

**OBJECTIVITY AND VERACITY: A FORENSIC
DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF WHITE-COLLAR
CRIME FIRs**

BY

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**Objectivity and Veracity: A Forensic Discourse Analysis of
White-Collar Crime FIRs**

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Candidate of **Master of Philosophy** at the National University of Modern Languages do hereby declare that the thesis **Objectivity and Veracity: A Forensic Discourse Analysis of White-Collar Crime FIRs** 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: Objectivity and Veracity: A Forensic Discourse Analysis of White-Collar Crime FIRs

This research attempts to linguistically analyze the FIRs written against White-Collar Crimes to highlight the features which demonstrate objectivity, on the basis of reality representation, and reflect veracity in them. The research is qualitative and follows descriptive research design. The sample for this research was comprised of 10 FIRs related to white-collar crimes collected by purposive sampling technique. The data was analyzed using a conceptual framework integrating Forensic Statement Analysis by Olsson (2008) and Transitivity System Network (TSN) by Halliday (2014). Numerous studies in the domain of Forensic Linguistics have endeavored to describe the linguistic features of various forensic texts at multiple levels including grammatical, stylistic and discourse. However, a gap was left in research regarding the influence of linguistic features in determining reliability and truthfulness of forensic texts. This research gap hinders the discernment of truth or falsity of a forensic text and the type of reality demonstrated by it, objective or subjective. Therefore, this study aimed to analyze how the linguistic features of FIRs impart or deprive them of veracity and objectivity. The research findings demonstrate that FIRs were structured to incorporate all the mandatory details and reflected objectivity owing to the extensive presence of material processes. Moreover, use of impartial language, passive structures, author's distancing from the text and references to legal provisions reflected veracity in the data. At few instances ambiguities and gaps with respect to time, place and tense usage were also observed. On the whole, the linguistic analysis of white-collar crime FIRs reflected significant evidences for the presence of objectivity and veracity in them. The research revealed the importance of lexico-grammatical features in ascribing objectivity or subjectivity and veracity or falsity to a forensic text. The analytical dimensions introduced in this research could be applied to other researches in the domain of Forensic Linguistics aiming to look for truth or falsity and objectivity or subjectivity in forensic texts.

Key Words: Forensic Text, Veracity, Gaps, Ambiguity, Objectivity, Subjectivity

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

FIR	First Information Report
FIA	Federal Investigation Agency
SFL	Systemic Functional Linguistics
TSN	Transitivity System Network
CNIC	Computerized National Identity Card
IMEI	International Mobile Equipment Identity
CCRC	Cyber Crime Reporting Centers
ECW	Economic Crime Wing
CBC	Commercial Banking Circle
PECA	Prevention of Electronic Crime Act
CrPC	Code of Criminal Procedure
PPC	Pakistan Penal Code
AMLA	Anti Money Laundering Act

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DEDICATION

Dedicated to my worthy and affectionate parents, Mr. Malik Ghulam Muhammad
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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Forensic Linguistics works at the junction of law and language. It relies upon linguistic frameworks to interpret and analyze the language of forensic texts to infer some information or to describe them. This study analyzes the First Information Reports (FIRs) as the forensic texts and uses a conceptual framework integrating Forensic Statement Analysis by Olsson (2008) and Transitivity System Network by Halliday (1994, 2014). By analyzing the data on the basis of this conceptual framework, the current research endeavors to highlight the linguistic features of FIRs that either ascribe veracity to them or render them fabricated and false. Also, the framework helps to demonstrate the processes of reality representation in them and thereby describes whether the FIRs reflect traits of objectivity or subjectivity. The study is of significant importance as FIRs play an important role in investigation process of the crimes. This study has its implications in enhancing readers' awareness regarding language of white-collar crime FIRs, in aiding the evaluation of legitimacy and reliability of FIRs and in providing useful evidences in court alongwith conventional physical evidence. Therefore, presence of objectivity or subjectivity and veracity or falsity in FIRs becomes a matter of serious concern.

Forensic Linguistics is concerned with describing, mapping and analyzing the language of legal phenomena or legal texts. It brings law and language at consensus and provides assistance in legal proceeding. Coulthard and Johnson (2007) provided a generalized bifurcation of this branch of study at the interface of language and law:

- i. Studies aiming to discuss and analyze the language of legal process, legal language
- ii. Studies using analytical tools from linguistics to gather evidence from the language of legal processes, language as evidence

The current study is a descriptive analysis of First Information Reports, which are legal documents, so this study falls under the domain of forensic linguistics. Moreover, as it deals with the linguistic analysis of legal texts, legal language, it is related to the former type of Forensic Linguistics. Studying legal language implies studying the way in which language is influenced and shaped by legal settings and the way it helps in the proceedings and organization of legal settings. Maley (1994) views Language as a

medium, process as well as product in various fields of Law where legal texts are produced in order to influence and regulate social behaviors. This suggests that legal texts are strongly related to society and have social implications as they possess the ability to regulate social behaviors. Therefore, the legal texts need to be analyzed in terms of the wider discourse in which they are produced.

According to Shuy (2001), discourse analysis could be applied upon numerous settings and contexts. Law is a highly verbal field and contains numerous discourses, both written and spoken (transcribed texts). Therefore, every continuous legal text possesses a potential to be subjected to discourse analysis. The discourse analysis of forensic texts is called as Forensic Discourse Analysis and is based on the study, understanding and use of language in forensic contexts. Discourse analysis of legal texts involves analysis of conversational or interactional elements and may give insight into an alleged language crime recorded covertly. The analysis of legal texts mostly involves sociolinguistic considerations of social contexts of the conversation's production, analysis of participants' choice of conversation topic, responses in a conversation, interaction, linguistic patterns and various other clues. Brown and Yule (1983) defined discourse analysis as an analysis of use of language in a text, a legal text in forensic discourse analysis e.g., a verdict in criminal case. Moreover, Carthy (1997) opined that discourse analysis deals with the study of the relationship existing between language and the context of language use. This implies that discourse analysis is the study of the relation between a text and its context. According to Coulthard (1992), forensic discourse analysis is often carried out upon police records of suspects' interrogations, the statements dictated to police or other related texts and represents brevity of supposed verbal records, the "appeal to probabilities" and may involve a comparison of disputed and undisputed texts (p. 252). Discourse analysis basically aims to look for the information given in between the lines of a text. Rani et al. (2006) supported this by stating that discourse analysis intends to find out the purpose of language use instead of formulating the rules as in grammar. In discourse analysis, the structure has wholeness constructed by intertwined components in a discourse organization, which is called a discourse structure.

