyed if the intended meaning is improperly conveyed, the gap between these two conceptualizations will create problems.

Additionally, Shuy's concept of conversational contamination is crucial in establishing whether a person committed a language crime or not. It is crucial to consider who brought up the subject and how the other person replied in a conversation about, say, conspiracy or solicitation. For instance, approving a proposal by outlining how it would be carried out in further detail is considerably different from saying "uh-huh" or remaining mute. Shuy uses the case of a Japanese engineer who was charged with approving the purchase of confidential company information from an undercover FBI agent. He repeatedly said "uh-huh," but he never went into further detail about the idea, as can be seen by listening to the conversation in its entirety. Shuy comes to the conclusion that "uh-huh" is not a flag for agreement to the new information supplied by the FBI agent, but rather a marker for listening or comprehension on the addressee's part (consistent with the Japanese culture of politeness) (Shuy, 1993).

The case of an athlete accused of conspiring to sell drugs is another instance where conversation analysis helped to clarify the nature of the exchange (Solan & Tiersma, 2005). The linguist who was tasked with assessing the evidence—a recorded discussion between the dealer and the athlete—came to the conclusion that the dealer's use of the singular pronoun "I" (as opposed to the plural "we") was a sign that he intended to act alone and not with the athlete.

Last but not least, a man named Lawrence Gerenstein was charged with plotting and soliciting the murder of his wife in another instance cited by Solan and Tiersma. Even though the other man wasn't specifically asked to kill his wife, he implicated

himself by talking about the many weapons that may be used in the crime. It is evident from the explanation of how language is employed in legal proceedings above that language has the power to change a person into a victim or a criminal. Therefore, it is very necessary that the police officers should convey the exact narrative of petitioners to avoid any gap between police's and petitioners' narratives. Understanding such situations, it becomes important, for linguists and researchers, to know that how with the help of grammar and lexicon tellability and concepts of narratives change or adopt a different shape.

One cannot dismiss the importance of language in court proceedings or the function that a forensic linguist plays in that field. As with any forensic inquiry, a forensic linguist's job is to look for things that might not be immediately obvious. According to Shuy, linguists are aware of what to listen for in conversations. Topic initiations, topic recycling, response techniques, interruption patterns, intonation markers, pause durations, speech event structure, speech actions, inference, ambiguity resolution, transcript correctness, and many more things are all things that listeners pay attention to (Shuy, 1993). Linguists' scientific training helps them to group similar structural elements and to contrast or compare those elements. Linguists are aware of the importance of context when attempting to understand a dialogue, and they have reluctance to accept interpretations that have been ripped out of context by either the prosecution or the defence (Shuy, 1993). Similarly, in the case of police FIRs, it is necessary for a linguist to compare the petitioner's narrative in the police daily report copy and police's final narrative about the same case in the final FIR copy by the police. The same investigation is under study in this research project.

The sociolinguistic variation, stylistics, phonetics, syntax, dialectology, discourse analysis, and other areas of linguistic analysis must all be well-versed in by the time forensic linguists are asked to provide information on the authorship of a work. To determine if a crime or speech act was performed or not, individuals who deal with crimes of language need to have excellent training in pragmatics, among other areas. After coming to their conclusions, they must communicate these to their audience in a straightforward, non-technical way.

Linguists can be very helpful in assessing the discursive structure and linguistic content of interrogations, but since judges and jurors must ultimately decide whether a speech act occurred or not, they are not a substitute for them (Ainsworth, 2010). In a trial, linguists' expert testimony could be very important because they “are educated to detect and hear structures that are invisible to lay persons” (Shuy, 1993, p. xvii). In order to achieve this goal, it has frequently been recommended that, as a preventative measure, interviews between law enforcement personnel, victims, and suspects be videotaped at all phases of the procedure (Solan & Tiersma, 2005). A recording would offer a factual account of what happened, which could then be carefully reviewed to ascertain precisely what was said, when, and by whom. By reconstructing and analyzing police interrogations, forensic linguists like Roger Shuy have demonstrated that, if police interrogations were taped more frequently in the United States, linguists may be invaluable in eliminating injustices brought on by faulty confessions (Ainsworth, 2010, p. 124). If the same recording technique is applied to filing an FIR, it would be proven better in the final decision of the case.

Linguists can also assist by recommending strategies for the police to interact with people without using as much coercive language (Shuy, 1997). The police might prevent comments or admissions from being thrown out owing to improper interrogation in this way. The linguist's job would be to give interviewers (detectives, attorneys, etc.) specialized training so they can assess and recognize the language characteristics of a suspect and act accordingly in the case of minors and persons with communication problems. Moreover, this basic training should be extended to those who want to file an FIR or want to go for some kind of legal proceedings. Therefore, linguists can evaluate the performance and linguistic competence of non-native speakers to determine whether they possess fundamental interpersonal communication skills or if they are actually able to recognize “subtle differences in word choice, tricky manipulation of presuppositions, [or] three questions in one” (Eades, 2010, p. 67). The linguist can also make sure that the translator is not giving the defendants an advantage (or disadvantage) owing to unethical tactics in order to treat them equally to a native speaker. Once more, recording the actual conversation—complete with the original language—would enable linguists and trained

interpreters to ensure that everyone is treated fairly by the interpreter's services. In some situations, the first exchange may be used as evidence in court even though it is not part of the official record. In the same way when a person who is not familiar to law and legal proceedings wants to file an FIR in any police station, his narrative may be manipulated due to his ignorance of law and language difficulty or tricks.

The relationship between the documents on display and the events they purport to describe must be taken into consideration when evaluating the veracity of police reports and reported suspect remarks. The legitimacy of the police interview or statement record may be questioned if there are too many parallels between the statement and the incident notes, along with chronological discrepancies and a propensity for writing rather than speaking. As a result, videotaping has long been required by law in the UK and Australia, but only a few states in the US (Solan & Tiersma, 2005).

Verballing is the practice of police editing a defendant's words to include disparaging statements. It is most frequently seen in police prosecutions. This unethical method might be applied, for instance, to match a defendant to a particular racial profile. Racial profiling is the practice of law enforcement officials considering a person's color or ethnicity when determining whether to carry out an enforcement action, like stopping a vehicle or making an arrest (Bruinsma, 2006). Therefore, it is important to understand the types of police verballing that occur in various FIRs, which is why this study is being done.

It is important to understand crime reporting before delving into the specifics of how FIRs are not filed and police verballing is observed in various regions of the world. Informing the police of a crime is referred to as reporting a crime to the police. Most crime reports are sent to police departments. However, calling the police is another option, and many nations now allow internet reporting of minor offences. Of course, the cops might already be there when a crime occurs (Bruinsma, 2006). The phrases such as contact the cops, report to the cops and others are all used. This is not about whether the police record the crime or take any further action after being informed; rather, it is about

whether they were informed of the crime in the first place. The focus is, therefore, on whether victims call the police (Bruinsma, 2006).

The three theoretical frameworks of the economy, psychology, and sociology have all been used frequently in reporting on crime. The theories' desired level of aggregate and the kinds of processes (or mechanisms) that are believed to be pertinent for reporting are the bases for this classification. Below are examined the concepts and empirical results of these three models (Bruinsma, 2006).

The economic model of crime reporting is the first model. Most empirical research on crime reporting uses an economic model, often implicitly. It is assumed that the victim decides whether or not to report a crime after conducting a cost-benefit analysis to determine whether it is worthwhile to do so (Skogan, 1984). The victim will not call the police and vice versa if the estimated costs of reporting outweigh the anticipated benefits. This decision-making model predicts that because reporting always entails transaction costs, crimes that inflict little to no monetary losses or physical harm will be reported less frequently. The likelihood is high that the police will treat the case seriously and make an effort to solve it. If the authorities take any action at all, the victim will not benefit much because the most they can hope for is compensation for the minimal damage that has been done. According to this theory, victims' decision-making will be significantly influenced by how serious they consider the crime to be. The degree of monetary loss and/or physical harm will significantly influence how serious it is regarded to be. Given that it only considers the characteristics of crime and excludes social environment effects, this economic model provides a micro-level explanation of crime reporting (Bruinsma, 2006). When court cases are watched, which can cost more than the petitioners' actual loss, this paradigm becomes more vivid and apparent. Another obstacle preventing petitioners from filing a FIR in police stations is corruption in many police stations.

The psychological model of crime reporting is another suggested paradigm. A sizable amount of the study on crime reporting uses the cognitive psychology paradigm. Researchers who use this model assume that additional elements, like as the victim's social network, play a part in the decision-making process. They assert that victims

analyze the advantages and disadvantages of several options before determining what to do, but that victims are occasionally too stressed or afraid to make logical decisions following a crime. Researchers who developed this approach were the first to acknowledge that victims have other options besides only calling the police after a crime, and that this is just one among them (Bruinsma, 2006).

According to the Ruback, Greenberg, and Westcott model of decision-making for crime victims, there are three phases that victims go through after being victimized (Ruback, 1984). In the initial phase, victims of crime designate themselves as such. They have been a part of or witnessed something suspicious that might be considered unlawful. Depending on the person's definition of a crime and how closely the incident matches that description, it will either be considered a crime or not. In the second step, people assess how serious the offence is. This choice is made in light of the perceived injustice of the incident and the victim's potential for further wrongdoing. In the third phase suggested by this approach, victims choose whether to seek police aid, look for a private solution, re-evaluate the situation, or do nothing at all. This conclusion is based on information that was previously recorded about the available possibilities. It is believed that a victim's goal while deciding what to do is to find relief from the suffering they are going through (Bruinsma, 2006).

A third model that is frequently used in studies on reporting behavior is the sociological model. It is predicated on the idea that the social structures of the victim and offender in the community influence how likely it is that a crime will be reported to the police (Black, 1976). This model differs from others in that it places more emphasis on the influence of contextual factors on reporting percentages than it does on individual decision-making within social groups or cultures (Lessan & Sheley, 1992). It seeks to explain behavior at a higher level of aggregate in general and is a macro-level explanation for crime reporting (Bruinsma, 2006).

Some have called *The Behavior of Law* (Black, 1976), a well-known sociological paradigm study, as the single most important contribution to the sociology of law (Gottfredson & Hindelang, 1979). Black provides a thorough sociological justification for

the kind of “law-behavior” where legislation is regarded as a form of governmental social control. Examples of legal conduct include victims reporting victimization to the police, how the police handle witnesses, offenders, and victims, as well as the conviction of an offender. According to Black, there are five social structural variables that predict variations in the behavior of law: social stratification (uneven distribution of the conditions of existence, such as food, access to land or water and money), morphology (the distribution of people in relation to each other, including their division of labor, integration and intimacy), culture (e.g. expressions of what is true or important, such as religion, adornments and folklore), organization (the corporate aspect, or the capacity for collective action), and social control (the normative aspect of social life, or the definition of deviant behavior and the response to it, such as prohibition, accusation, punishment and compensation). For example, Black proposes that in communities with a high degree of stratification, the law is used more often, and thus more crimes are reported to the police (Bruinsma, 2006). This society discrimination and stratification make great hurdles in filing FIRs as the low class finds it very difficult to file an FIR against a high class person because of his own status and the ignoring behavior of police.

To effectively handle his case, the petitioner must be free from all kinds of pressures and be able to comprehend basic linguistic nuances. In the *Miranda v. Alabama* case, this right of a victim or convicted person is upheld. The United States Supreme Court mandated in *Miranda v. Alabama* (1966) that a suspect in a crime be made aware of his or her right to stay silent, to contact an attorney, and to know that anything they say can be used against them in court before being taken into custody or interrogated. Examples of how this criterion has been put into practice include the asymmetrical relationship between authority figures and suspects/defendants as well as how police officers’ speech acts might provide the impression that searches are “consensual”. Think about the following instances (Solan & Tiersma, 2005, p. 35), which are not semantic directions but seem to be in the authoritarian context:

Does the trunk open?

You don’t mind if we look in your trunk, do you?

Why don't you put your hands behind your back, all right?

The level of coerciveness increases in 'requests' such as:

Would you mind if I took a look around here?

Well, then, you don't mind if I look around in the car, do you, or would you?

Normally, the police are not allowed to guarantee something like, "We will let you off easy if you confess," yet this is what their "requests" for cooperation imply. The problem is that individuals who are stopped by the police frequently fail to disclose their own indirect requests for legal representation (for example, "Maybe I should go to a lawyer") (Solan & Tiersma, 2005, p. 38). The difficulties with understanding the Miranda warning and other police jargon are made worse for many suspects, including those who might be (semi-) illiterate, speakers of another language, too young, or mentally challenged to grasp their right to remain silent and seek legal counsel (Littlejohn & Mehta, 2012).

A text (such as an interview transcript, video or audio recording, or written statement) may differ significantly from what the suspect would have said if given the chance to make a statement in a less coercive or threatening environment due to the asymmetric nature of the relationship between authority figures (the police) and the defendant, who may be disadvantageous in some way. This leads to the conclusion that courts commonly base decisions on extraneous inferences and entailments, notwithstanding the significance of major contextual dependence in the interpretation of speech actions (Littlejohn & Mehta, 2012).

Linguists, in particular sociolinguists, look into differences in dialects and varieties both within a single language and between languages and cultures. Unfortunately, while determining someone's guilt or innocence, law enforcement personnel might not take into account this cross-cultural linguistic research. In this context, Eades looks into the societal repercussions of courtroom discourse through a thorough analysis of the cross-

examination of three Australian Aboriginal boys in the case against six police officers accused of kidnapping them. She found that in Aboriginal contexts in Australia, yes/no questions are not perceived as coercive but rather as an invitation to clarify or elaborate during her research on Australian courtroom discourse. Eades' courtroom data suggests that typical Aboriginal silence can extend up to 23 seconds, whereas silence lasting more than a few seconds is rarely permitted in Western English-speaking cultures. This variation in cultural significance may also affect legal decisions. When it comes to analyzing testimony, tag questions can occasionally cause misconceptions. "You took the money, didn't you?" "No, I didn't." are examples of negative tag questions in English that require a negative response to refute an accusation. However, tag questions in many other languages, including Spanish and some Asian languages, can be answered either negatively or affirmatively with little change in meaning. Another such is Rosa Lopez's misinterpretation of auxiliaries in her evidence during the highly-publicized trial of O. J. Simpson (an ex-American football star and sports announcer accused of the murder of his ex-wife and her friend). The cross-examination that resulted from the translation seemed more threatening in Spanish than it did in the original English. As one can see, cross-cultural differences in utterance interpretation might result in a person being found guilty. These differences can be seen, for example, in grammar, prosody, or even non-verbal cues used to create a statement (Littlejohn & Mehta, 2012).

A forensic text is any text, written document, audio recording, or visual recording that is the subject of a police investigation or legal proceeding. A variety of papers may be given to the linguist for investigation. The SMS types may include hate mail, ransom requests, and other threats like emergency calls. For instance, it is necessary to ascertain the call's authenticity or falsity in order to spot or stop a hoax. Suicide letters or notes are distinguished in the same manner. Last statements, on the other hand, may shed information on a convicted person's guilt or innocence if a death row prisoner chooses to say their final words:

Well, I don't have anything to say. I am just sorry about what I did to Mr.

Peters. That's all.

Death row remarks may prove a crime was committed or deny it, leaving the appearance that the person was innocent. Additionally, they could accuse witnesses of lying or condemn law enforcement for being dishonest (Littlejohn & Mehta, 2012).

The discussion above has made it abundantly evident that a thorough examination and inquiry are required to determine how the wording used in police FIRs has been used to conceal the true nature of the case. As was already said, there are a number of components utilized to figure and ground information that can alter the narrative's meaning. The revised narrative significantly alters the case's conclusion. It is crucial to understand narratives in-depth because every Daily Diary and FIR contains a narrative.

The Western conceptions of fiction put forward by Plato and Aristotle, who distinguished between mimesis (imitation) and diegesis (narrative), are the origins of narratology (Jahn, 2005). Tzvetan Todorov is credited with coining the term, narratology, in his 1969 work "Grammaire du Decameron" (Phelan, 2005). Phelan notes that Todorov used this phrase alongside the terms biology and sociology, as well as the phrase such as the science of narrative. According to Gerard Prince, narratology aids in illuminating the framework of a narrative text. He emphasizes the temporal aspect of narratives in his definition of narratology because he thinks it enlightens temporality and human beings as temporal beings. Prince also identifies the crucial contributions narratology makes to our understanding of us (Prince, 1990). Narratology is depicted by Bal in a similar manner to how she defines it as the theory of narrative text. A theory is a methodical group of generalized assertions about a certain area of reality that narratology attempts to make its case using narrative text (Bal, 1991). Jahn grounded his study from Ferdinand de Saussure's signifier-signified concepts on taxonomy of narratology. According to Saussure, a signified represents a certain type of meaning while a signifier is a shape (Fludernik, 2006). Jahn claims that in light of these insights, the discourse or particular method of presentation for a narrative text serves as the signifier, while the story itself (which conveys some sort of meaning and content) serves as the signified (Jahn, 2017). Thus, for Jahn, story and discourse are the backbones of his narrative investigations. According to Jahn, discourse describes the stylistic innovations and decisions that go into

creating a narrative text in its final, individual form. Thus, narratology is a field closely related to cognitive semantics because a single story can be narrated very differently by different narrators using the cognitive techniques by narratives. Writers use different figure-ground segregation to make the tellability better to attract their readers. Thus, narratology is closely connected with the current study dealing with the factor of subjectivity of language in the narratives of FIRs.

The narrative structure of conversational narratives, as well as many works from the Middle Ages and Early Modern Periods, is very different from that of novels. The structures we're used to seeing in novels (multiple settings and strands of action, and an overarching build-up of suspense) don't apply to spoken narratives because they're typically brief. According to William Labov, Joshua Waletzky, and others who support them, one could contend that informal spoken tale is a crucial part of conversation because it necessitates some sort of contact between the speaker and the interlocutor. Narrative turns are commonly indicated by the use of the following types of metanarrative utterances: That brings back memories of my time in school. Once, a really strange event happened. I have to tell you about it. In the example, the beginning of the story proper is marked by a thumbnail sketch (something extremely bizarre), which reveals the core of the narrative, foreshadows the details that will be revealed, and builds tension. (Labov refers to this subject announcement as the abstract.) By hinting towards the story's climax, many English conversational narratives also create suspense. There are instances where the story opens with a crucial line from the protagonist and then adds the necessary background information. The lead-up to the climax is then verbatim replayed, followed by a fresh account of the climax in great detail. Such an approach gives the narrative vitality. We've all had the unpleasant experience of listening to anecdote tellers who drudge through boring and pointless information before getting to the point of their tales. By using the strategy described above, an oral storyteller can keep the listener's interest and attention. After all, the listener can demonstrate their frustration by yawning, fidgeting, or even getting up and walking away (Fludernik, 2009).

The level of communication between the speaker and the listener(s) and the level of the story itself are the two fundamental levels that can be distinguished in natural

narrative. The framing of the narrative at the communicative level consists of an abstract description of the story at the beginning, a detailed explanation of the background information (orientation), a coda, and a final evaluation of the story. These frame components are actually the transitional points that let one move back and forth from the communicative context to the story itself. The communicative level is also active when the narrator makes explanations (delayed orienting) or comments to his audience ('The residence is, as you know, near the edge of the forest'; 'Of course, that's rather typical of Karl.'). He was not afraid to crack filthy jokes. The audience is also far from passive, nodding, adding supportive remarks (Aha, yeah, I get it!), and participating by making remarks (Scandalous! Typical!) (Fludernik, 2009). In the same way, the narrative of the FIR may get manipulated when the level of communication get involve. For example, if the police officer writing an FIR adds his own comments to the story, the actuality or originality of the story becomes contaminated. It is, therefore, very important to make an investigation of such contamination made in police FIRs.

Episodic structure is what defines the story level. An introduction, climax, which incorporates the incident schema and conclusion should be included in each episode. A narrative episode corresponds to a cognitive schema that includes moving locations, encountering an unexpected event, and responding to it simply. Conversational interactions are typical rather than incidence-reaction patterns (for instance, unexpected or threatening remarks leading to witty or clever responses on the part of the storyteller). The purpose of the story cannot primarily be found in what occurs in a natural narrative; a report may serve the same purpose. The entertaining factor, distinctiveness of the events described, and moral significance of the story all contribute to a tale's tellability, to use Labov's word (which Labov refers to as point). The driver is able to avoid receiving a ticket and emerges as a smart character in the end, which is the 'objective' of reporting a contentious argument between a female traffic warden and a driver. As a result, he presents a "positive face" and a cunning self-image in the story. In the "shopping for boots" scenario, the narrator is revealed to be an enraged husband who thinks he has caught his frivolous wife in the act. In this situation, he is not trying to maintain his reputation or face (Fludernik, 2009).

Using an extreme example, he is trying to make others feel bad for him or maybe he's trying to outdo his friends during a round of misogynist anecdotes. The use of abstractions or codas makes it easy to distinguish the beginning and end of a story, and narrative episodes are organized chronologically. With the help of different linguistic markers, the three switch-points we just discussed can be quickly located in the text. Word order, tense (adverbial phrases of time/place are pushed to the beginning of sentences; the same is true, at least in English, for prepositional phrases), discourse markers, and tense (shift into historic present, and usage of the progressive form in English) are all used. The latter are adverbials with a discourse function inside a connected and coherent text segment but no lexical meaning. Of the three categories of markers, the use of discourse markers is the most prevalent (Fludernik, 2009).

This linguistic class of discourse markers gained popularity. Adverbial phrases are frequently used at the beginning of sentences where they help to structure spoken discourse, affect how the storyteller interacts with the audience, or indicate a shift in subject rather than playing a clear semantic role. Okay, but, well, anyhow, etc. (Weydt, 1983). For instance, the word 'well' in the sentence "Well, and what are you up to today?" does not signify "excellent" but rather signals a change of topic. These kinds of discourse markers can be discovered in practically any spoken interaction. However, certain people might have a clear narrative function when it comes to conversational storytelling. In addition to indicating a shift from the communicative to the narrative level and vice versa, they can also help to control the interaction between the storyteller and the listener. Contrary to popular belief, certain discourse markers may not necessarily only appear in certain circumstances. The majority of discourse markers (at least in English) are used in a variety of contexts. For instance, the same marker can indicate the beginning of an episode or a shift in narrative level, and different markers can serve the same purpose (like connecting the narrative threads after an interpolated statement) (Fludernik, 2009).

Narration typically only occurs after the relevant events have already happened. The past tense is the most often used tense as a result. However, there are instances of concurrent narration (sports reports, for example, in which the present tense occurs). The

so-called historic present is frequently used in conversational storytelling. The narrative discourse is primarily in the past tense (or present perfect), with brief stretches in the present, particularly when the story reaches a climax. The preterite, however, is the most widely used narrative tense (Fludernik, 2009).

However, these observations on the use of tenses in late-20th-century literary narratives are no longer true. In *The Logic of Literature*, the past tense form used in German narratives is not a true past tense (Hamburger, 1957). Its only function is to declare a text to be fictional. Based on F. K. Stanzel's research and other studies on the use of tenses, it must be inferred that the deictic role of such past tenses has been severely restricted, if not entirely destroyed. In other words, the past tense loses its primary function of referring to past time and becomes the job of indicating fiction. Normally, the past tense establishes a "here and now" for the speaker in connection to a former incident (Fludernik, 2009).

Similar to the narrative turn in conversational storytelling, framing that isolates the story from author-reader interaction is advantageous for narrative discourse (where the narrators are given lengthier turns in the discussion). The notion that the so-called epic preterite identifies a text as fictional most frequently appears in the context of figural narrative, or when the plot is revealed through the viewpoint of a fictional character. The fictionality of such stories does not, however, always result from the use of the epic past tense because such a tale would not be plausible in actual life. In fact, the opposite is most likely true: the preterite conveys the appearance of being fictional since it appears in a clearly fictional text (Fludernik, 2009).

On the other hand, there is an anteriority relationship between the tale level and the retrospective first-person narrator or heterodiegetic narrator in first-person narratives and authorial narratives. This historical connection, however, cannot be taken for granted in the twenty-first century because narrative in the English simple past tense has been joined by possibilities in other tenses. The narrative present has gained popularity since the 1880s, and notably since the start of the 20th century (Petersen, 1992). It is common in figurative storytelling situations to utilise the present tense as the primary narrative tense

in order to emphasize the immediacy of the story. In fact, the present tense is now used so frequently that it doesn't seem necessary to consider it a separate narrative device. Here is a passage from *The Other Side of Silence* by André Brink: Hanna is directed by Frau Knesebeck to a desk area where she can place her most recent submission (Fludernik, 2009).

The present tense, when used out of context, conjures up a series of almost cinematic pictures. However, the cinematic effect is less apparent when an entire novel is written in this style, as is the case here. After some time, the effect subsides. On the other hand, only a small amount of postmodern literature uses the conditional, future, or even subjunctive as the fundamental verb form for narratives. *Trubschachen* by E.Y. Meyer (the single novel mentioned above), *A Very Private Life* by Michael Frayn, and Ernst Jandl's play *Aus der Fremde* maintains the dialogue in the subjunctive form. No one has yet chosen the cumbersome and repetitive pluperfect tense as the main narrative tense for a novel or short story. The linguistic surface structure of texts should definitely be included in narratological research. Since language is the medium utilized to create narrative texts, understanding how it functions and how the diverse set of alternatives it offers is used in narrative can provide us with important insights (Fludernik, 2009).

As different elements used in narratives like levels of narratives, tenses, pronouns etc., it is evident that if these elements are transfigured in a narrative, the tellability and point of the narrative may completely be changed. Thus, an investigation of different FIRs is needed to know that how these elements have changed the core meaning of different forensic narratives. It is because changing the tellability of a narrative can change the whole purpose of a narrative. As tellability plays a vital role a narrative, therefore, it is important to know about tellability in detail.

A narrative's tellability is an essential component. Tellability is typically distinguished from narrativity by scholars because, in the first place, tellability is considered separately from its textualization. When a prospective narrator questions whether their story—real or imagined—is deserving of telling, tellability is at play. Second, even if a story satisfies the formal requirements for narrativity, it could

nonetheless be meaningless and fail to pique the audience's interest (Ryan, 2005). However, some academics combine the formal requirements determining narrativity's "value" in particular settings with tellability to bring the two concepts closer together (Bruner, 1991).

The mere telling of a story is something in which one makes a claim for its tellability (Sacks, 1992). Sociolinguistic approaches to conversational storytelling have demonstrated that certain aspects of discourse structure reflect the tellability and aim of a narrative by integrating formal and functional descriptions. By highlighting the relative importance of specific narrative units, evaluation devices serve as a component of the narrative that indicates the attitude of the narrator towards the story (Labov & Waletzky 1967). Evaluation devices are interpreted as a functionalist approach to keep the audience from saying, "So what?" in response to certain formal tellability qualities. However, a number of recent studies have stated that assessment devices are not adequate to ensure a story can be told, particularly in cases of non-conversational or literary stories, and that they are extremely difficult to detect as true narrative structures.

As discussed above, tellability is the worthiness of a narrative. If it is altered, the worthiness of the narrative is altered. In other words, the tellability of two different writers or conceptualizers is also different from each other. It is because, according to cognitive semantics, when two conceptualizers conceptualize a single narrative, their conceptualizations of the narrative will always differ due to the subjective use of language using the element of prominence through figure and ground segregation.

Figure and ground segregation plays a very important role in the tellability of a narrative. A single narrative can have a number of tellabilities due its conceptualization produced as a result of figure and ground segregation. Every narrative has tellability. Linking this very concept of tellability to forensic narratives can highlight that how a single narrative can be depicted very differently by two different narrators or conceptualizers in a court or any other forensic document. Therefore, it is very important to study the scope of tellability in the light of forensic linguistics. It is because that forensic linguistics deals with the provision of justice in the courts and legal papers, so a

tellability of a forensic narrative keeps a valuable place in Forensic linguistics. One of the newest subfields of applied linguistics is forensic linguistics. It examines the various ways that language and the extremely linguistic legal profession interact. Those involved in a legal process, such as attorneys, judges, police officers, jurors, etc., benefit from having some understanding of language concepts in order to have a fair, legal, and efficient method. For this reason, a linguist's knowledge can help to comprehend or identify potential readings or points of view that might otherwise go overlooked. On the other hand, a person with strong language skills can use the aspects of figure and ground to draw out a desired purpose from the story, changing the very nature of the case or document with the use of their language. Therefore, forensic linguistics can be quite beneficial to the court and legal processes.

Arie Verhagen asserts that semantics is largely a cognitive endeavor. It has nothing to do with how language and the outside world are related. The importances of concepts like “perspective”, “subjectivity” and “point of view” in the study of meaning and grammatical order makes this idea particularly clear. These ideas all capture features of conceptualization that are difficult to understand in terms of the characteristics of the conceptualization object but include a conceptualization subject. Construal is a term that has evolved to describe various perspectives on a specific circumstance. Every language expression's meaning possesses a structural component. It is a result of the fact that languages offer a variety of categories for describing events, the people involved, their characteristics, and the relationships between them. This is why the construal technique was chosen for this study to determine how the petitioners and the police interpret their respective accounts of the same situation (Verhagen, 2005).

The “Figure/Ground” dichotomy in construal activities is one of the earliest identified distinctions in the process of construal (Verhagen, 2005). Talmy's work served as an introduction to Cognitive Linguistics. In visual perception, one component may serve as the “Figure” or the center of attention. This element is distinguished from the rest of the “Ground” in the field of view and is seen as a conspicuous, unified element. Many linguistic distinctions, both lexical and grammatical, reflect this psychological distinction. The FIR reports will also be analyzed grammatically and lexically in this study.

The chronological interpretation of an event may be forced to fit into a specific profile via grammatical constructs. For instance, regardless of the meaning of the verb, the English progressive construction (be +V-ing) can be said to impose a specific profile on the interpretation of the phrase, backgrounding any boundaries (starting and endpoint) of the indicated process (Michaelis, 2004).

Since the middle of the 20th century, truth-conditional (objectivist) semantics and generative grammar have dominated the study of language meaning and grammatical form. Cognitive linguistics is a reaction of current linguists to these approaches. Its main presuppositions are that conceptual structure underlies language knowledge of meaning and form rather than that language is an independent cognitive faculty. Due to this, a large portion of cognitive linguistic research has concentrated on describing the structure of concepts (frames, domains, profiles), as well as the variety of conceptualization or construal operations as examples of more general cognitive processes like attention/salience, comparison, perspective, and prominence. Construal operations like Langacker's selection, figure/ground, viewpoint, scanning, etc., Talmy's force dynamics and image systems, Lakoff and Johnson's theory of metaphor and metonymy, or picture schemas can be used to describe both language meaning and structure. In the end, they are all rooted in our bodily experience, our desire to communicate, and our need to make sense of the world.

Critical linguistics has focused a lot of emphasis on how the media portrays civic unrest, especially when there has been violence (Fowler et al., 1979). This study found significant differences in how certain grammatical patterns were distributed throughout newspapers that, when examined, seemed to reflect the broad ideological frameworks those news organizations worked within (Trew, 1979). Particularly in the right-wing press, it has been discovered that these distributions help to create a narrative in which protesters are perceived as violent offenders and state police are seen as nonviolent defenders of civil order (Dijk, 1991). A master narrative has also been shown to be adhered to and perpetuated by the press on both the left and right sides of the political spectrum, according to which any kind of civil action is seen as a deviation from proper conduct and is therefore connected to moral wrongdoing (Hall, 1973). Therefore, when

the police are implicated in violent crimes, their responsibility is reduced for moral reasons (Hart, 2013).

Fang (1994) found that how the Chinese state newspaper *Renmin Ribao* portrayed protests taking place abroad changed depending on whether the nation in question was seen as being supportive of or hostile to the People's Republic of China. The focus of protests in countries whose governments are seen as friendly to China is social deviance, while the focus of protesters in nations whose governments are seen as hostile to China is governmental persecution. In a global context, Lee and Craig noticed similar differences in how the American press covered labor strikes in Poland versus South Korea. In the case of Poland, which was a communist nation at the time, Communism was held accountable for the wars. On the other hand, South Korea, whose political system is more closely related to that of the United States, blamed the disputes on "deviant and violent" protestors. From these studies, it is crucial to understand that language offers opportunities for describing events and that, as a result, "the essence of representation is that it is always representation from some ideological point of view" (Fowler, 1991: 85). The goal of Critical Linguistics is to find precise locations of language difference that represent ideological positions (Hart, 2013).

Of course, there are a number of issues with focusing on violence in the first place. For instance, reporting mainly exclusively on the use of violence during protests misses the motivation behind the movement, turns the protest into a show rather than a legitimate form of political action, and prevents honest discussion of the issues at hand (Murdock, 1973). These two elements are focused on what Fowler called "selection" and "transformation" or the content and presentation of reporting. The latter is mostly addressed in critical cognitive linguistics (Hart, 2013).

Through careful linguistic analysis, critical cognitive linguistics attempts to shed light on the larger ideological values that underlie the lexico-grammatical decisions made in texts, values that are not always obvious to average readers (Fowler, 1991). Some of the grammatical categories that make up Halliday's Systemic Functional Language—the foundation of the dominant critical linguistics methodology—have been proposed as

crucial to the textual manifestation of ideology (Fowler, 1991). Instead of going over this theory and how Critical Linguistics has used it, it will be well-known to any reader even vaguely aware with CDA (Hart, 2013).

Naturally, Critical Linguistics was included in CDA and is now regarded as a separate subfield of the field (Fairclough & Wodak, 1997). However, as several academics have noted, CDA has largely adopted Critical Linguistics' theory and methodology. As a result, first, most studies make reference to Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar (Wodak, 2001), and second, CDA has gotten a lot of use out of examining transitivity and transformations (Hart, 2013).

The degree to which representations at the textual level are repeated at the cognitive level is the problem for both writers and readers. To put it another way, can speakers, authors, and ultimately listeners and readers engage in nominalization as a psychologically real process when they use and encounter nominalized forms, or are nominalization and other transformational processes merely linguistic processes? It is vital to address this issue in Cognitive Linguistics in order to help with questions like whether or not absences at the text level actually result in absences at the conversation level (Hart, 2013).

The majority of critical discourse analysts today agree that cognitive processes significantly mediate ideological reproduction and, consequently, the discursive construction of social identities and connections (Wodak, 2006). They do this by presuming a connection between textual representations and cognition (O'Halloran, 2003). According to Stubbs, in order for language and mind to be related, one needs facts and theory that are crucial to both (Stubbs, 1997). Therefore, it is remarkable that "mainstream" CDA has largely neglected innovations in the field of cognitive linguistics (Hart, 2013).

A range of concepts are included in the field of linguistics known as cognitive linguistics, which is connected by a shared set of presumptions. Some of these ideas are Cognitive Grammar (Lakoff & Johnson, 1988), Frame Semantics (Fillmore, 1982),

Conceptual Metaphor Theory (Lakoff & Johnson 1980), and Force-Dynamics (Talmy, 1988). (Langacker, 1987 & 1991). They are united by the ideas that linguistic knowledge is conceptual in nature, that grammatical forms have meaning on their own, that meaning is derived from experience, and that various lexical and grammatical constructs can be employed to describe experience (Hart, 2013).

Cognitive Linguistics is pattern-focused and hearer-oriented, in contrast to Systemic Functional Linguistics, which is frequently speaker- and pattern-focused (Nuyts, 2007). "Anything to do with cognition at the interpretation stage has not received complete inspection," claims O'Halloran. Thus, cognitive linguistics is in a good position to address the subject of cognitive equivalence, namely during the interpretation stage (Hart, 2013:18). As a result, the Cognitive Language Approach to Forensic Linguistics may show how linguistic structures not only reflect but actually replicate police contradictions in the reports. In that it approaches grammar and its use in law from a functional, usage-based perspective, cognitive linguistics is comparable to forensic in this regard. Various grammatical strategies are typically available to portray the same situation because of their conceptual importance and the competing pictures they impose (Hart, 2013).

As can be seen, linguistics is not a single theory but rather a worldview that combines different theories. As a result, the Cognitive Linguistic Approach offers the chance to explore a variety of semantic and grammatical issues (Koller & Davidson, 2008) while bringing together various unrelated lines of research. Within this broader context, prominence is merely one of several conceptual processes that can all be explored from the same angle and contribute to event-construal. These construal operations are founded on four distinct cognitive systems—gestalt, comparison, attention, and perspective—and are connected to four different kinds of discursive techniques (Croft & Cruse, 2004). Discursive techniques can only be used if conceptual processes are used during the interpretation phase. The four different types of strategies are structural configuration, framing, identification, and positioning (Hart, 2013).

The method through which speakers impose a certain image-schematic representation on the environment and provide the groundwork for our perception of the overall event structure is known as structural configuration. The holistic, abstract information structures known as images schemas are generated from recurring patterns of experience during cognitive development (Johnson, 1987; Mandler, 2004). They show up in the most basic realms, including space, geometry, action, and force. They serve as the conceptual system's cornerstones and are later used in conceptualization to build the core of our understanding of events. The schematization process is used to implement the structural configuration technique, which is based on the capacity to analyze complex events utilizing gestalt frameworks. By conceptualizing different categories or conceptual metaphors with various evaluative meanings or entailments, framing methods aim to give the actors, acts, connections, and processes that make up events additional emotive qualities. As a result, framing techniques are founded on a common ability to contrast different experience domains. Identification procedures take into account the social players that are selected for conceptual representation and their relative importance. Identification procedures are realized through a range of construal operations that Langacker refers to as focal adjustments, and they depend on attentional capacities. Only a handful of these include scanning, selection, focus, and profiling. Last but not least, placement strategies rely on our ability to imagine a situation from a particular point of view. Deictic, epistemic, and deontic positioning techniques are all concerned with how we position concepts in respect to our own conceptions of reality, morality, and other actors and events (Hart, 2013).