Shuy (1990) analyzed the forensic texts alleged for being involved in language crimes like bribery, threats, perjury etc. Shuy (1990) stated, "The role of the linguist is to educate the jury on the structures and components of these oral communications, thereby enabling them to understand what is contained within these recordings in a manner

otherwise not possible” (p. 86). He suggested three methods to accomplish such an analysis: Topic Analysis, Response Analysis, and Topic-Flow Analysis. Topic analysis focuses upon who (speaker) initiates which topics in the conversation and tries to indicate each speaker’s agenda. It is because the speakers usually initiate conversation on the topics in which they are interested or have an agenda to pursue. However, if any defendant accused of a language crime does not initiate any substantive topic suggesting him guilty, his responses are analyzed to get further clues regarding his intention, which is called as Response Analysis. Topic-Flow Analysis illustrates the flow of conversation by creating visual illustrations like charts and graphs. Further, it identifies and describes patterns of an interaction including a speaker’s consistency in initiating a topic or reluctance in responding to a topic, or a speaker’s control or lack of control over the topics under discussion. According to Shuy (1990), such analyses present “road maps” for a judge/jury to discern the sensitive components of communication and participants’ conversational techniques and to determine if the crime was actually committed (p. 104). It was important according to Shuy (1990; 1993) as he asserted that listeners to a tape recording stealthily captured by a government investigator unconsciously believe the defendant to be guilty. On contrary, jurors might be skeptical of such a recording if they assume a defendant has stated something on tape that was actually uttered by another speaker, called as the “principle of contamination in conversation”.

Discourse analysis of continuous texts has also been carried out by Transitivity Analysis given under the paradigm of Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004; Halliday & Webster, 2014). SFL Transitivity Analysis is concerned with the way language is used including specific lexico-grammatical choices in systemic networks (Bloor & Bloor, 2018). Transitivity analysis deals with reality representation and lies under ideational metafunction, one of the three components of the semantic system which every clause may possess, the other two being interpersonal and textual (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004).

Analysis of the discourse and recognition of the context of the text being analyzed through a forensic linguistic approach enable the researcher to determine the text’s features, alongwith its comparison with other texts in other contexts and the theories and methods appropriate to analyze it (Coulthard & Johnson, 2007). So, discourse analysis also involves the detection of veracity or falsity of a forensic text which is the aim of the current study. An example of this type of analysis could be the analysis of flouting the

maxim of quantity, which is one of the maxims of Grice (1975), explained in “Logic and conversation”. According to Coulthard (1992), this maxim requires the contribution of only a necessary amount of information in any conversation, neither more nor less than required. For instance, in “Birmingham Six Case” in the United Kingdom, the disputed statement of one of the defendants, William Power, in the interview was, “I saw Hughie give Walker his bag”. However, in the police version of the statement, he said, “Hughie gave Johnny Walker his white plastic bag” (p. 255). In the conversational context of this statement, it seems like Power assumed that the police knew Walker's first name. Later in the interview, the adjectives of the bag, “white” and “plastic”, also emerged, gradually. This appeared more like an unnatural repetition of information given in the police interview and showed “over explicitness” which is a common characteristic of all the “fabricated” texts (p. 250). Therefore, Power was represented to be giving much more information than anyone would have given in a regular or ordinary conversation, flouting the maxim of quantity and representing falsity. The current study also analyzes the presence of superfluity in the forensic texts under analysis but it draws upon the other parameters suggested by Olsson (2008) as well in order to determine their veracity.

This research deals with the forensic discourse analysis of legal texts in order to reflect the traits of objectivity and veracity in them. This research is placed in the broader theoretical framework of study of language of the legal texts. The legal texts taken into consideration in this research are First Information Reports (FIRs) filed by Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) against White-Collar Crimes. This research stands out among others in this domain owing to the fact that it analyzes the White-collar crimes FIRs only, which are dealt with differently as compared to the other crimes. The FIRs taken for analysis in this study were filed by FIA after an enquiry and confirmation that the crime has been committed. These FIRs hold significant importance in the further investigation process and therefore, they are required to be analyzed with respect to the presence of objectivity and veracity in them. White-collar crimes are defined as nonviolent crimes committed mainly for the sake of financial gain. FBI (White-Collar Crime, n.d.), the U.S. agency that investigates such offenses states: “These crimes are characterized by deceit, concealment, or violation of trust”. Moreover, these crimes are motivated by the urge “to obtain or avoid losing money, property, or services or to secure a personal or business advantage”. Sutherland (1949) was the one who coined the term “White-collar crimes”. He defined the term as a “crime committed by a person of respectability and high social

status in the course of his occupation” (p. 9). Moreover, he related it with the educated, opulent and influential working class who has historically been affiliated with the “shirt and tie” dress code, office and management jobs, and not “getting their hands dirty” and called the people in this class as White-collar workers. Saleem (2018), in an opinion published in “The News International”, analyzed White-collar Crimes from social and sociological perspectives and highlighted their detrimental effects on Pakistani society. The legal documents chosen for analysis in this study are FIRs that act as the initial action plan against White-collar crimes and criminals.

This study attempts to bridge the gap left by the previous researches in linguistic analysis of legal documents in order to highlight the linguistic features imparting them or depriving them of veracity and objective reality. In this study, the traits of objectivity existing in the language of FIA’s FIRs as well as veracity represented by their linguistic features are highlighted. This study incorporates in its framework, the Forensic Statement Analysis by Olsson (2008) to support the analysis of veracity in the data and SFL Transitivity Analysis by Halliday (1994, 2014) to highlight the type of reality represented, leading towards the analysis of presence or absence of objectivity in the data. In transitivity analysis, a sentence is broken down into short and concise clauses which after analysis are categorized according to corresponding processes of reality representation present in them i.e. material, relational, mental, verbal, existential, and behavioral processes. A clause is defined as a combination of words placed at a level higher than morpheme, phrases and words, but lower than the clause complex or sentence in unit ranking of lexico-grammar (Egins, 2004). Overall, the conceptual framework, in this study, supports the analysis of the linguistic features that demonstrate veracity or falsity in the selected data and ascribe it the traits of objectivity or subjectivity.

There are various other methods to detect deception or falsehood in texts that may include Interpersonal Deception Theory (Buller & Burgoon, 1996), Information Manipulation Theory (Lapinski, 1995), and Deceptive Miscommunication Theory (Anolli, Balconi, & Ciceri, 2001). However, these theories and methods are meant for interpersonal or verbal communications between the sender and the receiver, the deceiver and the deceived, and involve the corresponding extra-linguistic and behavioral aspects of communication. Anolli, Balconi & Ciceri (2001) in their Deceptive Miscommunication Theory defined deception as something that might be interpreted “as a communicative act aimed at improving environment resources, protecting self- image and self-esteem,

respecting social standards of relational interaction, as well as avoiding rudeness and discourtesy”. Therefore, these theories were considered ineffective to analyze our data (FIRs) which was static, unbiased, written and devoid of any verbal communication. So, Statement Analysis is chosen for the analysis of the veracity of the data in this research.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Many studies have sought to analyze the linguistic features of legal texts and their implications in the legal proceedings have been significant. For example, Coulthard (2005) referred to a case in which a man convicted for killing a paperboy first admitted the crime but later alleged the confession to be fabricated. By analyzing the recordings of police interview before and after confession, under the uniqueness principle and focusing upon lexico-grammatical features, he concluded the confession to be fabricated. However, determining the objectivity and veracity of a legal document is a critical challenge and a gap has been left in analyzing the language of FIRs specifically with respect to the reflection of objectivity and veracity in their language. This gap in research limits the diagnosis of the truthfulness of a forensic text and presence of objectivity or subjectivity in it and is required to be addressed in order to determine the validity and credibility of forensic texts. Therefore, the study aims to analyze the linguistic features of FIA’s FIRs to foreground the presence of veracity and objectivity in them.

1.2 Research Objectives

This research aims

- i. To highlight the linguistic features which demonstrate veracity in FIRs
- ii. To analyze the traits of objectivity reflected in FIRs by the representation of reality

1.3 Research Questions

The research questions this study deals with are:

- i. What are the linguistic features of FIRs that demonstrate veracity in them?
- ii. How does the language of FIRs reflect traits of objectivity on the basis of

representation of reality in them?

1.4 Research Methodology

The research is qualitative in nature and aims to analyze the use of language in FIA's FIRs (First Information Reports) pertaining to white-collar crimes and explore the underlying linguistic patterns that contribute to ascribe veracity and objectivity to the data. The sample for this research is comprised of 10 FIRs specifically related to white-collar crimes filed within the timeframe of year 2020 to 2022.

The method of data analysis is "Document analysis" which is a systematic procedure for review and evaluation of documents recorded without a researcher's intervention. This study deals with the analysis of FIA's FIRs written in relevance to White-collar crimes that are also written without any intervention of the researcher. The data was analyzed at lexical and grammatical level in order to highlight the processes of representation of reality and traits of veracity being depicted by its linguistic features.

1.5 Significance and Rationale of the Study

The major contribution of this study is that it provides an innovative dimension of forensic analysis by looking upon the first information reports based upon White-Collar Crimes from the perspective of objectivity and veracity. Numerous studies have previously been published that deal with the analysis of legal text and documents. However, the earlier studies had been predominantly dealing with the descriptive analyses of acts, laws, bills and murder reports. This study brings attention to the linguistic factors that provide an insight towards the reality representation, subjective or objective, and veracity in forensic texts. Moreover, it aims to highlight the lexico-grammatical features that ascribe objectivity or subjectivity, veracity or falsity to a forensic text. Further, the current study will have pedagogical implications by helping nascent linguists in getting a clear conceptualization of the theoretical concepts it includes. Young researchers in this field may get an understanding of the practical application of the concepts mentioned in conceptual framework. It may also help them in observing the manner in which texts are linguistically analyzed in order to resolve forensic issues. It will also act as a part of related literature to be reviewed or added in the literature review of the related researches.

The dimension introduced in this study could be applied to various other researches and to approach other forensic text and take forward the research in this novel field of study, forensic linguistics, contributing to the existing body of knowledge.

1.6 Delimitations

This research is delimited to the analysis of First Information Reports (FIRs) filed by Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) against White-Collar Crimes only. Also, the data for this study lies under the timeframe of year 2020 to 2022. The FIRs filed beyond jurisdiction of FIA and not related to White-Collar Crimes are not within its scope.

1.7 Limitations

There are few limitations in this study. It does not take into account the analysis of the FIRs filed against the crimes other than White-Collar crimes. Also, this study is limited to the linguistic analysis of the FIRs and does not concern with the investigation process and remaining criminal proceeding that followed the FIRs under analysis.

1.8 Organization of the Study

The current study is divided into five chapters.

- Chapter one is concerned with introduction of the research, statement of the problem that instigated this research, the aims and objectives and the research questions this study will address, alongwith its significance, delimitations and limitations.
- Chapter two provides detailed review of literature in the field of Forensic Linguistics, mentions the relevant researches and highlights gap left by previous studies.
- Chapter three provides the methodology followed by this research, the research design, data collection and rationalization and the Theoretical Framework.
- Chapter four includes the description of data and the analysis of the data.
- Chapter five concludes the research, mentions research findings, implications, and recommendations for new researches in this domain.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

Researches in the domain of forensic linguistics have proven that it plays a significant role in the analysis of legal texts bringing out the underlying facts and supporting legal proceedings. Forensic linguistics is an emerging branch of linguistics that brings law and language at a junction and deals with the linguistic analysis of legal texts for multiple purposes in multiple contexts. McMenamain (2002) defined Forensic Linguistics as the scientific and systematic study of language since it is applied for the sake of forensic purposes and contexts. It can be claimed that it is not entirely limited to traditional methods of investigation of language and has rather a diversity of methods of investigation and analysis. Basically, it deals with the application of linguistic methodologies to investigate legal and judicial contexts, issues and documents in a structured and systematized manner. Forensic linguistics includes the researches pertaining to the authentication of the authorship, legal terminologies and their analysis, language used in the courtrooms, illegal borrowing and legal protection of trademarks, analysis of idiolects or a speaker's identity, examine the authenticity of a text or scrutinize the plagiarized content in a text, scan word-based piracy, textual frauds and legitimacy or illegitimacy of lip-reading.