Conceptual metaphors have been found to be “very significant for establishing construals of “newsworthy” happenings in news stories” (Bednarek, 2005: 24). For instance, Charteris-Black discovered that right-wing politicians and the press metaphorically depict immigration as a natural calamity, evoking emotional reactions among some readers. Bednarek emphasizes that event-construals, which are vital cognitive tools that aid the reader in establishing coherence, can be deliberately built up by "harnessing the linguistic techniques connected with core conceptual metaphors as only one means of doing so" (Bednarek, 2005: 24). Hart (2011) examined force-dynamic

construals in media discourse on immigration as a result. He found that force-dynamic schemas define our perception of immigration in a range of ideological ways, including how it actually occurs physically and in terms of political and legal relationships. Through a variety of stance-taking actions that incorporate both epistemic and practical evaluation, Marn Arrese, in 2011, explored how politicians shape how events are seen (Hart, 2013).

The Ph.D. candidate Maria Vinice in 2018 studied *A Forensic Linguistic Analysis of Police Reports* as it pertained to police inquiry. Police reports, according to the researcher, can help with investigations or be used as evidence in court. Police officers should write these reports in a precise, understandable, and factual manner because drafting investigative reports is the most significant responsibility of individuals who work in the criminal justice system. In order to analyze 30 police reports from various investigation sections in the Davao Region of the Philippines, the researcher employed a qualitative method known as content analysis. The corpus of the researcher's study included examples of theft, shootings, murders, stabbings, and drug-related offences. Lexical, syntactical, and cohesive devices are the three linguistic aspects identified by the theses. The researcher came to the conclusion that a precise and understandable police report is a crucial piece of evidence and a source of information for any subsequent case.

In the above discussion, three subfields of applied linguistics are discussed. Their basic understanding is explained. These different fields of linguistics are closely interconnected with one another. The researcher planned to evaluate forensic data (FIRs) which is making this research a forensic one. From the early discussion it is clear that every FIR has a narrative. A single narrative may be told differently due to the subjective dimension of cognitive semantic approach of language of the narrator through figure-ground segregation. These narratives was cognitive-semantically analyzed to see the difference in the tellability of narratives of petitioners and police reports, which gives a narratological, cognitive and semantic touch to the research too. This area had remained unexplored by researchers; therefore, the researcher tended to explore it.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter includes an explanation and justification of various approaches, methods and techniques used to explore answers to the research questions.

3.1 Research Type

This study is qualitative in design. According to Creswell, qualitative research is a method of inquiry that aims to create a comprehensive, primarily narrative account to help the researcher in understanding a social or cultural phenomenon. When conducting qualitative research, participants observe, participate in interviews, and analyze documents in their natural surroundings. Additionally, qualitative research is a branch of science that entails an investigation that looks for solutions to a query. It employs methods to discover the answers to a question, gathers data, yields unexpected outcomes, and reveals conclusions that are applicable outside the immediate scope of the study (Creswell, 2013). This is a qualitative study since the researcher wanted to find out the textual differences in two narratives of police reports coming from different conceptualizers on the same case.

3.2 Research Design

The research design selected for this study was based on the qualitative textual content analysis and interpretation of police marasalas and FIRs. In 1952, Bernard Berelson published Content analysis in Communication Research, which was recognized as a versatile tool for social science researchers. Textual content analysis is used to identify, and analyze occurrences of specific messages and message characteristics embedded in texts. Moreover, researchers are more interested in the meanings associated with messages than with the number of times message variables occur. It is the systematic, step-by-step procedure used to answer research questions. In this technique researchers study texts that already exist rather than asking people to produce texts. The researcher chose this technique of analysis because it best suited the analysis of this

thesis. The researcher selected already existing text of marasalas and FIRs in which occurrences of specific sentences were identified and analyzed.

3.3 Sampling and Sampling Techniques

The researcher collected primary data by getting daily register copies/marasalas and FIRs from different police stations in Peshawar. The time span of these FIRs was last five years (2017-2022). This researcher compared the two narratives which were in marasalas and FIRs. The data, through convenience method of sampling, were collected depending on the availability of data. The data were collected from five police stations (PS) in Peshawar. They were PS Regi, PS Bana Marhi, PS Sarband, PS Urmer and PS Hassan Kheil. The data were coded for ethical reasons. The names of the characters in the cases are not real ones. They are assumed names. Moreover, Data were textually analyzed to find out the figure and ground elements of prominence based on the subjective dimension of language.

3.4 Data Analysis Procedure

The researcher planned to analyze ten cases. In each case, there are two parts analyzed. They are the analysis of marasala and analysis of FIR. In every marasala and FIR, there are three parts. They are analysis of agents, analysis of prepositional phrases and dative alteration. The examples of each tool are written down in the light of figure-ground segregation to find out the established objectives of the research. Then, there is a discussion on every case. Within discussion, the alterations or shifts in tellability have been discussed. Finally, the findings are drawn.

The marasala and FIR reports were in Urdu language. When these two documents are presented before a court, they are presented in English translated versions by lawyers before the court. Thus, the researcher also contacted two lawyers who were proficient in both legal cases and English to translate them into English. They were Advocate Hamayun Khan and Advocate Noor Ali Khan. Advocate Hamayun Khan translated Marasalas while Advocate Noor Ali Khan translated FIRs from Urdu into English. Both of these lawyers translate Urdu FIRs into English when they are advocating their clients

in different cases in courts. Marasalas and FIRs were translated from different persons so that there could remain the element of two conceptualizers for the investigation of subjective dimension of language. The research took Langacker's figure-ground segregation to study the text of these narratives. According to Langacker, voice, prepositional and dative alteration show figure-ground prominence in any narrative. After analysis of the text under these tools, the findings were drawn. Moreover, the researcher followed American Psychological Association (APA) format as per the requirement of the university.

3.5 Theoretical Framework

The cognitive semantic construal approach of Ronald Wayne Langacker has a deep connection with tellability of narratives. According to him, the meaning and language in the minds of people are generated subjectively due to subjective dimension of language. Subjective dimension of language focuses on what might be going on in the minds of speakers when they produce words and sentences. Within this framework, the knowledge and experience which human beings have about things and events that they know well, is transferred to those other objects and events. For example, when petitioners write their reports, they keep certain notions in mind while narrating their narratives to make it tellable and stronger against their opponents. They keep in mind the legality and consequences of their statements.

In cognitive semantics, it has been one of the basic principles that all use of language is subjective. By their choice of words and grammatical constructions, speakers unavoidably present a specific conceptualization, or construal of reality (Langacker, 2008). A single event by two different conceptualizers is differently conceptualized. In response to an objectivist kind of semantics, cognitive linguists have pointed out that instead of expressing things about the world, linguistic utterances tell us how the speaker conceives of, or construes the world. In the words of Langacker, every symbolic structure construes its content in a certain fashion (Langacker, 2008). The meanings of linguistic elements are to be identified with different construals of the world rather than with references to that world (Langacker, 1991). This account of linguistic meaning shifts the

focus from reference and truth-conditions to construal and subjectivity, that is, from equating the meaning of a sentence with its truth-conditions to equating meaning with conceptualization (Langacker, 1991).

The subjective dimension of language by Langacker has the conceptualizing subject, the speaker, and the object conceptualized, that is, what the utterance is about (Langacker, 2008). These utterances should not be taken as an indication that such utterances are objective expressions. There is always a subject of conceptualization directing attention. The construal is in fact maximally subjective and the activity of focusing attention on the object of conceptualization is not itself explicitly addressed (Langacker, 2008).

Thus, there are two components in the subjective dimension of language of Langacker (Langacker, 2008). They are conceptualizing subject (who is the speaker) and the object conceptualized (what the utterance is about). These two components of Langacker's approach to language make his subjective dimension of language a speaker-oriented approach. It means that a single object, scene or event is conceptualized differently by different speakers/conceptualizers with their different use of lexical and grammatical structures and usage. According to Langacker, prominence plays a very important role in the conceptualization of an object, scene or event by the conceptualizers. Prominence is concerned with the language users' capacity to selectively attend to some features and aspects of a conceptualization and ignoring others.

According to Langacker, Prominence comprises of Figure/Ground phenomena. It mainly deals with the foregrounding and backgrounding of events and actions, in the same way in which a narrator in a narrative foregrounds and backgrounds some events, to make the narrative tellable and worthy for his purpose. For foregrounding the term figure is used and for backgrounding the term ground is used, collectively called figure/ground segregation. However, Langacker also uses a third term called path. Path is the trajectory that figure follows with respect to ground. In other words, figure is the subject, ground is the object and path is the linking part (process/verb and preposition) of figure and ground. However, this research mainly dealt with figure-ground segregation to find out

the set objectives. Figure-ground segregation greatly occurs in reporting of crimes and cases. With the help of figure and ground, one can find out and reach to the missing links or details in any narrative especially in legal reports and cases. The narrators figure those events and information which are in his favor and closely related to the case and ground those events which are against him or not closely related to the case. The figure and ground in any narrative can be identified with the help of lexical and grammatical structures used in the language of conceptualizers.

According to Langacker, syntax plays an important role in figure-ground segregation. The uses of prepositional phrase, voice alteration (active and passive voice) and dative alteration play great importance to figure an event or object, or to background an event or object. For instance, the locational or prepositional alternation ('the poster is above the bed' verses 'the bed is below the poster'), the voice alternation ('the policeman arrested the thief' verses 'the thief was arrested by the policeman') and the dative alternation ('the boy gave the girl a flower' verses 'the boy gave a flower to the girl') in English are figure-ground tools. These three alternations were chosen because they represent a cline with respect to the extent to which they implement the construal operation of perspective or prominence (Langacker 1987).

3.5.1 Voice alteration

The place of agent in a sentence plays an important role in figuring and grounding of an event or a person. If an agent comes in the place of subject (in case of active voice), the agent is figured. If the agent comes after the verb in place of object (in case of passive voice), the agent is grounded.

3.5.2 Prepositional alteration

It is another important tool used by Langacker to figure or ground something. The person or thing that is used as an object of preposition is grounded as compared to the subject, being figured, that is used in the same sentence.

3.5.3 Dative alteration

Dative is the form of noun or pronoun that is used as an indirect object in a sentence. Indirect object is always used along with a direct object. There are two patterns of using direct and indirect objects after verbs. In the first pattern the indirect object comes after the direct object. In such cases, the direct object is figured while the indirect object is grounded. On the other hand, when the indirect object comes before the direct object, the indirect object is figured while the direct object is grounded.

This study aims to see the subjective approach proposed by Langacker, which is prominence approach of language, in narratives filed by victims (in shape of marasalas) to identify in the text of narrative that which elements of prominence (figure/ground) have been used by the narrator to make the narrative tellable. The same features were also investigated in the narratives of the FIRs to see if they have made any changes in the narratives of marasalas.

4. Operationalization of Theoretical Framework

Operationalization of the theoretical framework was made through certain steps. Firstly, examples of voice, prepositional and dative alterations were searched in the text of marasalas and FIRs under Langacker's figure-ground segregation. Secondly, the text of each marasala was compared with the text of its FIR. Then, voice, prepositional and dative alterations were detected in the texts of these two documents. Finally, a list of alterations was made that has affected the tellability of the narrative of the marasala and the shifts and alterations in tellability were explained in the discussion portion.

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter includes the analysis of ten cases. In each case, there are two parts analyzed. They are the analysis of marasala and analysis of FIR. In every marasala and FIR, there are three parts. They are analysis of agents, analysis of prepositional phrases and dative alteration. Then, there is discussion on every case. Within discussion, the alterations or shifts in tellability have been discussed. Finally, the findings are written down.

4.1. Case No. 1

This case consists of two documents that are its marasala and FIR. First, the marasala is analyzed and then the FIR of the case. All three tools (agents, prepositional phrases and dative cases) were studied in their texts respectively. The examples of each tool are written down in the light of figure-ground segregation to find out the set objectives of the research. A thorough analysis of the marasala and FIR is given below.

4.1.2. Analysis of the Marasala

1. Analysis of agents

There are found several examples which show that due to voice some events or things are figured while others are grounded. According to the framework of this thesis, it is because of subjective dimension of language of different conceptualizers that a single event is conceptualized differently by the narrators of daily diaries and FIRs. For instance,

“I, Saud Khan, along with constable Kamran 1033 and other police contingents made Nakabandi”

The above sentence has figured “Saud Khan” and grounded the other elements such as “constable Kamran” and “Nakabandi”. It was because the author

has conceptualized the agent, “Saud Khan” more prominent than the other details in the sentence. The same conceptualization is also present in the sentence below.

“The Suzuki as pointed by the spy was caught”

This sentence figures the “Suzuki” and grounds the person who caught it and the “spy”. The narrator has not given prominence to the person who caught the vehicle.

“Two packets of heroin were recovered from the back trunk (dala)”

In the same way, the above sentence figures “packets of heroin” and grounds the person who recovered them. Thus, conceptualization of the narrator has given no value to the person who recovered the packets. The tellability of the narrative more bent towards the recovery than the agent who recovered the packets.

“The driver was paid PKR 5000 per packet to carry the drug to Mujahid.”

Same like the above examples, the person who paid money to the driver is grounded by the conceptualizer while the driver is figured. It indicates that the tellability of the narrative has grounded the original criminal who paid the driver to carry the drug to Mujahid.

2. Analysis Prepositional Phrases

Prepositional alteration also plays its role in figure-ground segregation as discussed earlier. In this *marasala*, prepositional phrases have also played a role in the building of tellability of its narrative. There are a number of such examples in the *marasala*. For example;

“The heroin belonged to Kamil Khan.”

This statement has bent the prominence of tellability towards the “heroin” while it grounds the criminal “Kamil Khan” because it is the part of prepositional phrase. Thus, it makes “heroin” as the theme and topic-word of the sentence.

“He was paid 5000 rupees to carry the drugs to Mujahid.”

It is because of the role of prominence in the tellability of this sentence that this sentence has figured “he (driver)” and grounded the actual criminal “Mujahid”. The use prepositional phrase has grounded Mujahid.

3. Dative alteration

No examples of dative nouns or pronouns have been detected in this *marasala*.

4.1.2. Analysis of the FIR

1. Analysis of Agents

The text of this FIR carries the narrative of the above analyzed *marasala*. However, the below discussed examples show that how prominence in tellability is given to some agents by its conceptualizer which may alter the tellability of the narrative in *marasala* of this FIR. The following are some evidences found in the text showing figure-ground segregation through agents.

“It was 2o’clock when a written *marasala* was received by SHO Sardar Hussain through constable Kamran 1033.”

The above sentence has figured time in the first clause and “*marasala*” in the second clause. Because of the use of passive voice in the second clause, “SHO Sardar” and the person who sent the *marasala* are grounded. It has made the grounded items less prominent in the tellability of the narrative.

“The Suzuki was caught along with a driver.”

Similarly, the prominence in tellability of the narrative has made the “Suzuki” figured and has grounded the person who caught it. The tellability shift may happen if the voice is altered in this sentence. If someone had caught the Suzuki illegally, he is grounded here. It is why carrying the same tellability matters.

“Kamil Khan gave him rent 5000 rupees to carry the drugs.”

The above sentence figures the subject “Kamil Khan” and grounds “him” (driver). Due to the use of active voice, the agent is made prominent in the tellability of the narrative. Here, the shift in tellability is clear. In the *marasala* of this FIR, the name of Kamil Khan was grounded and was not mentioned in this scene while it is presented as an agent in this FIR. In the *marasala*, Kamil Khan was not spotted a convict but it was the driver who was a prominent figure in the crime. However, in the *marasala*, Kamil Khan is the one who committed the crime of drug dealing. This shift in prominence has clearly shifted the tellability of the original narrative that was presented in the *marasala*.

“Two packets of heroin were recovered.”

Due to the use of agentless passive, the above sentence has grounded the agent who recovered “heroin” and figured “two packets of heroin”. The active voice use would have made the person who recovered the packets responsible if anything misdealing would have happened.

“An investigation officer may be handed over the case for further investigation.”

This sentence has given more importance to “an investigation officer” as compared to “the case” and the person who would “hand over the case” to the investigation officer.

2. Analysis of Prepositional phrases

The following are some searched examples found in the text showing figure-ground segregation because of the use of prepositions phrases. These examples would be useful in finding out tellability shifts in the case under discussion.

“A written marasala was received by SHO Sardar Hussain through Constable Kamran 1033.”

In this sentence, the prepositional phrases have grounded “SHO Sardar Hussain” and “Kamran”. It is because when a noun or pronoun comes after a preposition, it is grounded. Instead of putting responsibility on the shoulders of these policemen, the statement has grounded and reduced their value in the scene.

“Two packets of heroin were recovered from secret cavities of dala/trunk.”

Likewise the above statement, this sentence has grounded “secret cavities” is as it follows a preposition.

“The accused person (driver) said that Kamil Khan gave him 5000 rupees to carry the drugs to Mujahid.”

The prepositional phrase, “to Mujahid”, has grounded “Mujahid” compared to the figured “Kamil Khan”. Thus, once again prominence has played its role in foregrounding Kamil Khan.

3. Dative alteration

“Kamil Khan gave him rent 5000 rupees to carry the drugs to Mujahid.”

The dative case “him” is used before the direct object “rent”. It has figured “him” (driver) and grounded “rent”. It is because when a dative noun or pronoun comes before a direct object, the dative one is figured and vice versa. Here, the

researcher has found alteration. It is because there was no dative case in the text of *marasala* of this FIR. Thus, tellability is affected.

4.1.3 Discussion

Analysis of the above *marasala* and its FIR, under figure-ground segregation, led to some findings. First of all, the narrators of both documents were different. The narrator of the *marasala* was ASI Saud Khan while the narrator of the FIR was ASI Malak Aman. It increased the chances of alterations in the tellability of these two documents. In fact, these shifts and alterations were found in the texts. For example, the places of prepositional phrases are changed. The *marasala* says “two packets of heroin were recovered from back dala”. While in the FIR, “from the back dala” is used at the start of the sentence. It shows that due to different conceptualizers there exists structural alteration in the *marasala* and the FIR. This structural change has brought the above mentioned information to the limelight. Thus, it has affected the tellability of the original narrative. Moreover, voice alteration has also been found in the FIR that was based on the reporting of the *Marasala*. For example, *Marasala* says, “the driver was paid 5000 rupees per packet to carry the drugs to Mujahid”. In *marasala*, the driver is figured and the person who paid the driver is grounded. While FIR says, “Kamil Khan gave him rent 5000 rupees per packet to carry the drug to Mujahid”. This sentence has grounded the driver and figured Kamil Khan. It happened due to voice alteration. This alteration has caused shift in tellability of the two narratives. As it is vivid from the given example that “Kamil Khan” who was nowhere in the *marasala* was highlighted due to the prominence given to him by the police investigating officer because of his own agenda. In *marasala*, the “driver” is made responsible for the crime while in the FIR, “Kamil Khan” is made responsible, causing a shift in the tellability of the narrative. There has also been found dative alteration in this case. In the *marasala*, there were found no traces of dative case while it has been detected in FIR. The sentence used in FIR is “Kamil Khan gave him 5000 rupees rent” while this sentence was “the driver was paid 5000 rupees” in *marasala*. Due to dative

alteration, the “driver” who was figured in marasala is grounded in FIR. Thus, it brought a shift in the tellability.

4.2. Case No. 2

This case also consists of marasala and FIR. Both documents are analyzed within the framework of this research. All three tools (agents, prepositional phrases and dative cases) were searched in their texts respectively. The examples of each tool are written down in the light of figure-ground segregation to find out the set objectives of the research. A thorough analysis of the marasala and FIR is given below.

4.2.1. Analysis of the Marasala

1. Analysis of Agents

A number of examples from this *marasala* show that the positions of agents in the sentences have caused some events or things figured while others grounded.

“I, along with Nisar 3754 and Tariq 6605, was present in the above mentioned place for patrolling.”

In the above sentence, the speaker (I) is figured because it is used as the subject in the active voice form. It is because of active voice use that the rest of information has been given less prominence.

“We reached the Trauma Room where the dead body was lying.”

In this sentence of the marasala, the subject “we” is figured while the “Trauma Room” is grounded. It is also because of the use of active voice.

“They opened firing at us.”

Again, the use of active voice has figured “they” as compared to the grounded “us”.

“I am the plaintiff against the above mentioned accused persons for killing my brother.”

In the above sentence of the marasala, the agent used as subject “I” is figured and the “accused persons” is grounded due to the use of active voice and prepositional phrase. Here, the accused persons are kept less prominent position compared to the plaintiff.

“The marasala is sent to police station via Tariq FC 6605.”

The above sentence is in passive voice. The agent, who has sent the marasala, is grounded while the patient “the marasala” is figured. In this sentence, the person who sent marasala is grounded which may give him legal significance in case there appear any mishaps in the writing of marasala.

“Further investigation may be carried on.”

This sentence has figured “further investigation” whereas it has grounded the agent who would carry on the investigation.

2. Analysis of Prepositional Phrases

A number of examples are found in this marasala depicting figure-ground investigation due to the use of prepositional phrases.

“I, along with Nisar FC 3754 and Tariq FC 6605, was present in the above mentioned place for patrolling.”

In this sentence, “Nisar FC 3754” and “Tariq FC 6605” are grounded as they are used in a prepositional phrase.

“Seeing us, they opened fire at us intentionally.”

In the above sentence, the prepositional phrase “at us” grounds “us” while the agent “they” is figured. It is because the noun or pronoun which comes after a preposition is grounded in the sentence.

“We reached the Trauma room where a dead body was lying with which there was Azmat Khan son of Rehmat Khan.”

In the above sentence of the marasala, the clause used after the preposition “with” is grounded while the “dead body” is figured. Thus, figure and ground segregation is prominent in the marasala because of prepositional phrases.

“My brother and I had gone to mosque for fajar prayer.”

The two nouns “mosque” and “fajar prayer” used in the above sentence are grounded. It is because they are the part of prepositional phrases. While the subject “my brother and I” is figured.

“I am the plaintiff against the above mentioned accused persons for murdering my brother and their attempt to murder me.”

In the above sentence, there are two prepositional phrases. They are “against the above mentioned accused persons” and “for murdering my brother and their attempt to murder me”. In the first prepositional phrase accused persons while in the second prepositional phrase, the crimes are grounded. However, the plaintiff “I” is figured.

“The marasala is sent to the police station via Tariq FC 6605.”

There are two prepositional phrases in the above sentence of the marasala. They are “to the police station” and “via Tariq FC 6605”. In the first prepositional phrase, “the police station” is grounded while in the second prepositional phrase, “Tariq FC 6605” is grounded. However, the subject “the marasala” is figured.

3. Dative Alteration

There are found no traces of dative case in this marasala.

4.2.2. Analysis of the FIR

1. Analysis of Agents

There are several instances of voice usage depicting figure and ground elements in this FIR. At some occasions the shift in voice is also observed that have changed the tellability of the original narrative the marasala of this FIR. Some of them are discussed below.

“A written marasala was received from Sub-Inspector Dil Faraz via Constable Tariq FC 6605.”

The voice of the above sentence is passive. The agent who received the marasala is grounded while “a written marasala” is figured.

“We reached the trauma room where a dead body was lying.”

There are two clauses in the above sentence. Both clauses are in active voice. In the first clause the agent “we” is figured while in the second clause “a dead body” is figured.

“They opened firing at us intentionally.”

Here, the agent “they” is figured while the object “firing” and the object of preposition “us” are grounded.

“My brother, Shamal, got injured while I got escaped.”

In the above sentence, the agent who injured Shamal is grounded while the injured person, Shamal, is figured. Therefore, the tellability of this sentence is

providing legal significance to the person who injured Shamal because that person has been grounded by the narrator.

“I am the plaintiff against the above mentioned accused persons.”

In this sentence, the plaintiff “I” is figured while the “accused persons” are grounded due to the use of active voice.

2. Analysis of Prepositional Phrases

A number of prepositional phrases are used in this FIR. They are playing their role in figuring and grounding persons and events.

“A written marasala was received from Sub-Inspector Dil Faraz via Constable Tariq 6605.”

This sentence has used figure-ground technique through prepositional phrases. There are two prepositional phrases. They are “from Sub-Inspector Dil Faraz” and “via Constable Tariq 6605”. In the first phrase, “Sub-Inspector Dil Faraz” is grounded while in the second phrase, “Constable Tariq 6605” is grounded. However, the subject “a written marasala” is figured in the above sentence.

“I, along with Nisar Khan 3754 and Tariq 6605, was in the above mentioned place for patrolling.”

In the above given sentence, there are three prepositional phrases. They are “along with Nisar Khan 3754 and Tariq 6605”, “in the above mentioned place” and “for patrolling”. Thus, the subject “I” is figured whereas the nouns “Nisar Khan and Tariq”, “the above mentioned place” and “patrolling” are grounded. It is because they are used as objects of preposition. According to Langacker, an object of preposition in the text is grounded.

“Near it (the dead body), there was Azmat Khan son of Rehmat Khan.”

In the above sentence, the dead body used as an object of preposition is grounded.

“They opened firing at us intentionally.”

Here, the prepositional phrase “at us” has grounded “us” while the accused persons (they) are figured.

“For killing my brother intentionally, I am the plaintiff against the above mentioned accused persons.”

In the above sentence of FIR, there are two prepositional phrases. They are “for killing my brother intentionally” and “against the above mentioned accused persons”. They have grounded the crime “killing” and “accused persons” respectively. On the other hand, the plaintiff “I” is figured in the sentence. However, on shift is observed here. It is the prepositional phrase “for killing my brother”. In the marasala, it was at the end of sentence while it is fronted in the FIR. It may alter the original tellability of the marasala because fronting of prepositional phrases make things prominent as compared to prepositional phrases at the end of sentences.

“For arresting, I am present in the area of the accused persons.”

Here, “arresting”, “area” and “accused persons” are grounded while the subject “I” is figured.

3. Dative alteration

There are found no traces of dative cases.

4.2.3. Discussion

After the analysis of the above marasala and FIR, it became clear that there was seen no visible agentive alteration. However, there has been seen an inclination towards

active voice which was making the agent figured in the texts of these two documents. As compared to voice alteration, the researcher has found evidences of prepositional alterations. For example, in marasala, it was “we reached trauma room where a dead body was lying with which there was Azmat Khan.” While in FIR, it is “near it (dead body), there was Azmat Khan”. In the first sentence, dead body is not the part of a prepositional phrase in which the dead body is figured while “Azmat Khan” is grounded. However, in the second sentence, “dead body” is the part of a prepositional phrase where it is grounded while “Azmat Khan” is figured. Thus, causing an alteration in the tellability because “dead body” that was prominent was sidelined by the narrator of the FIR. This sidelining of information has affected the tellability of the original narrative. Finally, the researcher has found no examples of Dative cases in both Marasala and FIR.

4.3 Case No. 3

This case also consists of marasala and FIR. Both documents are analyzed. All three tools (agents, prepositional phrases and dative cases) were searched in their texts respectively. The examples of each tool are written down in the light of figure-ground segregation to find out the set objectives of the research. A thorough analysis of the marasala and FIR is given below.

4.3.1. Analysis of the Marasala

1. Analysis of Agents

There have been found a number of evidences in this marasala which show that some events and persons are figured while the others are grounded because of the positions of agents in the sentences.

“I saw a suspicion person whom we caught very tactically.”

This sentence is in active voice. Therefore, the subjects in both clauses are figured while the object “a suspicion person” is grounded.

“Ice-drug was recovered from his right-side pocket.”

In this sentence, the agent who recovered the drug is grounded while ice-drug is figured. It was very important for the narrator to mention the agent; however, it is grounded in this sentence.

“One gram was separated for FSL investigation.”

Here, again the use of passive voice has grounded the agent who separated one gram while the separation of one gram is figured. Such elements play an important role in the building of a point of view of a narrative.

“The remaining nine grams were packed in parcel-2.”

The above sentence is in passive voice. The agent is unknown as it is grounded because of the use of passive voice. However, the patient “nine grams” is figured.

“The parcels along with the caught man were sent to the police station.”

Continuing the use of passive voice, the narrator has figured “the parcels” and has grounded the person who sent them.

“The case should be handed over to an investigation officer.”

In the above sentence, the author has figured “the case” while he has grounded the person who would hand over the case to an investigation officer.

2. Analysis of Prepositional Phrases

A number of prepositional phrases are used in this marasala to figure or ground information.

“I, along with Constables Hamid 1488 and Imtiaz 59, was patrolling in the above mentioned area.”

In the above given sentence, there are two prepositional phrases. They are “along with Constables Hamid 1488 and Imtiaz 59” and “in the above mentioned area”. These prepositional phrases have grounded “Constables Hamid 1488 and Imtiaz 59” and “the above mentioned area”.

“Ice-drug was recovered from his right-side pocket in a white-colored plastic.”

Similar to the earlier example, this sentence also contains two prepositional phrases which are grounding their respective nouns. The things like “right-side pocket” and “a white-colored plastic” are grounded while the recovery of ice-drug is figured.

“The remaining ice-drug was packed in parcel-2.”

The above sentence figures “the remaining ice drug” and grounds “parcel-2” as it is the part of the prepositional phrase.

“The parcels, along with the caught person, were sent to the police station with Constable Hamid 1488.”

Here, the subject “the parcels” is figured while the prepositional phrase “along with the caught person” has grounded “the caught person”. Moreover, in the other two prepositional phrases “to the police station” and “with Constable Hamid 1488”, “the police station” and “Constable Hamid 1488” are grounded items.

“It should be handed over to an investigation officer for further investigation.”

In this sentence of the marasala, “It” (the case) is figured while “an investigation officer” is grounded as it is the part of a prepositional phrase. It is because objects of prepositions are always the grounded items, according to Langacker. Moreover, the compound noun “further investigation” is also grounded because it also the object of preposition “in”.

3. Dative Alteration

There are found no evidences of dative cases in this marasala.

4.3.2. Analysis of the FIR

1. Analysis of Agents

The researcher has found several sentences in this FIR which show figure-ground segregation. Some of these sentences are presented here.

“A written marasala was received from ASI Sibghatullah.”

This is a passive voice structure. In this sentence, the agent who received the marasala is grounded while the patient that is “a written marasala” is figured.

“While patrolling, Constables Hamid 1488 and Imtiaz 59, caught a person.”

It is an active voice structure. The agents “constables Hamid and Imtiaz” are figured while the caught “person” is grounded.

“On the basis of suspicion, he was searched.”

Here, the agent that searched the person is grounded while the searched person is figured.

“On the spot, it was weighed which was 10 grams.”

The person who weighed the drug (it) is grounded while the weighed drug is figured.

“The ice-drug was sent to the police station.”

Again, the person who sent the drugs is grounded while the drug is figured.

“The case should be handed over to an investigation officer.”

It is a passive voice structure. In this sentence, the agent that will hand over the “case” is grounded while “the case” is figured by making it more prominent in the above sentence.

“Necessary papers of the above incident are handed over to Javid Khan.”

This sentence has grounded the person/agent who handed over the “papers” while the “necessary papers” are figured.

2. Analysis of Prepositional Phrases

The researcher has found several examples of prepositional phrases that grounded its object nouns while the subjects of the prepositional phrases in the sentences are figured. They are discussed below.

“A written marasala was received from ASI SibghatUllah via Constable Hamid.”

There are two prepositional phrases in this sentence. They are “from SibghatUllah” and “via Constable Hamid”. These Prepositional phrases have grounded “SibghatUllah” and “Constable Hamid”. However, the subject of the sentence “a written marasala” is figured because of its position.

“On the basis of suspicion, he was searched.”

In the above sentence “suspicion” is grounded as it is used after a preposition while the searching of the person is figured.

“From his right-side pocket, ice-drug was recovered.”

Here, being used after a preposition, the “right-side pocket” is grounded while the “ice-drug” is figured.

“One gram was taken from it for FSL investigation.”

There are two prepositional phrases in the above written sentence. They are “from it (drug)” and “for FSL investigation”. Being objects of prepositions, “it” and “FSL investigation” are grounded while “one gram” is figured.

“The remaining nine grams were packed in parcel-2.”

Here, “nine grams” is figured being the subject of the sentence while “parcel-2” which is the object of “in” is grounded.

“The ice-drug, along with the caught man and marasala, was sent to the police station.”

In the above sentence, the subject “ice-drug” is figured. However, the items used as objects of preposition are grounded in the above sentence. The grounded items are “caught man and marasala” and the “police station”.

“The case should be handed over to an investigation officer.”

In this sentence from the FIR, the subject “the case” is figured while “an investigation officer” is grounded as it is used after a preposition.

“The papers of this case, along with marasala, are handed over to Javid Khan for further investigation.”

In this sentence, “the papers” is figured while “case”, “marasala”, “Javid Khan” and “further investigation” are grounded. They are grounded because they are embedded in prepositional phrases.

3. Dative Alteration

There are found no evidences of dative cases.

4.3.3 Discussion

The analysis of these two documents has proved that the tellability has been altered by the conceptualizer of the FIR which has affected the case. It was investigated that there existed agentative alteration. For example, in the marasala, a sentence is “ice was recovered, from his right-side pocket, which weighed 10 grams”. However, the same thing is written in FIR as “on the spot, it was weighed which was 10 grams”. The voice is changed in these two sentences. That is “which weighed” verses “it was weighed”.in the later clause a hidden agent is noticed which was nowhere in the former clause. Moreover, the places of prepositional phrases are changed. For example, in marasala, a sentence is written as “ice-drug was recovered from his right-side pocket”. The prepositional phrase “from his right-side” is moved to the initial position of the sentence in the FIR. The sentence in the FIR is “from his right-side pocket, ice-drug was recovered”. Thus, it caused structural changes in the narrative of the marasala. It has affected the tellability by moving some information to front. Finally, there are found no traces of dative cases in both the marasala and the FIR. In this case, there is found less alteration. As there has been seen less agentative alteration and no dative alteration. Thus, the tellability of the narrative is not much hampered in this case. However, the prepositional alterations have played a role in figure-ground segregation.

4.4 Case No. 4

This case consists of two documents that are its marasala and FIR. First, the marasala is analyzed and then the FIR of the case. All three tools (agents, prepositional phrases and dative cases) were studied in their texts respectively. The examples of each tool are written down in the light of figure-ground segregation to find out the established objectives of the research. A thorough analysis of the marasala and FIR is given below.

4.4.1 Analysis of the Marasala

1. Analysis of Agents

A number of examples are found in this marasala which show that the tool of agentative is used in this marasala to show figure-ground congregation.

“I received information about an incident.”

In the above sentence, the active structure is used. Here, the agent “I” is figured while “information” is grounded.

“I went to mosque for prayer.”

Here, the agent “I” is figured.

“My son, Taj Gul, had shot himself on the forehead and he had suicided.”

It is an active voice sentence. The narrator has figured “my son/Taj Gul” in the above sentence. While in the second clause of the sentence, the narrator has again used active voice structure. It is because of this structure that the person himself is depicted responsible for his murder.

“My son and I had no adversity with anyone.”

Here, the agents “my son and I” are figured whereas “adversity” is grounded.

“I have reported the incident.”

In this sentence, the narrator has figured himself “I” while has grounded the “incident.”

“The dead body is sent to postmortem in supervision of Constable Naseeb Gul.”

This sentence has grounded the agent that has sent the “dead body” to postmortem while the “dead body” is figured.

2. Analysis of Prepositional Phrases

Prepositional phrases are used in the marasala to figure or ground information.

“I received information about an incident.”

Here, the prepositional phrase has grounded the “incident”. While the person “I” is figured.

“There was a dead body lying in blood.”

Here, the “dead body” is figured being the agent while “blood” is grounded as it is used as an object of preposition.

“A person, standing beside it (dead body), told his name.”

Here, the “dead body” is grounded because it is used as an object of preposition. While “a person” is figured because it is the agent, that is used as a subject in this sentence.

“After performing prayer, I was sitting in the mosque.”

There are two prepositional phrases in this sentence. They are “after performing prayer” and “in the mosque”. In these phrases, the nouns “performing prayer” and “the mosque” are grounded respectively.

“My son, Taj Gul, had shot himself on his forehead.”

In the above sentence, the prepositional phrase “on his forehead” has ground “his forehead”. However, “my son/Taj Gul” is figured.

“Being disappointed with his living conditions, he committed suicide.”

In the above sentence, “his living conditions” has been grounded. It is because of the prepositional phrase “with his living condition”. On the other hand, his committing suicide is figured in the above sentence.

“My son and I had no adversity with anyone.”

In this sentence, “anyone” is the grounded information while “my son and I” is figured information.

3. Dative Alteration

There are found no traces of dative usage in this marasala.

4.4.2. Analysis of the FIR

1. Analysis of Agents

The researcher has found a number of sentences making some information figured while making some information grounded. The following are some examples from the FIR.

“A report is written by ASI Khanzeb Khan in daily diary.”

The above sentence is in passive voice. It has figured the patient “a written report” while the agent of the sentence “ASI Khanzeb Khan” is grounded in the structure.

“I was in the mosque, when the people of the mohalla told me that my son had shot himself.”

In this sentence, the agents “I/people/my son” are figured while the remaining information is grounded.

“He committed suicide.”

In the above sentence, the person responsible for the suicide is the agent “he”. Therefore, the figured information is “he”.

“The dead body is sent to postmortem.”

In the above sentence, the agent that has sent the “dead body” to postmortem is grounded while “the dead body” is figured.

“After investigation whatever the results are, actions will be taken.”

Again, the passive structure is used in this sentence. It has figured the taking of “actions” while the person who would take actions is grounded.

“Postmortem report was received which shows no signs of suicide.”

Here, the passive voice structure has grounded the agent that received the “report” while the “postmortem report” has been figured.

“Muhib son of Sawab Gul had killed his son.”

In this sentence, the subject and agent, Muhib, is figured while “his son” is grounded.

“Senior officials are informed via special report.”

This sentence has figured the subject “senior officials”. However, it has grounded the agent that has informed the “senior officials”.

2. Analysis of Prepositional Phrases

A number of samples are found in the FIR which depicts the use of prepositional phrases making figure-ground segregation.