Further, forensic linguistics necessarily and systematically implements the linguistic practices that illuminate the linguistic features of a text and facts hidden within the language of a text. Furthermore, Olsson (2004) regards forensic linguistics as an application of linguistics. Similarly, Simpson (2011) highlighted the necessity of relating forensic linguistics with other branches of linguistics. Simpson (2011) claimed that to make possible a justifiable investigation and analysis of language in any setting, one needs to be well-equipped with the conceptual understanding of almost all the major aspects of all the subfields of linguistics including phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, sociolinguistics, pragmatics, discourse and so on.

Shuy (2001) analyzed the text of a ransom note and observed that few simple words were written with wrong spellings whereas, few difficult words were written with correct spellings and numerous regional terms were also present. This was an analysis on

morphological level and observation helped him to infer that the writer deliberately tried to appear to be less literate than he was and this inference led him towards the identification of the writer.

Kovkina, Aloyan and Avoyan (2022) determined the role of analysis of linguistic speech in criminal cases regarding the threat incrimination. The means of threats in speech (text) are studied at a pragmatic level which makes possible the investigation of the speech act as an expression of a person's will, his emotions and feelings, to determine the message of illocutionary content, to establish the addressee's reaction to the information expressed by the addressee, etc. They concluded in the study that threatening illocutionary acts, in statements containing lexemes that convey direct meanings and the sentences having complete syntactic structure, are identified through broad semantic and textual analysis. Moreover, according to them, it is vital to analyze communication circumstances having incomplete or indirect statements and in which phrases and words do not provide direct meaning because in such situations the threat's illocution is required to be detected by speech and communicative intentions, subjective-modal verbalizers, etc. They opined that the conclusion of this research can prove to be one of the effective means to make a court decision as well as any important argument during the proceedings of criminal cases involving threat incrimination at pre-trial investigation process.

This study also lies under the domain of forensic linguistics and involves the subfield of linguistics, discourse analysis. However, a gap was observed regarding availability of researches, in the field of forensic linguistics, on linguistic analysis of forensic texts with particular focus on the demonstration of objectivity and veracity. Therefore, with an aim to bridge this gap, the current study deals with the forensic discourse analysis of specifically White-Collar Crime FIRs and endeavors to highlight their various linguistic features that demonstrate veracity in them along with the ways in which those linguistic features represent reality and contribute to ascribe the traits of objectivity to FIRs.

2.1 Objectivity in Language

According to Kumar (2011), objectivity in language refers to a statement that is completely unbiased and uninfluenced by speaker's or writer's perceptions, experiences or choices. Objectivity is imparted to a statement by mentioning in it facts and figures or

providing mathematical calculations.

Halliday's Transitivity System Network (TSN) is a tool used to determine objectivity in a text. The transitivity system network, as its most significant element, provides the types of Processes of Reality Representation which offer grounds to examine the presence of objectivity in a particular text and explore the elements that impart it objectivity (Fatima, Hashmi, & Hashmi, 2019). In a research entitled "Systemic Functional Interpretation of Transitivity Templates in News Reports", Fatima et. al. (2019) determined the extent of subjectivity and objectivity by analyzing news reports based upon the relative frequencies of Material, Mental and Verbal Processes present in them. The mentioned research was quantitative in nature whereas the current study is a qualitative one and is focused upon the presence of objectivity or subjectivity in the forensic texts instead of being limited to the extent of presence of specific process types.

2.2 Processes of Reality Representation (SFL Transitivity System Network)

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) was developed by Halliday (Halliday, 2000; Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004) and deals with the study of the way spoken and written texts are generated to convey the intended message of the speaker or the writer. SFL postulates that there are three meta-functions of language i.e., ideational, textual and interpersonal. All these meta-functions reflect particular meanings; however, Ideational meta-function is the one that is concerned with Transitivity. Transitivity is also referred to as "transitivity system" by Halliday (1967, p. 37) and pertains to the type of process expressed in a clause, the participants involved in the process and other important characteristics of the process and the participants. So, the ideational function encompasses the semantic aspects of language and transitivity is designed to interpret the grammar of experience. It draws upon the clause construction patterns which represent the reality of the speaker's world (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004).

A clause when viewed in the context of transitivity system is defined by Halliday (1985) as "A clause is the product of three simultaneous semantic processes. It is at one and the same time a representation of experience (ideational), an interactive exchange (interpersonal), and a message (textual)" (p. 53). It implies that a clause is closely related to the ideational function as well as meaning and therefore is related to transitivity also. It

is this relation between both that allows one to interpret a clause on the basis of transitivity and signify the process of reality representation in a clause. Furthermore, Halliday (1985a) propounded that there are three kinds of grammar i.e., theme, mood and transitivity. Of them, theme is oriented towards discourse, mood is the grammar that is focused upon speech function and transitivity is the grammar that is appropriate to analyze experience. Defining transitivity, Halliday (1981) stated that transitivity is the grammar that takes clause as a structural unit in order to express a particular range of ideational meanings underlying it.

Transitivity system has been incorporated to analyze many literary and non-literary discourses. Many researchers (Bonifacio, 2011; Halliday, 1971; Liu, 1998; Short, 1976) proclaimed that the transitivity system analyses of literary discourses allows the researchers to unravel the character sketches and personalities of the protagonists that as they are created and illustrated by the writers and facilitate the cognizance of the stylistic features present in literary discourses more efficiently and effectively. When it comes to transitivity system analysis of non-literary discourses, studies have concentrated upon the description of linguistic and textual features. One of the prominent studies in this area conducted by Yang (2001) is based upon the transitivity analysis of editorials. It observed that narration, which is the predominant stylistic feature of editorials, is deeply intricated with comments and is assimilated in a text mainly by the use of the material process (55.9%) and the relational process (27.4%). On the contrary, the current study takes forensic texts as its object of analysis and instead of delineating more about the characters involved, its focus are the verbs and the processes that are being used in the texts. It considers the characters only for the sake of clear identification of the processes of reality representation. Also, it only focuses upon the linguistic features that influence the objectivity or veracity of the forensic texts.

Further, Wu (2004) noticed the presence of a high frequency of mental processes in English e-mails that were used for academic discussion which reflected the interactive style of such type of discourses. Similarly, Gong and Fang (2005) also applied systemic functional theories upon the forensic texts i.e., the discourse taken from court debates, to analyze the processes of reality representation in them. They announced that the ideational function evident in the court discourse was mainly entwined through the reality representation processes of transitivity. Afterwards, in another transitivity based study of academic book reviews from discipline-related professional journals (physics, sociology,

and literature), Babaii and Ansary (2005) represented reviewers' distinct variation in preference of different devices to convey their messages and retain a balance between neutrality and interaction in different disciplines. The present study is rather specifically concerned with FIRs as forensic texts. Moreover, it takes as its pivot the dominance of the type of reality and the presence of veracity reflected through the use of language instead of the types of reality representation processes or the linguistic function being performed.

Huixian Cui (2020) further described these processes on the basis of subjective or objective realities they represent. According to Cui (2020), the use of more material processes in a text to demonstrate actions of the two participant roles imparts the text more objectivity. Further, for a text to be more objective, it either needs to contain more direct speeches from the officials, authorities and the other related parties mentioned rather than paraphrasing, or the verbiage should be mentioned objectively, without letting it influenced by any biasness. Unlike the previous two processes mentioned, the mental process brings subjectivity in a text because mental processes occur in the minds of people rather than in the real world and are prone to be influenced by perceptions, choices and affective factors. Additionally, the relational processes are important for the description and identification of the subjects and therefore, their presence in a text also adds to its objectivity. As behavioral processes are at a junction of physiological and psychological factors, their objectivity or subjectivity is dependent upon the fact that whether the process is more physiological or more psychological. Existential process describes the background or the existence of an entity and therefore is related to the physical world and ascribes objectivity to a text. The current study takes up this description of reality representation processes as provided by Cui (2020) in order to determine the dominance of the type of reality being demonstrated in the data.

2.3 Veracity in Language

People are quite sensitive to the veracity of a message because of the variations in the use of language to communicate those messages. Hartwig and Bond (2011) argued that the linguistic differences are able to differentiate a truth from a lie as frequently and efficiently as they can differentiate an ungrammatical utterance from a grammatical one. However, the elements that help in formulating this judgment are as difficult to be point out as people find it difficult to state the rules of grammar on recognizing ungrammatical

linguistic structures, though it is a part of their implicit knowledge.

Several tools have been designed to demonstrate the truthful and deceptive statements or texts which include the Scientific Content Analysis technique (Driscoll, 1994) and Statement Validity Analysis (Undeutsch, 1989) and are considerably useful for the practitioners in the field of forensics as well as law enforcement. These tools utilize numerous linguistic features, including the use of pronouns, tense of the verb, quantity of the mentioned detail and verbatim recollections, as the foundation of their analysis. Further, it has been established by many scientific evidences from laboratories as well as field experiments that truthful discourses starkly differ from the deceptive ones, linguistically (e.g., Burgoon & Qin, 2006; Fuller, Biros, Burgoon, & Nunamaker, 2013; Hancock, Curry, Goorha, & Woodworth, 2007; Newman, Pennebaker, Berry, & Richards, 2003; Porter & Yuille, 1996; Sporer, 1997; Zhou, Burgoon, Nunamaker, & Twitchell, 2004). Buller and colleagues (Buller, Burgoon, Buslig, & Roiger, 1994, 1996) in two of their researches entitled “Interpersonal deception: VIII. Nonverbal and verbal correlates of equivocation from the Bavelas et al. (1990) research” and “Testing interpersonal deception theory: The language of interpersonal deception” also demonstrated that linguistic features of a text vary with different forms of deceit present in that text such as fabrications, concealments and equivocations. Despite, the language features differentiating deceptive texts from genuine ones had never been prominently described in meta-analyses and summaries of deceptive communication (DePaulo et al., 2003; Hartwig & Bond, 2011; Vrij, 2000, 2008). The current study analyzes the data using Forensic Statement Analysis by Olsson (2008) as the analytical tool. Also, it analyzes the data looking for the linguistic features that impart its veracity or falsity instead of going for a comparative analysis and comparing it with another text that might be more or less true.

Sousa-Silva, R. (2022) aimed to conduct a forensic linguistic analysis of pieces of fake news published in English and in Portuguese from 2019, obtained from identified fake news sources. The early analysis suggests that pieces of false news incorporate certain language traits, especially at typography, orthography, spelling, and morphosyntax level. The systematic knowledge of these characteristics not only helps academia by facilitating the simplified development of computer detection systems, but more crucially allows the forensic linguistics specialist to aid criminal investigations and provide evidence in court. The current study, on the other hand, analyzes the data on the basis of the categories suggested by Olsson (2008) in Forensic statement analysis that include

place, time, tense and sequence of events, superfluity, character naming and distancing.

Nonetheless, a number of past findings suggest that linguistic features significantly account for demonstrating the veracity or deception in a text. Therefore, this study aims to pin point the linguistic elements that impart veracity to the FIRs.

2.4 Forensic Statement Analysis

Forensic Statement Analysis is a framework for the analysis of veracity in the texts on the basis of six categories (place, time, sequence of events and tense, superfluity, character naming and distancing) given by Olsson (2008). Musawir, Amir and Saleh (2022), in a study, aimed to analyze the language of forensic text narratives in the form of oral data taken from a talk-show on the special fugitive scandal. The findings of the study demonstrated that in the special fugitive scandal, both types of narratives were present i.e., the ones with high level of veracity and the ones with low level of veracity. However, the language used in the discussion of special fugitive case was predominantly high in level of veracity. The current study is also aimed at investigating the presence of veracity on the basis of the categories suggested by Olsson (2008). However, it takes FIRs, a written text, as its object of analysis and includes the analysis of objectivity as well.

2.5 Forensic Discourse Analysis

Any text or conversation, be it written or spoken, could be considered as a form of discourse and its analysis can reveal countless linguistic and contextual features. Frohmann (1994, p. 120) refers to discourse as the object of discourse analysis and states that “Its data is talk; not what the talk refers to but the talk itself.”