“I reached the place of incident where a dead body was lying in blood.”

In the above sentence, there are two prepositional phrases. They are “of incident” and “in blood”. In the first part of the sentence, “incident” is grounded while in the second part “blood” is grounded. While the agent “I” and “dead body” are figured.

“After prayer, I was sitting in the mosque.”

Again, there are two prepositional phrases in this sentence. They are “after prayer” and “in the mosque”. The agent “I” is figured while the objects of prepositions “prayer/the mosque” are grounded. It is because they are used in prepositional phrases.

“My son shot himself on the forehead.”

The prepositional phrase, “on the forehead”, in the above sentence has grounded “the forehead”. However, the agent, “my son”, is figured in the same sentence.

“Being disappointed with his living conditions, he committed suicide.”

Again, the prepositional phrase, “with his living conditions”, in the above sentence has grounded “his living conditions”. While the agent, “he”, is figured in the same sentence.

“The report is sent to the police station via Constable Fazal Rabi 6545.”

There are two prepositional phrases in the above sentence. They are “to the police station” and “via Constable Fazal Rabi 6545”. In these phrases, “the police station” and “Constable Fazal Rabi 6545” are grounded while the “report” is figured in the above sentence.

“After investigation whatever the results are, actions will be taken.”

In the above sentence, the prepositional object, “investigation”, is figured; however, the agent, “actions”, is figured.

“The father of the deceased, Sawab Khan son of Bahadar Gul, claimed in the court of SanaUllah, JMIC Peshawar.”

In the above sentence, “deceased” is grounded as compared to “the father”. Moreover, “the court of SanaUllah” is also grounded because it is used as the object of preposition.

3. Dative Alteration

There are found no traces of dative cases in this FIR.

4.4.3 Discussion

The researcher has found that some prepositions are replaced by other prepositional phrases. It might bring a shift in alteration because every preposition has its own function to play in a sentence. For example, the preposition “while” in the marasala is replaced with the preposition “during” in the FIR. However, there was found no evidences of agentative, prepositional and dative alteration. Thus, the tellability of this narrative has not been shifted in the FIR by police agents. The only difference found is the change in positions of prepositional phrases.

4.5 Case No. 5

This case consists of two documents that are its marasala and FIR. First, the marasala is analyzed and then the FIR of the case. All three tools (agents, prepositional phrases and dative cases) were studied in their texts respectively. The examples of each tool are written down in the light of figure-ground segregation to find out the set objectives of the research. A thorough analysis of the marasala and FIR is given below.

4.5.1. Analysis of the Marasala

1. Analysis of Agents

The following examples are found in this marasala.

“I received information.”

This is an active voice structure. Here, the subject/agent, “I”, of the sentence is figured while the object, “information” is grounded.

“The owner of large whole-sale shop is kidnapped.”

The above written sentence is in passive voice. In this sentence, the agent that has kidnapped the shopkeeper has been grounded while the shopkeeper is figured.

“Four armed persons, having Kalashnikovs, came in a silver premo and started beating my uncle.”

This is an active voice sentence. In this sentence the agents, “four armed persons”, are figured. It is because of the agentative usage in the above sentence.

“They put my uncle into the car by force.”

The narrator of the incident has again used active voice structure, figuring the agent of the sentence. The figured information in the above sentence is “they” while the object/patient, “my uncle” is grounded.

“I can easily recognize them.”

Again, the narrator has decided to use active voice, figuring the agent, “I”, while the object/patient, “them”, is grounded.

“I am the plaintiff against unknown persons for kidnapping my uncle.”

The above structure is of the passive voice. The agent, “I” is figured here while the other items are grounded due to active usage and prepositional phrases.

“The incident was also seen by some other persons present there.”

Because of the use passive voice, the agents, “some other persons”, is grounded; however, the subject, “the incident”, is figured.

“An investigation officer may be given the task for further information.”

Again, the passive structure has figured the subject/patient, “an investigation officer”, but the agent that would hand over the case to the officer is grounded.

2. Analysis of Prepositional Phrases

There are a number of examples found showing figuring and grounding information by the usage of prepositional phrases.

“I, along with Inam Ullah 4774 and Hayat Khan 1326, was patrolling in the above mentioned area.”

There are two prepositional phrases in the above written sentence. They are “along with InamUllah 4774 and Hayat Khan 1326” and “in the above mentioned area”. These prepositional phrases have grounded “InamUllah and Hayat Khan” and “the above mentioned area”.

“The owner of a large whole-sale shop is kidnapped, after being beaten, in a silver premo car.”

The prepositional phrases, used in the above sentence, have grounded “a large whole-sale shop”, “being beaten” and “a silver premo car”.

“They put my uncle into the car by force.”

Again, the prepositional phrases, “into the car” and “by force”, have grounded the information embedded in them.

“They would contact me through it (cell phone) and we should arrange 1.5 to 2 million rupees for ransom.”

In this sentence, the information, “it”, and “ransom”, is grounded while the agents, “they” and “we”, are figured.

“The mobile phone is taken in police custody for further investigation.”

The above sentence has grounded “police custody” and “further investigation”. It is because they are the part of prepositional phrases in the above sentence.

“Along with it (cell phone), the marasala is sent to police station via Constable Toheed 435.”

This sentence has grounded “it”, “police station” and “Constable Toheed 435”. While the agent, “the marasala”, is figured in this sentence.

“An investigation officer may be given the task for further investigation.”

The prepositional phrase, “for further investigation”, has grounded “further investigation” here.

“I am present at the place of the incident for recovery of the kidnapped person.”

Here, the grounded information is embedded in prepositional phrases. They are “the place”, “the incident”, “recovery” and “the kidnapped person”.

3. Dative Alteration

The researcher has found only one sentence, which has used dative noun, in the whole marasala.

“They gave his mobile phone to me.”

This sentence has used direct object, “his mobile phone”, before indirect object, “to me”. Therefore, “his mobile” is figured and “to me” is grounded.

4.5.2 Analysis of the FIR

1. Analysis of Agents

The researcher has found a number of examples of agentive alteration in this FIR.

“A written marasala was received via Constable...”

The above sentence has figured the object/patient, “a written marasala”, while the agent who received the marasala is grounded.

“The owner of a big whole-sale shop was beaten and kidnapped.”

This sentence has figured “the owner” while the person who has beaten and kidnapped him has been grounded here.

“They put my uncle into the car.”

It is an active voice structure. The agent, “they”, is figured and the object/patient is grounded.

“They would contact me via his mobile phone.”

Here, the agent, “they”, is figured while the patient, “me”, is grounded.

“They kidnapped my uncle for ransom.”

The agent, “they”, is figured while the patient, “my uncle”, is grounded.

“The mobile phone of the kidnapped person is taken in police custody.”

It is a passive voice structure. Here, the “mobile phone” has been figured while the agent/ person/policeman who has taken the mobile phone is grounded.

“I am in search of the accused persons and the kidnapped person in the area.”

It is an active voice sentence. The agent, “I”, is figured while the remaining information is grounded in the sentence.

2. Analysis of Prepositional Phrases

The researcher has found some examples of prepositional alteration in this FIR too. They are the following.

“I, along with Inam Ullah 4774 and Hayat Khan 326, was patrolling in the above mentioned area.”

There are two prepositional phrases in this sentence. They are “along with Inam Ullah 4774 and Hayat Khan 326” and “in the above mentioned area”. These prepositional phrases have grounded “Inam Ullah 4774 and Hayat Khan 326” and “the above mentioned area”.

“The owner of a big whole-sale shop, in Achini Adda, was beaten and kidnapped in a silver premo car.”

The prepositional phrases, used in the above sentence, have grounded some information. The grounded information, in the above sentence, is “a big whole-sale shop”, “Achini Adda” and “a silver premo car”.

“They put my uncle into the car by force.”

This sentence has two prepositional phrases. They are “into the car” and “by force”. In these phrases, “the car” and “force” have been grounded.

“They would contact me through this mobile phone.”

Here, the prepositional phrase at the end of the sentence has grounded “this mobile phone”.

“They kidnapped my uncle for ransom.”

The prepositional phrase, “for ransom”, has grounded information in this sentence.

“I am the plaintiff against these unknown persons for kidnapping my uncle.”

Here, two prepositional phrases are used. They have grounded “these unknown persons” and “kidnapping my uncle”.

“The mobile phone is taken in police custody.”

The above sentence has only one prepositional phrase. It is “in police custody”. It has grounded “police custody” in the sentence.

“The marasala is sent to police station via Constable Toheed 435.”

The two prepositional phrases have grounded “police station” and “Constable Toheed 435”. However, the subject, “the marasala”, is figured here.

“The case is handed over to Inspector Javid.”

The prepositional phrase, “to Inspector Javid”, has grounded “Inspector Javid” here.

3. Dative Alteration

There is found only one example of dative case in this sentence. It is given below.

“They gave me my uncle’s mobile phone.”

In this sentence, the dative case is “me”. Here, it is used before the direct object “my uncle’s mobile phone”. As the dative noun is used before the direct object; therefore, it is figured and the direct object is grounded.

4.5.3 Discussion

The researcher investigated that the tellability of this narrative is altered in many ways in the FIR. There has been found agentative alteration between the above marasala and FIR. For example, the marasala says, “The incident was also seen by some other persons present there.” Here, the agent is grounded while the “incident” is figured. The same scene is describes in active voice in FIR which is “there were also present other persons who witnessed the incident.” This sentence has grounded the incident and figured “some other persons”. Thus, it shows clear shift in the tellability showing that the “incident” which was given value in the marasala is made grounded in the FIR through agentative alteration. Hence, it has affected the tellability of the narrative. Moreover, the prepositional alteration was also found in this case. For example, the marasala says, “The owner of a large whole-sale shop is kidnapped, after being beaten.” While the FIR says, “The owner of a big whole-sale shop was beaten and kidnapped.” Thus, the prepositional phrase is replaced with a verb phrase in the FIR. Something which was grounded is figured in the FIR. Thus, the tellability makes “beating” worthy in the FIR which was not so in the marasala. Beside these, some prepositional phrases which were there in the

marasala are missing in the FIR. For example, the prepositional phrases, “in Achini Adda” and “along with it (phone)”, are missing in the text of the FIR. Thus, the breaching of the events has happened causing a shift in the tellability. It may affect the original narrative of the petitioner in the court. Finally, the researcher has also found dative alteration in this case. For instance, the dative object, “me”, which was grounded in the marasala, is figured in the FIR. The researcher found many alterations in this case. All three types of alterations (agentive, prepositional and dative) were found in this case.

4.6 Case No. 6

This case also consists of marasala and FIR. Both documents are analyzed in the light of the framework of this research. All three tools (agents, prepositional phrases and dative cases) were searched in their texts respectively. The examples of each tool are written down in the light of figure-ground segregation to find out the set objectives of the research. A thorough analysis of the marasala and FIR is given below.

4.6.1. Analysis of the Marasala

1. Analysis of Agents

The researcher has found examples of agentive alteration in this marasala which are discussed below.

“Police station Regi called on other police stations’ SHO’s and police contingents.”

This sentence has figured “Police Station Regi” while the “other police stations’ SHO’s and police contingents” are grounded.

“A few accused persons were caught.”

It is a passive voice structure. It has grounded the agent that has caught the persons while the patient/subject, “a few accused persons”, is figured.

“They released the caught persons from police custody.”

It is an active voice structure. It has figured the agent, “they”, of the sentence while the remaining information is grounded here.

“They opened fire at police.”

Here, the criminals are figured while the firing and police are grounded.

“The accused persons took refuge behind women and children.”

This sentence has grounded the remaining information while it has figured the agents, “the accused persons”.

“The women started stoning the police contingents.”

It is an active voice sentence. It has figured the agent, “women”, and grounded the rest of information.

“I was sent to LRH Peshawar.”

It is a passive voice sentence. This sentence has grounded the agent of the sentence while it has figured the patient, “I”.

“The kidnapped persons also escaped from Esa Kheil Hujra.”

The agent of this sentence has been figured while the rest of information is grounded.

“A marasala, as a special report, is sent to police station.”

It is a passive voice sentence. It has grounded the agent who sent the marasala; however, the patient, “a marasala”, is figured.

2. Analysis of Prepositional Phrases

In this FIR, the following examples of prepositional alteration are found.

“For recapturing of the kidnapped persons, the Police Station Regi called on other police contingents.”

This sentence has grounded information by using prepositional phrases. The grounded information is “recapturing” and “the kidnapped persons”. While “the Police Station Regi” is figured.

“A group of 70-80 persons, with weapons, attacked the police contingents from different directions.”

There are three prepositional phrases in this sentence. They have grounded “70-80 persons”, “weapons” and “different directions” in these prepositional phrases.

“They opened fire at us.”

The above prepositional phrase, “at us”, has grounded “us” in the above written sentence.

“In self-defense, the police contingents also fired at the accused persons.”

There are two prepositional phrases in this sentence. They are “in self-defense” and “at the accused persons”. They have grounded “self-defense” and “the accused persons”.

“The contest continued for 40-45 minutes.”

The time span of the contest has been grounded in the above sentence. However, the “contest” has been figured.

“The accused persons took refuge behind women and children.”

The prepositional phrase, “behind women and children”, has grounded “women and children”. However, “the accused persons” is figured information of the sentence.

“For their medical treatment, I was sent to LRH Peshawar.”

There are two prepositional phrases in the above sentence. They are have grounded “treatment” and “LRH Peshawar”.

“The kidnapped persons also escaped from the Esa Kheil Hujra.”

The prepositional phrase, “from Esa Kheil Hujra”, contains the grounded information.

“A marasala, as a special report, is sent to the police station via Constable Gulzar 167.”

This sentence has three prepositional phrases. They contain the grounded information which is “a special report”, “the police station”, and “Constable Gulzar 167”.

“The case may be handed over to an investigation officer.”

This sentence has one prepositional phrase which contains the grounded information that is “an investigation officer”.

3. Dative alteration

There are found no traces of dative cases.

4.6.2 Analysis of the FIR

1. Analysis of Agents

The following are examples of agentative cases in the FIR.

“A written marasala was received from Sub-Inspector Khanzeb Khan.”

It is a passive voice sentence. It has grounded the person who received the marasala; however, “a written marasala” is figured in the same sentence.

“They were given proper order to raid the Hujra Azan.”

The agent that has given the proper order to raid has been grounded; however, the contingents (they) have been figured.

“A few accused persons were caught.”

It is a passive voice structure. Here, the agent that has caught the persons has been grounded while the “accused persons” have been figured.

“Meanwhile 70-80 persons attacked from different directions.”

This sentence has figured the attackers; however, those who were attacked are grounded in the sentence.

“They damaged the government vehicles.”

This sentence has figured the agents, “they”, but has grounded the “government vehicles”.

“They released the caught accused persons from police custody.”

Here, “they” (attackers) are figured but the rest of information is grounded.

“The police also fired in self-defense.”

Here, “police” is figured but the people at whom they have fired are grounded.

“The contest continued for 40-45 minutes.”

Here, the “contest” is figured and the contesters are grounded.

“The accused persons took refuge behind women and children.”

It is an active voice sentence. In this sentence, the agents, “accused persons”, are figured and the rest of information is grounded.

“I was sent to LRH Peshawar for their medical treatment.”

The above sentence is in passive voice. It has grounded the agent that has sent the narrator to the hospital; however, subject/patient of the sentence, “I”, is figured.

“The marasala is sent to the police station via Gulzar 167.”

It is a passive voice sentence. It has grounded the agent/person who has sent the marasala to the police station but the “marasala” has been figured.

2. Analysis of Prepositional Phrases

“A written marasala was received from Sub-Inspector Khanzeb Khan via Constable Gulzar 167.”

The prepositional phrases, “from Sub-Inspector Khanzeb Khan” and “via Constable Gulzar 167”, contain the grounded information.

“Meanwhile 70-80 persons, with weapons, attacked from different directions.”

There are two prepositional phrases in this sentence. They have grounded “weapons” and “different directions” in these prepositional phrases.

“They released the caught accused persons from police custody.”

Here, the “police custody” is grounded. It is because it is used as an object of preposition.

“The police also opened fire in self-defense.”

The prepositional phrase, “in self-defense”, has grounded “self-defense” in the above sentence.

“The contest continued for 40-45 minutes.”

The time span of the contest has been grounded in the above sentence. However, the “contest” has been figured.

“The accused persons took refuge behind women and children.”

The prepositional phrase, “behind women and children”, has grounded “women and children”. However, “the accused persons” is figured information of the sentence.

“I was sent to LRH Peshawar for their medical treatment.”

There are two prepositional phrases in the above sentence. They are have grounded “treatment” and “LRH Peshawar”.

“The kidnapped persons also escaped from the Esa Kheil Hujra.”

The prepositional phrase, “from Esa Kheil Hujra”, contains the grounded information.

“The marasala is sent to the police station via Constable Gulzae 167.”

This sentence has two prepositional phrases. They contain the grounded information which is “the police station”, and “Constable Gulzar 167”.

“The case is handed over to Inspector Zia Bacha.”

The object of preposition, “Inspector Zia Bacha”, is grounded in the above prepositional phrase.

3. Dative Alteration

There are found no examples of dative cases in this FIR.

4.6.3. Discussion

The researcher has found no agentive alteration between the marasala and the FIR. However, some alterations in the prepositional phrases have been found. For example, in the marasala, the prepositional phrase, “for their recapturing”, has been replaced with “to recapture” in the FIR. Another example is “A group of 70-80 persons, with weapons, attacked the police contingents from different directions.” The prepositional phrase, “of 70-80 persons” is changed into a subject in another sentence that is “Meanwhile 70-80 persons, with weapons, attacked from different directions.” This alteration has shifted the tellability of the marasala in the FIR because “70-80 persons” that was grounded in the marasala was figured in the FIR as per Langacker’s approach. Thus, grounded information in the marasala is figured in its FIR. It is a clear shift in the tellability of marasala. Moreover, the positions of several prepositional phrases have been altered in FIR. For instance, the marasala says, “the police fired in self-defense.” On the other hand, the FIR says, “In self-defense, the police also fired”. Thus, it caused a structural shift in the text of marasala affecting the tellability of marasala by highlighting the act of self-defense in the FIR. Beside these alterations, some prepositional phrases are missing in the FIR. For example, marasala says, “The marasala, as a special report, is sent to the police station via Gulzar 167.” However, the prepositional phrase, “as a special report”, is missing in the FIR. Thus, the tellability is hampered by grounding and removing some information. However, there has been found no evidences of dative alteration in the texts of the marasala and FIR. Thus, except prepositional alteration, no other alterations were visible in the FIR.

4.7. Case No. 7

This case consists of two documents that are its marasala and FIR. First, the marasala is analyzed and then the FIR of the case. All three tools (agents, prepositional phrases and dative cases) were studied in their texts respectively. The examples of each

tool are written down in the light of figure-ground segregation to find out the set objectives of the research. A thorough analysis of the marasala and FIR is given below.

4.7.1. Analysis of the Marasala

1. Analysis of Agents

The following examples of agentative alteration are found in this marasala.

“During this time, I saw a young person coming.”