The researches conducted in the domain of Discourse Analysis have significant practical applications and have supported criminal and civil investigations and legal proceeding in diverse areas. Few of the examples include the analysis of covert police recordings for manipulation (Shuy, 2005), verification of suicide notes for the sake of authenticity (Shapero, 2011), scrutiny of the sequence of questions and answers in police interviews to demonstrate the extent of evidences produced by investigators as well as by suspects (Hill, 2003), an illustration of conversational disadvantage faced by suspects and witnesses to address power imbalances (Heydon, 2005), distinguishing true and false

confessions (Kassin & Gudjonsson, 2004), consultation of expert linguists by defamation lawyers to get approval or disapproval of malicious intent in a text (Shuy, 2010), contracts (Stygall, 2010) and product instructions and warnings (Shuy, 2007). In all these and many other areas, various descriptive techniques of discourse analysis are brought at work by forensic linguists and mainly addresses three dimensions including what speakers/writers said, what was heard or understood by the audiences/readers, and what is the role played by the context in interpretation of the message.

Discourse analysis is a broad domain of study in which linguists mainly rely upon the descriptive analysis of language as it occurs naturally and highlights the constructions and conventions underlying the communicative practice. Forensic Discourse analysis takes into consideration speech acts (Austin, 1962; Searle, 1969), cooperation principles (Grice, 1975), turn taking (Sacks, Schegloff & Jefferson, 1974), coherence and cohesion (Halliday & Hasan, 1976), and institutional discourses (Drew & Heritage, 1992). This suggests that Discourse analysis underpins forensic studies to interpret given and new information, narrative analysis, topic attribution, and ambiguity resolution.

Further, Forensic Discourse Analysis draws upon an “eclectic selection of tools and a developmental approach” while analyzing a forensic text (Coulthard & Johnson, 2007, p. 14). A clear understanding of discourse analysis is a prerequisite in order to solve the problems in a forensic text, provide the solutions that are well-grounded and provide an intelligible insight to what was said and what was heard or understood in a particular context and what role did the context play. It is owing to the fact that language-based evidences hold remarkable place in criminal or civil matters and their legal proceedings.

The current study is also draws upon Forensic Discourse Analysis as it takes FIRs as the data which is placed under the category of forensic texts. Also, the analysis is carried out considering each forensic text as a whole and keeping in view the words and their implied meanings, the grammatical features and function of language used. Nevertheless, this study underpins forensic discourse analysis with a critical focus upon the linguistic features that incorporate in the data or deprive it of objectivity and veracity.

2.6 Forensic Texts

According to Olsson (2004), any text, be it written or spoken, is inherently a forensic text if, it is in any way, relevant to the legal or criminal context. A forensic text

may include a parking ticket, a will, a letter, a book, an essay, a contract, a health department letter, a thesis and almost anything. After this discussion, it has also been clarified that the texts which are not reckoned as a forensic text at some particular period of time could be acknowledged as a forensic text at some later period in time. It is owing to the fact that the legal proceedings against a number of crimes are set about after long periods of time. Few cases, like that of Shakespeare's, may extend to several decades and even centuries. In order to determine the authorship of Shakespeare and distinguish the texts written by him from those not written by him, the language used in a number of texts affiliated with his name could be subjected to forensic analysis.

Probing further, Coulthard and Johnson (2007) elaborated on the data in investigations based upon forensic linguistics. According to them, the data includes any legal and forensically relevant linguistic communication, either spoken or written. A forensically relevant communication is of significant importance in the course of a legal process or criminal investigation, which incorporates a contract, a personal letter or a recorded conversation. The recordings and transcriptions of Police interviews are also examples of forensically relevant communication. The studies that analyze forensically relevant linguistic communication hold a notable value as Birmingham Six Case, the analysis of a police interview's statements, the was a similar one. In this case, the alleged verbatim statements uttered by the suspected criminals were forensically analyzed and it was inferred that those statements were not the verbatim of the accused. They were rather the elaborations given by the police officers. The inference was made by analyzing the verbatim statements using discourse analysis and highlighting various characteristic features of Specific Police Discourse Style having specialized vocabulary, specific repetitively used phrases, certain cohesive devices and discourse markers and some other police verbal formulations that were unlikely to be used by ordinary speakers.

Such type of researches on police interviews are appraised to be one of the major areas of interest in the domain of forensic linguistic analysis as these are the types of communicative situations that are essential in the processes of criminal investigations and are used as paramount evidence in criminal proceedings in court. Various earlier researches have also analyzed language used in police interviews. Most of the times, the researchers have focused upon the research questions from the perspective of sociolinguistics or discourse analysis and have limited their discussions to a few interactive aspects of communication including turn-taking, power relations between the

police investigation officer and the suspect and few others. Heydon (2005) provided a detailed analysis of various police interviews along with the examples in detail.

The relevant literature has demonstrated the text messages that are sent via mobile phones (SMSs) can also act as linguistic evidence that is being considered these days. There was a case of a girl named Danielle Jones who disappeared in 2001. Two messages were sent to an uncle of her from her cellphone after the time she was disappeared and their analysis was important to identify her kidnapper and killer. Coulthard (2008) compared 65 text messages sent by, in the last three days before she disappeared along with the two texts that were in question. He observed the absence of or rarity of a series of linguistic features in the Danielle corpus and concluded that there is a strong possibility that she has not written them. Therefore, it was inferred that someone else who was pretending to be that girl, wrote those messages who, in this case, was her uncle.

The current study takes FIA's White-Collar Crime FIRs as the forensic texts to be analyzed.

2.7 Modes of Analysis in Forensic Linguistics

The researches in the domain of Forensic Linguistics have suggested the use of various modes of analysis to analyze the data and answer the research questions. The analysis of style is a valuable method of analysis in the domain of Forensic Linguistics and helps in idiolect analyses as well as lexical, structural and functional analyses of legal texts. Stygall (2010) analyzed the style of documents of pension plan and notices of credit card and concluded that these texts are lengthy, complex and complicated and comprise a part of legal language that is indecipherable for most of the common people and is correctly understood by only 3-4% of the adults.

The importance of pragmatic analysis of forensic texts was highlighted in a study analyzing interviews of Russian speaking witnesses held at a police station by English speaking detectives. The interview was being translated and interpreted by four different interpreters. In this study, Krouglov (1999) observed that the interpreters usually avoided mentioning colloquial words and hedges which were meant to reflect the pragmatic intentions of the speaker. The interpreters were also observed to use politer versions of many words which reduced the certainty of the witness's testimony making it more definite depending upon the prevailing situation. For example, at few instances when

interpreters wanted to make precise statements, they excluded to mention the forms of politeness ignoring the loss of original meaning from the utterance. On the other hand, sometimes the interpreters added few forms of politeness on their own, especially while interpreting the Russian utterances into English assuming English speakers are more polite and keeping in view the code of conduct and mannerism followed in the English society. In favor of this argument, Krouglov (1999) states “It is possible that interpreters who introduce additional politeness forms or omit them in their interpretation misrepresent the illocutionary force of the client’s utterances, a particularly important issue in the context of a police investigation” (p. 294).

Bhatia (1983) analyzed the legal English texts by the application of the theories of Simplification and Easification and entitled the research as “Simplification and Easification: The Case of Legal Texts and Analysing Genre: Language Use in Professional Settings”. The research used the techniques of easification devices for the purpose of analysis. The technique of Easification devices is applied to assist the readers in understanding the legal English texts easily. Djatmika et al. (1999) also conducted research on legal texts written in Indonesian language. The study took a systemic functional approach as its framework to explore the aspects of language that make Indonesian legal texts appear to be complicated, complex and disordered. The findings of this research assisted the researchers to design the strategies that could be helpful the reader in understanding the texts easily.

The current study also lies under the domain of Forensic Linguistic and its analysis, like many others, is underpinned by Forensic Discourse Analysis. Unlike the previous researches, it takes an amalgamation of SFL Transitivity Analysis and Forensic Statement Analysis as its conceptual framework. Additionally, instead of focusing on the description, comprehension, simplicity or complexity of the forensic texts, as many of the previous studies did, it focuses on the linguistic features that influence the objectivity and veracity of the forensic texts alongwith their impacts on the forensic texts.

2.8Linguistic Variations in Forensic Texts and their Analysis

Forensic texts vary along with the geographical and cultural variations on the basis of the way language is used and the details that are included or omitted. Similarly, variations are observed in the interpretation of forensic texts as well. Holdsworth (2013)

in a study entitled “English Legal Language and Terminology” demonstrated the difference between the textual structures of verdicts in the USA and England. He observed that the form of the text of a USA’s verdict includes in it the name and date of the verdict, the name of the court, citation, an introduction providing a brief description of the case, the names of the judges who declared the verdict, indictment, judicial opinion, judgment, considerations, and explanation of the opinion of each judge. On contrary to that, the textual form of an England’s verdict is quite complex, ambiguous and redundant. Moreover, it uses the terms and words from Middle English and sometimes inserts the terms borrowed from French that are not much frequently used. In a study entitled as “A Characteristics of Legal Texts”, Mattila (2016) characterized western legal texts as formal, coherent, organized, explicit, informative and all- inclusive and use initials and acronyms as well alongwith the legal terminologies. While highlighting the factor of accuracy of a legal text, Mattila emphasized on the features of the writing models and opined that they are concise and meaningful and possess the attestation of the officials. He further foreground that the hypothesis, opinion of the judges, and metaphors are also mentioned in western legal texts as their universal feature.

Eades (1994) reported a case in which the expert testified that the verb ‘killem’, used by Torres Strait Islanders, has a much wider semantic range than the Standard English word ‘kill’ and both are not each other’s equivalent. This range of meanings for ‘killem’ may include ‘hit’ and therefore if a person, accused of killing a man in a fight, uses this word while describing fight with the man who eventually died, it cannot be considered as his confession of manslaughter. Further, a forensic linguist might need to analyze or provide evidence for a special use of vocabulary like coded drug words or slang words and the lexical problem may arise from the meaning of a series of key terms.

Kaplan et al. (Kaplan, 1995) appealed for a case clearly demonstrating Lexico-Grammatical Ambiguity, which later went to the Supreme Court in 1994. According to the case, Mr. Granderson was held guilty for committing a charge that had the maximum custodial sentence of six month imprisonment. Another option, that the judge also chose, was of a fine plus five years, i.e. 60 months, probation. Due to violation of the probation, the law instructed the court to “revoke the sentence of probation and sentence the defendant to not less than one third of the original sentence”. At this point lexico-grammatical ambiguity was observed. If “original sentence” refers to “probation”, a punishment of “not less than one third” would be “20 months probation” which will

reduce the penalty. In the end the decision was taken to sentence him to 20 months in prison which, rather than “not less than one third”, was more than three times of the original maximum prison sentence. Kaplan et al. (1995) highlighted the lack of correspondence between the court’s instructions and their interpretation and held the interpretation inadmissible on linguistic grounds stating that an admittedly ambiguous item cannot retain both of its meanings simultaneously. Saying this, they referred to the court’s interpretation of the phrase ‘original sentence’ as ‘imprisonment’ to determine the type of punishment, but of the phrase ‘the initial imposition of five years’ (of probation) to determine the duration. Kaplan et al. (1995) sent the copies of this article to the judges of Supreme Court who, after reading and noticing the linguistic arguments, cited the team’s analysis’ (Kaplan, 1995, p. 87) in their judgment. Further, they changed the interpretation to ‘a sentence of not less than two months in prison’ and the accused, who had been in prison for 11 months, was released immediately.

Legal documents are of great interest for the linguists engaged in textual and stylistic analysis of legal documents. Cruz and Parina (2015) focused on textual analysis of legal discourses in the court verdicts and resolutions in order to understand the style of courts resolutions. Moreover, Quirk et al (1985) provided a classification of the subordinate clauses that are observed in the legal texts i.e., nominal, relative and adverbial clauses. He suggested that nominal and relative clauses are preferred in the legal document and are therefore observed more frequently. The language of the legal texts has its unique characteristics and they are thus preserved. Damova (2007) also explored the stylistic features of legal language meanwhile, the focus of the study remained on the binomial expressions present in the legal documents. The binomial expressions in this study were analyzed with respect to the way themes progress in the legal documents and the functions they perform. Krivchikova, Koteneva, Sedykh & Trescheva, (2015) stylistically examined the legislative texts for official purposes. The style of official legislative language is characterized by the presence of old and archaic choices of lexical items which makes it unique in its features. The unique features of official legislative language include brevity, compactness, neutrality and unbiasedness, objectivity etc.