It is an active voice sentence. Here, the agent, “I” is figured; however, the rest of information is grounded.

“I stopped him.”

Here, the subject/agent/narrator is figured while the object/patient, “him”, is grounded.

“He provided no documents or passport for living his stay in Peshawar.”

It is an active voice sentence. The agent of the sentence, “he”, is figured while the rest of information is grounded here.

“He was arrested for the above mentioned crime and was sent to the police station, along with marasala.”

This sentence has two clauses. Both of these clauses contain passive voice structures. This sentence has grounded the agent who has “arrested” the person and “sent” him to police station. However, the arrested person is figured in the sentence.

“I am busy in the investigation.”

This sentence has figured the narrator “I” and has grounded the rest of information.

2. Analysis of Prepositional Phrases

The following examples of prepositional alteration are found in this marasala.

“I, along with other contingents, was at the above mentioned place for patrolling.”

There are three prepositional phrases in this sentence. They are “along with other contingents”, “at the above mentioned place” and “for patrolling”. They contain grounded information in the sentence.

“During this time, I saw a young person coming.”

The prepositional phrase “during this time” has grounded “this time” in the sentence.

“He provided no documents or passport for his stay in Pakistan.”

Here, the prepositional phrases have grounded “his stay” and “Pakistan”.

“He was sent for the above mentioned crime and was sent to the police station, along with the marasala.”

This sentence contains three prepositional phrases. They are “for the above mentioned crime”, “to the police station” and “along with the marasala”. They have grounded the contained information.

3. Dative Alteration

There are found no traces of dative cases in this marasala.

4.7.2. Analysis of the FIR

1. Analysis of Agents

This FIR contains a number of examples containing agentative alteration.

“A written marasala was received from the person in box no. 2.”

It is an active voice sentence. It has figured “a written marasala” while it has grounded the agent who has received the marasala.

“A young aged person was seen coming.”

It is a passive voice sentence. It has grounded the person who has seen the “young” person coming while the subject, “young person”, has been figured.

“He showed no document or passport for his residence in Pakistan.”

It is an active voice sentence. Here, the agent, “he”, is figured while the person, to whom the passport was to be shown and the rest of information in the sentence, is grounded.

“For the above crimes, as per rules, he was arrested and the marasala, along with him, was sent to the police station.”

There are two clauses in this sentence. Both of them are in passive structures. The first clause has figured the subject “he” and the second clause has figured “the marasala”. Agents are grounded in both clauses.

“I am investigating the case.”

As an active voice sentence, it has figured the subject “I” and has grounded the object “the case”.

“The papers of the case are sent to ASI Mehtab Khan.”

It is a passive voice sentence. It has grounded the agent that has sent the papers; however, the “papers of the case” are figured here.

2. Analysis of Prepositional Phrases

The following are the examples found in this FIR.

“At the above mentioned time, a written marasala was received from the person in box no.2.”

In this sentence, there are three prepositional phrases containing grounded information. The grounded information is “the above mentioned time”, “the person” and “box no.2”.

“I, along with other contingents, was patrolling in the above mentioned place.”

Here, the agent “I” is figured but the prepositional phrases have ground information which is “other contingents” and “above mentioned place”.

“He told his name, Qudrat Ullah, resident of Afghanistan, living in Baghbanan.”

Here, “Afghanistan” and “Baghbanan” are grounded. It is because they are embedded in prepositional phrases.

“He showed no documents or passport for his residence in Pakistan.”

As compared to the rest of information, “his residence” and “Pakistan” are grounded because of prepositional phrases.

“For the above crime, he was arrested and the marasala, along with him, was sent to the police station.”

The figured items are “he” and “the marasala”. The information in the above prepositional phrases is grounded. The grounded information is “the above crime”, “him” and “the police station”.

“For police investigation, the marasala is written in exactly the same way.”

This sentence contains two prepositional phrases. They have embedded information which is “police investigation” and “exactly the same way”.

“The papers of the case are sent to ASI Mehtab Khan for further investigation.”

Here, “of the case”, “to ASI Mehtab Khan” and “for further investigation” are prepositional phrases. They contain grounded information in the above sentence.

3. Dative Alteration

There are found no traces of dative cases in this FIR.

4.7.3 Discussion

The analysis of this case has provided evidences of prepositional alterations. Information that was contained in prepositional phrases in the marasala is converted into verb phrases in the FIR. For example, the marasala says, “I, along with other contingents, was in the above mentioned place for patrolling”. While the FIR says, “I, along with other contingents, was patrolling in the above mentioned place.” Thus, the tellability is shifted as “patrolling” that was less prominent in the marasala was made more prominent in the FIR. It was also found that there existed agentative alteration between the marasala and FIR. For example, marasala says, “I saw a young person coming.” However, this sentence is written in passive voice in the FIR which is “a young person was seen coming.” Here too, the tellability is shifted and affected because the agent that saw the “young person” is grounded in the FIR. Moreover, the places of prepositional phrases have also been altered. For instance, a prepositional phrase, “for the above mentioned crime”, was placed at the start of sentence but it was moved to the end of the sentence in the FIR. Thus, a shift in structure was also found in this case. However, there were found

no traces of dative cases in both the marasala and FIR. Thus, both agentative and prepositional alterations were found in this case.

4.8 Case No. 8

This case consists of two documents that are its marasala and FIR. First, the marasala is analyzed and then the FIR of the case. All three tools (agents, prepositional phrases and dative cases) were studied in their texts respectively. The examples of each tool are written down in the light of figure-ground segregation to find out the established objectives of the research. A thorough analysis of the marasala and FIR is given below.

4.8.1 Analysis of the Marasala

1. Analysis of Agents

The following examples show agentative alteration in the marasala.

“I, along with other police contingents, was on search operation of house checking.”

It is an active voice sentence. It has figured the agent “I” while the rest of information has been grounded.

“Zahid Gul son of Baghi Gul had no registration entry in the police station.”

Again, it is an active voice sentence. It has figured the agent “Zahid Gul” while it has grounded the rest of information.

“He was arrested, as per rules, and the marasala was sent to the police station.”

In the above sentence, there are two clauses. Both of them are in passive voice. In the first person, the subject “he” is figured while the person who has

arrested him has been grounded. In the second clause, “the marasala” is figured while person who has sent the marasala has been grounded.

2. Analysis of Prepositional Phrases

The following prepositional phrases have shown figure-ground segregation in this marasala.

“I, along with other police contingents, was on search operation of house checking.”

Here, the prepositional phrases, “along with other police contingents”, “on search operation” and “of house checking” have contained the grounded information. While the agent “I” is figured information.

“Zahid Gul, permanent resident of Kambar Kheil, Khyber, was living in a rented house, and he had no registration entry in the police station.”

This sentence contains a number of prepositional phrases containing grounded information. For example, “Kambar Kheil”, “a rented house” and the “police station” are grounded in the above prepositional phrases.

“The marasala was sent to the police station.”

The prepositional phrase used in this sentence has grounded “the police station”.

3. Dative alteration

There are found no traces of dative usage in this marasala.

4.8.2 Analysis of the FIR

1. Analysis of Agents

The following are some examples.

“A written marasala, from the person in box no.2, was received.”

It is a passive voice sentence. It has grounded the agent that has received the marasala. However, the subject, “a written marasala”, is grounded.

“I, along with other police contingents, was on search operation of house checking.”

It is an active voice sentence. It has figured the agent “I” while the rest of information has been grounded.

“Zahid Gul son of Baghi Gul had no registration entry in the police station.”

Again, it is an active voice sentence. It has figured the agent “Zahid Gul” while it has grounded the rest of information.

“He was arrested for the above mentioned crime and was sent, along with the marasala, to the police station.”

In the above sentence, there are two clauses. Both of them are in passive voice. In the first clause, the subject “he” is figured while the person who has arrested him has been grounded. In the second clause, “the marasala” is figured while person who has sent the marasala has been grounded.

“The received marasala is written exactly in the same way.”

In this sentence, the agent is grounded while “the received marasala” is figured.

“The papers of the case are sent to ASI Mehtab Khan for further investigation.”

Here, the agent that has sent the case is grounded while “papers of the case” are figured.

2. Analysis of Prepositional Phrases

“At the above mentioned time, a written marasala, from the person in box no.2, was received.”

There are three prepositional phrases in this sentence. They are “at the above mentioned time”, “from the person” and “in box no.2”. The grounded information is embedded in them. However, the “written marasala” is figured in the sentence.

“I, along with other police contingents, was on search operation of house checking.”

The grounded information in this sentence is “other police contingents”, “search operation” and “house checking”.

“Zahid Gul, permanent resident of Kambar Kheil, Khyber, was living in a house of rent, and he had no registration entry in the police station.”

All prepositional phrases in the above sentence contain grounded information while “Zahid Gul” who is the agent of the sentence is figured.

“He was arrested for the above crime and was sent, along with the marasala, to the police station.”

This sentence contains a number of prepositional phrases containing grounded information. However, the subject/agent of the sentence is figured.

“The papers of the case are sent to ASI Mehtab Khan for further investigation.”

This sentence contains three prepositional phrases. All of them contain grounded information.

3. Dative alteration

There are found no evidences of dative case in this FIR.

4.8.3 Discussion

The analysis of this case has shown that some sentences are changed from verb phrases into prepositional phrases. For example, the marasala says, “He was arrested, as per rules, and the marasala is sent to the police station.” Here, “the marasala” is the agent of the second clause, figured information. However, the FIR says, “He was arrested for the above crime and was sent, along with the marasala, to the police station.” Here, the person is figured while “the marasala” is grounded. Thus, tellability is affecting by giving prominence to the “person”. It has altered the tellability of the narrative as “the marasala” was figured that is made grounded in the FIR. Furthermore, tellability shift was also observed when some verbs were changed into objects of preposition. For example, “rented house” is replaced with “a house of rent”. Moreover, some prepositional phrases were replaced with other prepositional phrases. For example, “as per rules” in the marasala is replaced with “for the above crime” in the FIR. Thus, it is evident here that the tellability has been hampered. Finally, there were found no evidences of dative alteration.

4.9 Case No. 9

This case consists of two documents that are its marasala and FIR. First, the marasala is analyzed and then the FIR of the case. All three tools (agents, prepositional phrases and dative cases) were studied in their texts respectively. The examples of each tool are written down in the light of figure-ground segregation to find out the set objectives of the research. A thorough analysis of the marasala and FIR is given below.

4.9.1 Analysis of the Marasala

1. Analysis of Agents

“I saw a young aged person coming on foot.”

It is an active voice sentence. Here, the agent “I” is figured while the rest of information is grounded.

“I stopped him.”

In this sentence, the subject/agent “I” has been figured while the object “him” has been grounded.

“He was body searched.”

It is a passive voice structure. The agent who has searched has been grounded while the searched person has been figured.

“A 30 bore pistol, along with three bullets, was recovered.”

Again, the agent is grounded. The person who recovered the pistol is unknown here. However, the “pistol” is figured information of the sentence.

“The above recovered pistol, along with the arrested person for the above crime, with marasala, was sent to the police station for further investigation.”

Here, the patient “recovered pistol” is grounded but the person who sent it to the police station is unknown and grounded.

2. Analysis of Prepositional Phrases

“I, along with Constables AmanUllah and Rehmat Ullah, for patrolling, was in the above mentioned place.”

Here, three prepositional phrases are used. They have grounded “Constables AmanUllah and Rehmat Ullah”, “patrolling” and “the above mentioned palce”.

“I saw a young aged person coming on foot.”

The prepositional phrase “on foot” contains grounded information.

“The above recovered pistol, along with the arrested person for the above crime, with marasala, was sent to the police station for further investigation.”

Again, the prepositional phrases in the above sentence have grounded “the arrested person”, “the above crime”, “marasala” “the police station” and “further investigation”.

“A 30 bore pistol, along with three bullets, was recovered.”

In this sentence, the prepositional phrase “along with three bullets” has grounded the bullets.

3. Dative alteration

There are found no traces of dative cases.

4.9.2 Analysis of the FIR

1. Analysis of Agents

“A written marasala was received from ASI Janas Khan.”

It is a passive voice sentence. It has figured “a written marasala” while the agent who has received the marasala has been grounded.

“I saw a young aged person coming.”

It is an active voice sentence. In this sentence, the agent “I” is figured while the rest of information is grounded.

“When he was stopped, he told his name Saqib Khan son of Lal Badshah.”

There are two clauses in this sentence. The first clause is in passive voice. In this clause, the agent who has stopped the person is grounded while the stopped person is figured. The second clause is in active voice. It has figured the person/agent.

“When he was body searched, a loaded 30 bore pistol, along with three bullets, was recovered from him.”

It has two clauses. Both of them are in passive voice. The patients, “he/pistol”, are figured while the agents are grounded.

“Since he could not show license, he was arrested.”

This sentence contains two clauses. In the first clause, active voice structure is used, which has figured the agent “he”. However, in the second clause, passive voice structure is used, which has figured the arrested person and grounded the person who arrested him.

“The arrested person, along with pistol and marasala, for the above crime, was sent to the police station for further investigation.”

Here, the agent who has sent the person to police station is grounded while the arrested person is figured.

“The case is sent to ASI Janas for further investigation.”

Being a passive voice structure, this sentence has grounded the agent that sent the case while sent “case” is figured.

2. Analysis of Prepositional Phrases

“A written marasala was received from ASI Janas Khan.”

The prepositional phrase “from ASI Janas Khan” contains the grounded information.

“I, along with Constables AmanUllah 7678 and Rehmat Ullah 7776, was present in the above mentioned place for patrolling.”

Here, three prepositional phrases are used. They have grounded “Constables AmanUllah and Rehmat Ullah”, “the above mentioned palce” and “patrolling”.

“When he was body searched, a loaded 30 bore pistol, along with three bullets, was recovered from him.”

This sentence contains two prepositional phrases. They contain the grounded details, “three bullets” and “him”.

“The arrested person, along with pistol and marasala, for the above crime, was sent to the police station for further investigation.”

It contains four prepositional phrases. All of them contain grounded information while “the arrested person” is figured in the above sentence.

“The case is sent to ASI Janas for further investigation.”

The two prepositional phrases, “to ASI Janas” and “for further investigation”, have grounded details.

3. Dative Alteration

There is found no case of dative in this FIR.

4.9.3 Discussion

The analysis of this case shows that the positions for some prepositional phrases are altered. For example, a prepositional phrase, “for patrolling”, is moved from the end of the sentence in the marasala to mid of the sentence in the FIR. It brings a shift in the

structure of the text which affects the tellability of the original narrative. Beside it, some prepositional phrases used in the marasala are missing in the FIR. For example a prepositional phrase, “on foot”, is missing in the FIR. It has altered the tellability of the narrative. There was also found that some active voice structures are converted into passive voice structures in the FIR. For example, a sentence in the marasala “I stopped him” is replaced with “he was stopped”. Hence, the alteration has occurred in the tellability because in the marasala the agent was prominent that was grounded in the narrative of the FIR. Along with these alterations, the researcher also investigated that some agents were replaced with prepositional phrases and vice versa. For example, the marasala says, “the above recovered pistol, along with the arrested person for the above crime, with marasala, was sent to the police station for further investigation.” Here, the patient is “pistol” and is figured. While the FIR says, “The arrested person, along with pistol and marasala, for the above crime, was sent to the police station for further investigation.” Here, the patient is “the arrested person” and is figured. The prominence has been altered and shifted in this case by all these alterations. However, there were found no examples of dative objects.

4.10 Case No.10

This case also consists of marasala and FIR. Both documents are analyzed in the light of the framework of this research. All three tools (agents, prepositional phrases and dative cases) were searched in their texts respectively. The examples of each tool are written down in the light of figure-ground segregation to find out the set objectives of the research. A thorough analysis of the marasala and FIR is given below.

4.10.1 Analysis of the Marasala

1. Analysis of Agents

“Both brothers were found in the fields near their home.”

It is a passive voice sentence. It has figured the subject “both brothers” while the agent that has found them has been grounded.

“They were arrested.”

Again, this sentence is written in the passive voice. It has grounded the agent of the sentence while the patient, “they”, is figured.

“A 30 bore pistol, without bullets, was recovered from Abid.”

Here, the passive voice structure has grounded the agent that has recovered the pistol. However, the patient, “pistol”, is figured.

“It was recently used.”

It is a passive voice sentence which has grounded the agent that has used it.

“Being the tool of damage, the pistol, along with both arrested brothers, with marasala, was sent to the police station.”

It is a passive voice sentence. It has figured “the pistol” while the agent that has sent the pistol to the police station is grounded.

“The investigation may be carried on.”

It has grounded the person/agent that would carry on the investigation.

2. Analysis of Prepositional Phrases

“During patrolling, I, along with Constables Shamshad 7610 and Khatir Zaman 1610, was in the area.”

This sentence contains three prepositional phrases. The grounded details in these prepositional phrases are “patrolling”, “Constables Shamshad 7610 and Khatir Zaman 1610” and “the area”.

“I, along with police contingents, reached the above place immediately.”

Here, the prepositional phrase, “along with police contingents”, contains the grounded information.

“Both brothers were found in the fields near their home.”

Here, two prepositional phrases are used. They have grounded “the fields” and “their home”.

“A 30 bore pistol, without bullets, was recovered from Abid.”

Again, two prepositional phrases are used in this sentence. They have grounded “bullets” and “Abid”.

“Being the tool of damage, the pistol, along with both arrested brothers, with marasala, was sent to the police station.”

Here, four prepositional phrases are used. All of them contain grounded information.

3. Dative Alteration

There are found no examples of dative cases.

4.10.2 Analysis of the FIR

1. Analysis of Agents

“A written marasala was received.”

It is a passive voice sentence. It has grounded the agent that has received the marasala while “the written marasala” is figured.

“I received information.”

It is a passive voice sentence. It has figured the agent “I”.

“I, along with other contingents, reached there immediately.”

As an active voice sentence, it has figured the agent “I”.

“A 30 bore pistol without bullets was recovered from Abid.”

It is a passive voice sentence. It has grounded the agent that recovered the “pistol” while the “pistol” is figured.

“Both brothers were arrested.”

It is a passive voice sentence. It has figured the patient and grounded the agent.

“The marasala is sent to police station, along with the tool of damage and the arrested persons for crime 15AA.”

Here, there are three prepositional phrases. All of them contain grounded details.

“The papers of the case are sent to SHO Sher Nawaz for further investigation.”

Again, three prepositional phrases are used in this sentence. All of them contain grounded information.

2. Analysis of Prepositional Phrases

“At the above mentioned time, a written marasala was received.”

In the prepositional phrase, “at the above mentioned time”, “the above mentioned time” is grounded.

“While patrolling, I, along with Constables Shamshad 7610 and Khatir Zaman 1610, was in the area.”

This sentence contains three prepositional phrases. They are “while patrolling”, “along with Constables Shamshad 7610 and Khatir Zaman 1610” and “in the area”. All of them contain grounded details.

“I, along with other contingents, reached there immediately.”

The prepositional phrase “along with other contingents” contains grounded information.

“A 30 bore pistol without bullets was recovered from Abid.”

Again, two prepositional phrases are used in this sentence. They have grounded “bullets” and “Abid”.

“It was the pistol used for the above crime.”

The prepositional phrase, “for the above crime”, has grounded the crime.

“The marasala is sent to police station, along with the tool of damage and the arrested persons for crime 15AA.”

This sentence contains three prepositional phrases. All of them contain grounded information.

“The papers of the case are sent to SHO Sher Nawaz for further investigation.”

The information, “the case”, “SHO Sher Nawaz” and “further information” is grounded in the above sentence because of prepositional phrases.

3. Dative alteration

There are found no evidences of dative objects on this FIR.

4.10.3 Discussion

The analysis of this case has shown that some prepositional phrases were replaced with others. For example, prepositional phrase, “during patrolling”, is replaced with “while patrolling”. Hence, the tellability was altered in the case as every preposition gives different meaning. Moreover, some passive voice sentences were converted into active voice sentences. For example, the marasala says, “it was used recently.” While the FIR says, “it was the same pistol used for the above crime”. Thus, the “pistol” which was figured in the marasala was grounded in the FIR. It was also found that some prepositional phrases were replaced with agents and vice versa. For example, the marasala says, “Being the tool of damage, the pistol, along with both arrested brothers, with marasala, was sent to the police station.” While the FIR says, “The marasala is sent to police station, along with the tool of damage and the arrested persons for crime 15AA.” Thus, the tellability of the narrative was shifted because “the marasala” which was grounded in the marasala was figured as agent in the FIR. However, there was seen no dative alteration between the marasala and the FIR.

4.11 Findings

This research was aimed to find out the elements of prominence in the marasalas and their respective FIRs using figure-ground segregation. For this purpose, three tools adopted by Langacker were used. They were agentive, prepositional and dative alterations. The researcher applied these three tools on the text of marasalas and their FIRs to see figure-ground segregation. After data analysis, the researcher concluded the following findings.

1. First of all, the researcher found that there existed agentive alteration in cases no. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10. The agent which was figured in a

marasala was grounded in its FIR or the agent that was grounded in a marasala was figured in its FIR. For example, in case number 9, an active voice structure was converted to passive voice structure in the FIR. For example, a sentence in the marasala “I stopped him” was replaced with “he was stopped”. Thus, the stopped person “I” that was grounded in the marasala became figured in the FIR. It was because of such agentative alterations that altered, shifted and affected the original tellabilities of marasalas in their FIRs.

2. Secondly, there was also seen prepositional alteration in cases no. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. Something that was grounded in a prepositional phrase became figured as an agent in the FIR. It has altered the tellabilities of marasalas. It would also be very critical in legal and linguistic arenas. For example, in case number 9, the marasala said, “the above recovered pistol, along with the arrested person for the above crime, with marasala, was sent to the police station for further investigation.” Here, the agent is “pistol” and is figured. While the FIR reported, “The arrested person, along with pistol and marasala, for the above crime, was sent to the police station for further investigation.” Here, the agent was “the arrested person” that was figured.

3. It was also found that the positions of a number of prepositional phrases were altered in cases no. 1, 3, 6, 7 and 9. A prepositional phrase that was used at the start of a sentence was found to be at the middle or end of the sentence and vice versa. For example, in case number 3, in marasala, a sentence was written as “ice-drug was recovered from his right-side pocket”. The prepositional phrase, “from his right-side”, was moved to the initial position of the sentence in the FIR. The sentence in the FIR was “from his right-side pocket, ice-drug was recovered”. Thus, prepositional fronting shifted the tellability of the narrative because something which was less prominent became more prominent.

4. Some prepositional phrases were replaced with other prepositional phrases in cases no. 1, 3, 6, 7 and 9. For example, in case number 6, “as per rules” in the marasala was replaced with “for the above crime” in the FIR.

5. Some prepositional phrases were removed in FIRs which were there in marasalas in cases no. 5, 6 and 9. For example, a marasala said, “The

marasala, as a special report, is sent to the police station via Gulzar 167.” However, the prepositional phrase, “as a special report”, was missing in the FIR.

6. Moreover, information that was contained in prepositional phrases in the marasala was converted into verb phrases in the FIR in cases no. 5, 6, 7 and 8. For example, the marasala said, “I, along with other contingents, was in the above mentioned place for patrolling”. While the FIR said, “I, along with other contingents, was patrolling in the above mentioned place.” Here, “patrolling” that was used as an object of preposition in the marasala was replaced with a main verb in the FIR.

7. There were also found dative alteration in cases no. 1 and 3; however, it was the least found tool to figure or ground something. The first two tools, agentative and prepositional alterations, were the most abundant tools found in these FIRs but the third tool, dative alteration, was the least found one. By the way, it was found in a couple of FIRs. For example, in case number 5, the FIR reported, “they gave me my uncle’s mobile phone.” In this sentence, the dative case was “me”. Here, it was used before the direct object “my uncle’s mobile phone”. As the dative noun was used before the direct object; therefore, it was figured and the direct object was grounded. However, the dative case was grounded in the marasala as “they gave his mobile phone to me.” In this sentence, the direct object, “his mobile phone”, was used before the indirect object, “to me”. Therefore, “his mobile phone” was figured and “to me” was grounded. Thus, dative noun was grounded in the marasala.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

This study was to analyze documents of FIRs by applying the theory of construal by Langacker which says that a single object is construed differently by different conceptualizers through their subjective use of language. The study aimed to investigate the elements of prominence proposed by Langacker, which are figure and ground, through the textual and interpretative analysis of narratives of reports reported by petitioners/plaintiff in the police stations. This research also comparatively studied the narratives of the initial reports (*marasalas/roznamchas*) with the narratives in police FIRs to investigate semantic gap in the tellability of these two narratives to know whether reported narratives were same or they were altered. The three tools, agentive, prepositional and dative alterations, adopted by Langacker were applied on the text of *marasalas* and FIRs. It was investigated that gaps between the text of *marasalas* and FIRs existed. This gap was brought due to use of voice, prepositional and dative alterations. However, the use of voice and prepositional alterations was quite wide in comparison to the use of dative alteration to make something figured or grounded.

There were a number of examples presented from *marasalas* and FIRs which showed that because of the above mentioned tools, the tellabilities of *marasalas* and FIRs differed. It was made very clear that, due to different conceptualizers of same events, the persons or objects figured in one narrative became grounded in another narrative and vice versa. It was also found that the very reason behind different conceptualizations by different conceptualizers was their subjective dimension of language. The element of prominence was the key determiner for the alterations brought in a single narrative by multiple narrators. Such linguistic alterations made the tellabilities of narratives about the same case different from one another.

The researcher also found that because of the subjective dimension of language, some cases were made legally stronger and others legally weaker against the accusers. It was found that some agents which were figured and prominent in *marasalas* were made grounded or less prominent in the FIRs and vice versa. Thus, huge care is to be kept by

police while writing the narratives of petitioners/plaintiffs in FIRs. It is because a single change in the text can make a huge difference in the tellabilities of narratives.

5.1 Answers to the Questions

This study was able to answer the proposed questions as mentioned below:

1. What elements of prominence (figure-ground) are present in the narratives of the *marasalas* and *FIRs* produced on the same case?

While analyzing the text of *marasalas* and *FIRs*, all three elements proposed by Langacker in his figure-ground segregation were found. These elements were agentative/voice alteration, prepositional alteration and dative alteration. The elements were found in both the texts of *marasalas* and *FIRs* produced on the same case. Agentative alterations were found in cases no.1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10. Prepositional alterations were found cases no. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 and dative alterations were found in cases no. 1 and 5.

2. How have tellabilities of *marasalas* shifted/altered in *FIRs*?

It was because of the above elements that the tellability of narratives in *marasalas* was slightly shifted when they were reported in *FIRs*. For example, in case no. 1, voice alteration was found in the *FIR*. *Marasala* said, “the driver was paid 5000 rupees per packet to carry the drugs to Mujahid”. In *marasala*, the driver was figured and the person who paid the driver was grounded. While *FIR* said, “Kamil Khan gave him rent 5000 rupees per packet to carry the drug to Mujahid”. This sentence grounded the driver and figured Kamil Khan. It happened due to voice alteration. This alteration caused shift in tellability of the two narratives. In *marasala*, the “driver” was made responsible for the crime and the real offender was hidden while in the *FIR*, “Kamil Khan” was made responsible, causing a shift in the tellability of the narrative. Such alteration has been observed in several cases discussed in this research.

The tellability also shifted in different *FIRs* because of prepositional phrases in several cases. For example, in case no. 2, in *marasala*, it was “we reached trauma room where a dead body was lying with which there was Azmat

Khan.” While in FIR, it was “near it (dead body), there was Azmat Khan”. In the first sentence, dead body was not the part of a prepositional phrase. Thus, it was figured while “Azmat Khan” was grounded. However, in the second sentence, “dead body” was the part of a prepositional phrase and was grounded while “Azmat Khan” was figured. Thus, causing an alteration in the tellability because “dead body” that was prominent was sidelined by the narrator of the FIR. Thus, the tellability of narrative got changed because of prepositional alteration.

The shift in tellability was also found because of dative cases. For example, the researcher found dative alteration in case no.5. The dative object, “me”, grounded in the marasala, was figured in the FIR. The FIR said “they gave me my uncle’s mobile phone”. In this sentence the prominent item was “me” while the grounded one was “my uncle’s mobile phone”. This same thing was written with different prominence in the marasala. The marasala said “they gave his mobile phone to me.” Here, “his mobile phone” was figured and “me” was grounded. Thus something, which was figured, became grounded in the marasala and vice versa. This was a clear shift in the tellability of narrative because of dative alteration.

3. What are the causes and impacts of the shift/alteration in tellability of *marasalas*?

The researcher found that the shifts in narratives have caused benefits to some characters in the narratives while they have impacted others negatively. From the analyzed cases, two examples are presented below.

First, the shifts in tellability have impacted the characters of narratives in the marasalas in one way or another. For example in case no. 1, “Kamil Khan” who was hidden in the marasala because of passive voice structure and was not visible to the court was made visible in the FIR because of alteration in voice.

Second, the prepositional alteration also impacted the narrative in case no. 5. For example, the marasala said, “The owner of a large whole-sale shop is kidnapped after being beaten.” While the FIR said, “The owner of a big whole-sale shop was beaten and kidnapped.” Thus, the prepositional phrase was replaced with a verb phrase in the FIR. Something which was grounded, in the marasala, was figured

in the FIR. In the marasala, only the crime of “kidnapping” was figured while in the FIR, crimes, “kiddnapping and beating” were figured. It figured another crime to the case. Thus, the tellability made “beating” worthy in the FIR which was not so in the marasala.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study; it is recommended that

1. The police should not make any linguistic alterations in the narratives of the plaintiff’s report. It changes the actual tellability of narratives that may harm or benefit the petitioners in the courts.
2. The marasalas should be attached with their FIRs before the courts and the judges should consider both of these documents thoroughly to see if the narrative has been hampered or not.
3. Before filing an FIR, the appellants should consult their lawyers and on their recommendation should build their narrative to be written in the FIRs.
4. The common public should be educated in police procedures and the role of language in FIRs.
5. In the courts, the plaintiffs should be called and should be asked if the narrative presented before the court was, indeed, his/her narrative or there occurred any alteration.
6. Linguists should be hired in courts to see such technical alterations by police and their impacts on the cases.
7. The police should also be educated in language to avoid such alterations made by them unintentionally.

5.3 Limitations of the Study

This study applied only one aspect of all four aspects of subjective dimension of language by Langacker such as specificity, focusing, prominence and perspective. The aspect of prominence was taken in this study because it best suited this study type. It was the best way to investigate how tellability shifts have occurred in these forensic

narratives. Moreover, this study has investigated only ten marasalas and their FIRs from five police stations in Peshawar. It was because the police representatives were found very reluctant in sharing marasalas and FIRs. These marasalas and FIRs were obtained in a span of more than six months. A letter was obtained from police lane for the issuance of these marasalas and FIRs. Despite it, the police showed unwillingness in providing data. Finally, on the recommendation and support of a policeperson who was a friend of the researcher, the marasalas and FIRs were obtained from five police stations. This study can be extended to a larger scale in future.

5.4 Suggestions for Future Research

In light of the findings and limitations of the study, suggestions for future research can be put forward as below:

1. It is suggested that a future research include other forensic data such as court decisions. The same theoretical framework may be applied to see what aspects of the case are figured and grounded in the decisions by courts.
2. It is also suggested for future studies that a comprehensive study may be conducted on speeches of political, military and religious leaders to highlight the figure and ground elements in their speeches.
3. A comparative study is also possible by investigating figure-ground segregation of two or more leaders about the same events, incidents and crisis.
4. A comprehensive study is also possible on the textbooks of curriculum to find the hidden agenda of propagated in the education institutions of Pakistan.
5. A comparative study may also be conducted on same historical events narrated by historians of two different nations to know the dimension of prominence in their texts.
6. There should also be a multi-modal study on different movies to highlight the figured and grounded information and propaganda of the movie makers.
7. A similar comparative study can be conducted on the reports built by different news channels on same incidents.

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APPENDIX A

1. The followings are the translated texts that are analyzed by the researcher.

Case No. 1

Marasala

I received information that in Suzuki Carry Daba/ No. 1809/LRR, white coloured, there will be carried a huge quantity of drugs considering the information true, I, ASI Saud Khan, along with Kamran 1033 and other police contingents made Nakabandi in the place of pointed. The same Suzuki, as pointed by spy, was caught while asking the driver told his name Nihal Khan on searching, the vehicle, from the back trunk/Dala, two packets of heroine were found from the hidden cavities on the spot 5/5 grams were taken from it for FSL investigation, packed in parcel 1 and 2 while the remaining 1990 grams of heroin was packed in parcel 3. On investigation the accused said that the heroine belonged to Kamil Khan s/o Mukhtiar Shah living in Ghaziza near Noor Bahadar, mobile no 0300937882 and that he was paid 5000/- per packet to carry the drug to Mujahid Hussain nicknamed Yasir, living near MMC hospital Ring Road, mobile no 03169384854 when he was caught. Thus, all parcels and Suzuki mentioned above chassis no 864865 along with mobile and the arrested accused were taken in custody for the said crime. While other accused Kamil Khan & Mujahid Hussain are to be arrested. The marasala is sent to police station so that an investigation officer may carry further investigation.

FIR

It was 2 o'clock when a written marasala was received by SHO Sardar Hussain through constable Kamran 1033 which is below.

The in charge officer of Bana Mari Station

I received information that, in a carry Suzuki LRR-1809, white coloured, will be carried a large amount of drugs considering the information true, on the pointing of spy,

ASI Saud Khan along with Kamran1033 and other police contingents made a nakabandi, As pointed by spy, the above Suzuki was caught along with a driver on the driver seat. On discovering he told his name as Nihal Khan s/o Akhtar Shah, living in Koki Kheil Jamrud. On search of the vehicle, from a secret box/cavity in the back trunk/Dala, two packets of heroine were recovered. Each packet weighted 1000 grams, that's two kilogram. On the spot, 5/5gram was taken from each packet for FSL investigation in parcel 1 and 2 while the remaining heroine 1990 grams was packed in parcel 3. On cursory interrogation, the accused said that Kamil Khan gave him rate 5000/- to carry the drugs to Mujahid Hussain, nicknamed Yasir, living near MMC Hospital Ring Road, phone number 0316-9384854 when he was caught. Hence, all parcels along with Suzuki chassis No. 864865 and the accused person were taken in custody and arrested for their crime, accused Kamil Khan & Mujahid Hussain are still to be arrested. The marasala is sent to police station through constable Kamran 1033. An investigation officer may be handed over the case for further investigation. SHO Sardar Hussain wrote the FIR in the exact way written in Marasala and handed it for further investigation to Ali Said Khan.

Case No. 2

Marasala

I, along with Nasir Khan FC 3754 & Tariq FC 6605, was present in the area for patrolling. Upon receiving information about the incident of murder, we reached trauma room where dead body of person was lying with which there was Azmat Khan s/o Rehmat Khan, belonging to Afridi cast, aged 47, living in Mohalla Maskeen abad Regi. He reported that he was the brother of the murdered person, Shamal s/o Rehmat Khan. I and my brother had gone to mosque for fajar prayer. After performing our prayer, when we left mosque to go home, there were already standing Ayaz s/o Ahmad Khan and his sons, Fayaz & Ilyas, at the place of the incident seeing us, they opened firing at us intentionally as a result of their firing, my deceased brother got injured while I got escaped. For the purpose of medical treatment, I was taking my brother to hospital when he died on the way. The reason behind their adversary was money between my brother, Shamal and the above persons for their attempt to murder and murder of my brother signed. Kamil ullah s/o Gul Hayat living in Regi has also advocated the plaintiff. The

written report is exactly the same spoken by plaintiff and I consider it true. The personal shape/structure of deceased Shamal along with the injured parts of his body Shown in post-mortem received from KMC Hospital through constable Nisar FC 3754 are to be sent to senior officials. The marasala is sent to PS via Tariq FC 6605 for further investigation may be carried on. I am at the area of the above victims for their arrest.

SI PS Regi 6-10-22

FIR

In the above-mentioned time, a written marasala from Dil Faraz, SI, through constable Tariq 6605 was received which is written below.

Respected SHO Tana Regi,

I, along with Nisar Khan FC/3754 & Tariq 6605, was in the area for the purpose of patrolling upon receiving information about the place of murder, we reached trauma room where a dead body was found near it, there was Azmat Khan s/o Rehmat Khan belonging to Afridi cast, aged 47, living in Mohalla Maskeen Abad Regi. He reported that the lying dead body was his brother Shamal Khan s/o Rehmat Khan. I and my dead brother had gone to Mosque for performing the prayer of Fajar. After prayer when we came out of the mosque to go home, on the way, Ayaz Khan s/o Ahmad and his sons, Fayaz and Ilyas were already present there. They intentionally opened fire at us. As a result of their firing my brother Shamal got injured and I got escaped narrowly. While I was taking my brother to hospital for medical treatment, he died on the way. The reason behind their adversary was the issue of money. For killing my brother intentionally with fire. I am plaintiff against the above-mentioned persons. Kalim Ullah s/o Gul Hayat has also advocated the above report. The report, as said by the plaintiff, is clearly said and understood. Considering the report true the plaintiff himself signed it. Kalim Ullah also signed it. Which I witnessed. The victim Shamal's exact present structure and injured parts of the body through post-mortem report from KMC hospital along with Marasala is sent to PS through constable Tariq 6605. This FIR is presented as information in front of a special report to the senior officers. For the purpose of arresting, I am present in the place/area of convicts. The exact signed marasala by Dil Faraz, SI, dated 6-10-2022 is

sent to senior officers for their information. The copies of FIR/Documents and marasala are provided to Tariq Khan, SI/ 011.

Abdul Wahid Khan ASI

Case No. 3

Marasala

I, along with constables Hamid 1488 & Imtiaz 59, was patrolling at the above place of occurrence. When I saw a suspicion person whom we caught very tactically. Upon asking, he told his name Riaz s/o Noor Afzal, living in Sarband Mohalla Shamoza. On the basis of suspicion, he was searched, ice-drug was recovered from his right side pocket in a white colored plastic which weighted 10 grams. From it, one gram was separated for FSL investigation packed in parcel 1. The remaining 9 grams were packed in parcel 2 each stamped three times. 1/1 stamp as evidence was saved in the packets. The packets along with the caught person and marasala were sent to PS in supervision of constable Hamid 1488. It may be handed over to an investigation officer/staff for further investigation.

FIR

At the above mentioned time, a written marasala was received from Sibghat Ullah, ASI, via constable Hamid 1488 which is as below.

Respected Incharge officer PS Sarband,

During mobile patrolling at the place of incident, I, along with constables Imtiaz 59 and Hmaid 1488, caught a person who told his name as Riaz s/o Noor Afzal, living in Sarband Mohalla shamoza. On the basis of suspicion, he was searched and from his side pocket ice-drug was recovered covered in white plastic. On the spot, it was weighed which was 10 grams. 1 gram was taken from it for FSL investigation packed in parcel 1. And the remaining 9 grams were packed in parcel 2. It was stamped three times and taken as evidences. As convicted of the crimes, the above mentioned Riaz, as per rules, along with the ice-drug and this marasala, was sent to PS under supervision of Hamid 1488.

The case may be handed to an investigation officer. The marasala, signed by ASI Sibghat Ullah, dated 11-5-22 is written word by word the same and the papers of the above crime along with all necessary papers are handed over to Javid Khan, inspector, for further investigation.

Case No. 4

Marasala

Respected SHO PS Regi:

While I was patrolling in the town, I received information about an incident when I reached the place of the incident, there was a dead body lying in blood. A person, standing beside it, told his name Sawab Gul s/o Bahram Gul living in Mohalla Wand kheil, Sufaid Sang, he reported that the deceased is his son, Taj Gul, aged 22/23 years. I went to work this morning and came back at 12:30 in the noon time. I went to mosque for Zuhur prayer. After performing prayer, I was sitting in the mosque when the people of the town informed me that my son Taj Gul shot himself on forehead above the right eye. Being disappointed by his conditions, he committed suicide. When I reached home, my wife, Fuqraj and my daughter, Zainab Bibi were also at home. My son Taj Gul, had indeed committed suicide with a rifle. I and my son had no conflict with anyone. I have reported the incident. Thumb signed. Plaintiff Malik Abdul Wali Khan nicknamed Bahadar Malik has also witnessed the above report. Signature in English. The above report is reported in exactly the same way it was listened & told. The deceased's death documents according to his injuries are created and the dead body is sent for postmortem in supervision of constable Naseeb Shah 359 to KMC Peshawar for further investigation. The 174 are issued. The incident is brought in attention of senior officials by sending it to be noted in daily dairy to the PS.

FIR

It is noted in Daily Dairy #7. Now a report written in Daily Diary by Khanzeb Khan, SI, in charge of Shagai station is received through constable Fazal Rabi 6545 which is written below. Respected SHO PS Regi, During patrolling in the above-

mentioned location, when I received information, I reached the place of incident where a dead body was lying in blood. A man beside it told his name Sawab Gul s/o Behram Gul, living in Mohalla Wand Kheil Sufaid Sang. He reported that the dead person was his son, Taj Gul, aged 22/23 years. Today I left home for my work in the morning & returned home about 12:30 noon & then went to mosque for Zuhur prayer after prayer I was sitting in the mosque when the people of the Mohalla told me that my son shot himself on his forehead above his right eye as being disheartened by his circumstances, he committed suicide. When I reached home, I saw that my wife, Fuqraj Bibi, & daughter, Zainab Bibi, were also in the home, and my son, Gul Taj, had committed suicide with rifle. I report the circumstances. Thumb sign _____. Plaintiff Malik Abdul Wali Khan, nicknamed Bahadar Malik has also advocated the above report and signed. The report of the plaintiff is written in exact words said by them. Reporting the death certificates & injuries of the deceased, the body is sent for post mortem through Naseeb Shah 359 to KMC Peshawar. For further investigation to bring all the incident in the notice of senior officials the report to be written in the daily dairy is sent to PS. Through constable Fazal Rabi 6545 undersigned in English Khanzeb Khan, SI, dated 8-5-2022 is sent & scripted exactly investigation whatever is the result action will be taken. Investigation of 174 started, postmortem report PM #560/KMC/2022 was received which said no signs of suicide were found. While the father of the deceased Sawab Gul s/o Bahram Gul claimed in the court of Sana Ullah JMIC Peshawar that Muhib s/o Sawab Gul had killed his son. After investigation being registered, the files, documents/papers of investigation & postmortem report were given to Tariq Khan SI, for further investigation senior officials are informed through special report.

Case No. 5

Marasala

I, along with Inamullah 4774 and Hayat khan 326, was on patrolling in the area when I received news that the owner of a large whole sale shop, located in Adda Achini Bala is kidnapped after being beaten in a silver primo , black colored mirrors by four armed persons having Kalashnikovs, for ransom. Therefore, I reached the place of incident immediately. RazaUllah s/o Bakht Hussain, aged 22\23 living in Achini bala

reported that my uncle Yasin s/o Waris Khan aged 30/31 was present in his shop. Meanwhile, four armed persons having Kalashnikovs came in a silver primo and started beating my uncle. They put my uncle into the car by force and gave his mobile phone, Infinix , to me saying they would contact me through it and that we should arrange 15\20 lacs for his recovery. Being helpless, I could not do anything. If they come in front of me, I can easily recognize them. I am a plaintiff against unknown persons for kidnapping my uncle. The incident was also seen by other persons present there. signed. The report is written in exactly the same way as it was told. The mobile, infinix, cell #03229136315 is taken in police custody for further investigation and along with it, the marasala is sent to PS via constable Toheed 435. An investigation officer may be given the task for further investigation. I am present at the place of incident for the recovery of kidnapped and search of the kidnappers.

FIR

A written marasala is received via constable Toheed 435 from SHO Sardar Hussain Khan which is as below.

Respected in charge officer of PS Sarband,

I, along with Inam Ullah 4774 and Hayat Khan 326, was in the area for patrolling when received information that the owner of a big whole sale shop, in Ada Achini Bala, was beaten and kidnapped in a primo vehicle, black colored mirrors by four armed persons having Kalashnikovs for the purpose of ransom. Therefore, I immediately reached on the occasion. Raza Ullah s/o Bakht Hussain, aged 22/23 years, living in Achini Bala reports that his uncle, Yasir s/o Waris Khan aged 30/31 was present in his shop when in a silver colored primo, four armed persons having Kalashnikovs came and started beating my uncle. They put my uncle by force into the vehicle and gave me my uncle's mobile phone i.e Infinix and said that they would contact me through this cell phone. And for his release should arrange 15-20 lacs rupees. Being helpless, I could not do anything and they kidnapped my uncle for ransom money. If they come in front of me, I can easily identify them. I am a plaintiff against these persons for kidnapping my uncle, Yasin. During the incident, there were also present other person who witnessed the

incident. The report is signed. This report is written in exact words as told which I affirm. The mobile of the kidnapped, cell #03229136315 is taken in a place custody. The case is filed against the above crimes against unknown accused persons and the marasala is sent to PS via constable Toheed 435. An investigation officer may be given supervision. I am in search of accused and kidnapped person. The above marasala is word by word written in the same way and the case is handed over to inspector Javid, and the senior officials are informed through special report.

Case No. 6

Marasala

Respected Muharrar Thana Regi,

In reference to 456 dated 2-9-22 crimes 365A 148, 149, 7ATA, for the recapturing of kidnapped Khan & Bakhtiar sons of Younas, Bilal s/o Gohar, living in Jabar Fort/Gala, PS Regi called upon other police stations SHO & police contingents. They included DSP Regi, DSP Warsak, SHO Regi Riaz Khan, SHO Nasir Bagh Sardar Hussain Khan, Dayar Khan SHO Matara, Javid Khan SHO Regi Model Town and police contingents from other police stations. They were ordered and the Hujra Azan, Cast Isakheil, Sufaid Sang was raided, during this, a few convicts were caught but at the same time, a group of 70-80 persons with weapons attacked police contingents from different directions who challenged the government writ and released the convicts from the custody of police. They opened fire in intent of murder on police contingents due to which the government vehicles & motorcycles got damage badly. This act of the accused spread panic in the town. In self-defense, the police contingents also fired at the accused person. The tussel continued for almost 40-45 minutes. During this, more police contingents also reached. The accused took refuge behind women and children and the women started stoning the police contingents and let the terrorists & extremists escape, Riaz Khan, SHO Regi, and Constable Khaista Rehman 7168 got injured from the throwing of stones, for treatment, I was sent to LRH Peshawar. During this, from secret sources special branch, DSB sources, the equipped terrorists got identified. The police contingents were already in the town. The identified accused persons are the following

persons. 1-25 other persons & women being helpers. Who built an organized terrorist group for terrorism, spread of panic, BataKhor (illegal taxes) and other crimes whose commander is Jehanzeb, retired FC employee. Whenever police and other government's law enforcement employees go this area, these terrorists attack them. And during this firing of police and terrorists, the kidnapped also escaped from the kaday Esa kheil hujra. The search of the accused is continued, and they are still not found considering the incident a serious one keeping in mind the above accused committing the above crimes, a marasala as a special report is sent to PS through constable Gulzar 167. The case may be handed over to an investigation officer. Senior official & other police contingents are present at the place of incident.

FIR

A written marasala was received from SI Khanzeb Khan via constable Gulzar 167 which is written below.

Respected Muharrar PS Regi,

In reference to 456 dated 2-9-22 applied acts 365A, 148, 149. To recapture the Kidnapped Khan & Bakhtiar sons of Younas and Bilal Gohar, living in Jabar Qala, DSP Regi, DSP warsak, SHO Regi Riaz Khan, SHO Nasir Bagh Sardar Hussain Khan, Diyar Khan SHO Mathara, Javid Khan SHO Regi Modal Town and other police contingents from other PS's were called for assistance. They were ordered to raid on Hujra Azan, cast Esa kheil, Sufaid Sang where a few accused persons were caught. Meanwhile 70/80 armed persons with their weapons attacked from different directions on police and challenge the govt. writ. They released the caught accused persons from police custody and started firing at police contingents. They damaged government cars/vehicles and motorcycles while the police contingents saved themselves. This act of the accused spread a state of panic in the town/area. The police also fired in self-defense. The contest continued for 40/45 minutes. During this, more police contingents also arrived while the accused persons took refuge behind women and children and the women started stoning police to provide refuge to the terrorists & extremists. Riaz Khan, SHO Regi, and constable Khaista Rehman 7168 got injured for which I was sent to hospital (LRH) for

the medical treatment. Meanwhile secret sources, special branch DSB sources identified the armed terrorists. Police contingents were in the area for their arrest. The following persons are identified 1-25. They have formed an organized terrorist group for panic in the town for ransom, illegal taxes and other crimes. Their commander FC employee Jehanzeb. Taking advantage of the firing exchange between terrorists & police, the kidnapped persons also escaped from Esa Kheil Hujra. Whenever the police and other law enforcement employee used to go to Esa Kheil for the govt duty, these terrorists used to attack them. The required terrorists are not caught till now keeping in view, the need to arrest the above terrorists, the marasala is sent to PS via Gulzar 167. The case may be handed over to an investigation officer. I, other officers and contingents are present in the area. signed Khanzeb dated 2-9-22. The above written marasala is written exactly word by word and cases filed for above mentioned crimes. The case is handed over to Zia Bacha, inspector C/O it is also presented to senior officials as special report.

Case No. 7

Marasala

Respected SHO PS Urmar

I, along with other contingents, was at the above mentioned place for patrolling during this time, I saw a young person coming. I stopped him and he told his name Quadrat ullah S/o Syed Ullah , resident of Afghanistan, living in Bagh Banan . He provided no document or passport etc. for his stay in Pakistan. He was arrested for the above mentioned crime and was sent to PS, along with marasala. I am busy in the investigation.

ASI Mehtab Khan

FIR

At the above mentioned time, a written marasala was received from the person in box #2.

I, along with other contingents, were patrolling in the above mentioned placed, when a young aged person was seen coming . He told his name , Qudrat ullah S/O Syed ullah , resident of Afghanistan , living In Bagh banan . He showed no document passport for his resident in Pakistan. For the above crime, as per rules, he was arrested and the marasala, along with him, was sent to PS. I am investigation the case. Signed By Mehtab. For police investigation, the written marasala is written in exactly in the same way it was received. The papers of the case are sent to ASI Mehtab Khan for Further investigation.

Case No. 8

Marasala

Respected SHO,PS,Urmar

I, along with other police contingents, was on search operation of House checking. Zahid Gul S/O Baghi Gul , Permanent Resident of Kambar Kheil, District khuber, was living in a rented house, he had no sort registration entry in the police station. He is arrested as per rules, and the marasla is sent to PS, which I am investigating.

ASI Mehtab

FIR

At the above mentioned time, a written marasala, from the person in box#2, was received which is below.

Respected SHO Urmar

I, along with other police contingents, was on search operation of house checking. Zahid Gul S/O Baghi Gul, permanent resident of Kambar Kheil, District Khyber, was living in a house of rent and he had no registration in the police station. He was arrested for the above crime and was sent, along with marasala, to the PS, I am busy in investigation, signed Mehtab. The received written marasala is written exactly in the same way it was received. The papers of the case are sent to ASI Mehtab Khan for further investigation.

ASI M. Saeed

Case No. 9***Marasala***

I, along with constables Aman Ullah & Rehmat Ullah, for patrolling, was in the above mentioned area. I saw a young aged person coming on foot. I stopped him and upon asking he told his name as Saqib s/o Lal Badshah. On the basis of suspicion, he was body searched, a 30 bore piston #A4140, loaded magazine, along with three bullets was recovered. Upon not showing its license, the above recovered pistol, along with the arrested person for the above crime, with a marasala is sent to PS for further investigation.

FIR

A written marasala was received from ASI Janas Khan respected SHO PS Hassan kheil. I, along with constables Aman Ullah 7678 & Rehmat Ullah 7776, was present in the above mentioned placed for patrolling when I was a young suspicion person coming. When he was stopped, he told his name Saqib Khan s/o Lal Badshah. When he was body searched, a 30 bore loaded pistol, #A4140, along with 3 bullets, was recovered from him, since he could not show its license, he was arrested. The arrested person, along with the pistol & marasala, for the above mentioned crime, was sent to PS for further investigation. Signed by ASI Janas. This written marasala is written in exactly the same way, it was received. The case is sent to ASI Janas for further investigation.

Case No.10***Marasala***

During patrolling, I, along with constables Shamshad 7610 & Khatir Zaman 1610, was in the area when I received information 161 dated 3/10/2021, crime 324/34, two

required accused brothers, Abid and Rokhan s/o Zora Khan, living in Gali Kheil Chinakor are present near their home for whom the PS was in search. I, along with police contingents, reached the above place immediately. Both brothers were found in the fields near their home. They were arrested. Upon taking their body search, a 30 bore pistol, without bullets was recovered from Abid. It was recently used. Being a tool of damage, the pistol, along with both arrested brothers, for crimes 15AA, with marasala was sent to PS. The investigation may be carried on.

FIR

At the above mentioned time, a written marasala was received which is written below.

Muharrar ASI PS Hassan Kheil

While patrolling I, along with constables Shamshad 7610 Khatir Zaman 1610, was in the area, when I received information that a required persons, Abid & Rokhan s/o Zora Khan, living in Gali Kheil, Chinakor, for crimes 324/34, were present near their home. When I received this information, I immediately, along with other contingents, reached there. They were, in real, present near their home at fields, both brothers were arrested. Taking their body search, a 30 bore pistol, along with bullets was recovered from Abid. It was the same pistol used for the above crime. The smell of its using was coming from it. The marasala is sent to PS, along with the tool of damage, and arrested persons for crimes 15AA, 324/34. Investigation may be carried on. Signed by SHO Sher Nawaz. The above written marasala is written in exactly the same words. The papers area sent to SHO Sher Nawaz for further investigation.

- The following is the permission letter from Police-lane, Peshawar to the police stations to issue *marasalas* and *FIRs* to the researcher.

KPK.

Subject: Hard Copies of FIRs and Daily Diaries-
of PS Phandu.

Respected Sir,
with due respect it is stated that
I am an M.Phil student in English
Department of NUML Islamabad. I am
conducting a research, titled "Tellability in
Forensic Narratives: A Cognitive-Semantic Analysis."
For this purpose, I need twelve FIR hard copies
and twelve Daily Diary hard copies of the
same FIRs. Therefore, I request you to issue
the said material to me for my research
purpose. I shall be very thankful to you
for this act of kindness.

Yours obediently,
Tara Aziz
CNIC #1730-3107215-3
System ID of University,
NUML-F19-11634
0315-9333713

KK FIR
vide copies
per opinion DSP (L)
DSP (L) for opinion/Comments
18.1.2022
3.1.2022

There is no legal bar on
production of photo copy of FIR
and Daily Diary to some one.
Hence if agreed copies of FIR's and
Daily Diary may be provided to the
applicant of the year 2020.

Supdt: Police
CCP/Peshawar
3/1/2022

3. The following are letters of confirmation by Advocate Hamayun Khan and Advocate Noor Ali Khan.

LETTER OF CONFIRMATION

This is to certify for the purpose of confirmation to the distinguished of NUML, Islamabad that I, Mr. Hamayun Khan, Director Litigation, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, have professionally translated the *Marasalas*, provided to me by Mr. Tariq Aziz S/O Abdullah Jan for his MPhil research purposes. I have thoroughly reviewed & translated these *Marasalas* on the basis of my practical experience and qualification in the relevant field of Law and as well in English. I have been representing the government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in different Courts of Law in similar nature matters.

Thanks.

Name: Hamayun Khan

Qualification: LLB, MA (Mass Communication)

Job/Profession: Director Litigation, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Experience: 08 years

Signature: _____

LETTER OF CONFIRMATION

This is to certify for the purpose of confirmation to the distinguished of NUML, Islamabad that I, Mr. Noor Ali Khan, District Attorney, Law Department, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, have translated the *FIRs*, provided by Mr. Tariq Aziz S/O Abdullah Jan for his MPhil Research. I have gone through these *FIRs* and translated as per knowledge of my practical experience and qualification in the subject field of Law.

Thanks.

Name: Noor Ali Khan

Qualification: LLB

Job/Profession: District Attorney (BPS – 19), Law Department KP

Experience: 05 years of experience as a practicing lawyer before the Courts & 12 years as a District Attorney at Law Department KP.

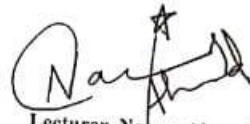
Signature _____

NOOR ALI KHAN
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
Law: Department Kpk

4. The following is the translation accuracy certificate.

Translation Accuracy Certificate

I certify that the police *marasalas* and *FIRs* are translated accurately from Urdu into English by competent translators who are well-educated in English and law.



Lecturer, Naseer Ahmad

PhD in English

Department of English
University of Qurtuba
Peshawar, Pakistan

naseeramazai@gmail.com