Ahmed, Saleem and Hussain (2019) extended the scope of stylistics analysis by applying it in Pakistani context. They stylistically analyzed the verdicts of Supreme Court of Pakistan using the approaches given by Alabi (2003) and Searle (1976) as the framework of the study. They aimed to understand the layers of style in the verdicts and

the way each layer supports the other in the construction of meaning. The peculiar style of legal language in the verdicts of Supreme Court of Pakistan is highlighted in the research.

A study similar to the current research was conducted by Nawaz (2013) in Pakistan but it had a wider variety of the legal texts to be observed. He conducted research entitled as “Language of Law: Stylistic Analysis of a Legal Document”. The purpose statement of his study aimed to identify stylistic markers, functions of style of language in a legal text and the aspects in which stylistic features might support effective communication of the message in a legal text. The findings and results of this study showed that the language of a legal document has unique features that are starkly different from the language used in other purposes and this uniqueness in legal documents exists because of the presence of specialized terminologies, complex sentence structures and vividness of language.

In a study by Coulthard (1992), disputed police interview records when subjected to discourse analysis, revealed that they were deficit of the follow-up questions which are normally observed in conversations. Shuy (1993) in “Language Crimes: The Use and Abuse of Language Evidence in the Courtroom” provided numerous examples of the cases that incorporated the analytical techniques of discourse analysis. One of the most famous cases is the Abscam scandal in which the Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr. was accused of bribery. The Federal Bureau of Investigation suspected him of bribery in 1978 and started efforts to catch him while accepting bribes. The bribes were received by various agents who posed to be employees of a UAE based company entitled “Abdul Enterprises”. Shuy pointed out the ambiguities in the use of several words and phrases used in the interactions, which were likely to be perceived quite differently by Senator Williams could have construed very differently. Such type of analyses of ambiguities in the statements and variability in their meanings especially because of different speakers commonly occur in discourse analysis. Shuy (1993) also pointed out that while refusing a bribe from the sheik, Senator Williams apparently lacked “righteous indignation,” in his speech. It was used by the prosecution and it was analyzed that the Senator most likely didn’t want to offend the foreigner and therefore refused the bribe (p. 32). Further, Shuy, identified the presence of four significant phases in a bribery event after she listened to and analyzed a number of secretly recorded bribery events (pp. 21-22). These phases include (a) presentation of a “problem” by the briber and the response by the bribee (b) presentation of a “proposal” or offer by the briber and its consideration by the bribee (c)

“completion” of the bribe, alongwith a reconfirmation of an agreement and conditions and (d) “extension” in which plans are expressed by both parties to strengthen future business relations (p. 22). In the tapes recordings of the Abscam scandal, these phases were not observed suggesting that the event of bribe did not occur. Williams did not consider the proposal, so no completion or extension of the event occurred.

At another similar instance, an undercover agent gave stock certificates to the Senator Williams. The manner in which the senator responded is called as “lax tokens” (which are passive responses and do not necessarily mean approval), such as “uh-huh” (p. 94). After the presentation of the trial that indicated the FBI did not obtain any real evidence for the crime committed by Senator Williams, it had been too late and the jury assumed the guilt.

It can be inferred that language of the legal texts may vary by virtue of geographical bounds or situational and contextual differences. Therefore, language of the data analyzed in this study might also be different from other forensic texts.

2.9 Conclusion

After the review of the relevant literature, it could be deduced that there is a close coordination between the discourse analysis of the legal texts and analysis of linguistic features and their influence upon legal texts. However, a gap has been observed in the literature regarding availability of researches relevant to the analysis of linguistic features of the forensic texts that impart them objectivity and veracity. Therefore, there is a need to promote the linguistic analysis of legal texts with focus upon the processes that represent the type of reality, either objective or subjective, evident in legal texts and the presence or absence veracity in legal texts. In order to bridge up this gap existing in the previous literature, this research entitled “Objectivity and Veracity: A Forensic Discourse Analysis Of White-Collar Crime FIRs” is carried out. This study lies under the domain of forensic linguistics and highlights the way language is used in the forensic texts. An exhaustive linguistic analysis of white-collar crime FIRS aims to examine their linguistic features that determine the presence or absence of objectivity and veracity in them.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This section mentions in detail the methodology followed in this study. The study follows qualitative research paradigm since it does not contain any numerical or quantitative data nor does it analyze the data quantitatively. The aim of qualitative study is to describe and understand the data (McDonough & McDonough, 2014).

3.1 Research Design

This study follows Descriptive research design since it aims to describe the way language is used in legal documents in Pakistan. The legal documents analyzed in this study include; FIA's FIRs (First Information Reports) pertaining to white-collar crimes. This study deals with the descriptive analysis of linguistic features and characteristics of the data and explores the underlying linguistic patterns that ascribe veracity and objectivity to the data. Both of these are exclusive features of descriptive research design.

3.2 Population

The population of this research included FIA's First Information Reports on white collar crimes in Pakistan.

3.3 Sample

The sample for this research is comprised of 10 FIRs specifically related to white-collar crimes filed within the timeframe of year 2020 to 2022. The Purposive sampling method was adopted for selection of sample for this study. The FIRs taken as sample for analysis in this research are considered to be a representative of the entire population.

3.4 Data Collection and Rationalization

According to the Article 85 of The Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order, 1984, the "Public

Documents” include the documents that form the acts or records of the acts of (i)the sovereign authority, (ii)official bodies and tribunals, and (iii)of public officers, legislative, Judicial and executive of any part of Pakistan or of a foreign country.

Under this Article, the FIRs also fall in the category of public documents and therefore must be provided to anyone who files an application for it at the police station stating the reason of the requirement.

The data for this research was collected from FIA after submitting an application alongwith a copy of applicant’s CNIC to FIA Police Station, Sargodha, mentioning the purpose of requirement. The data collected was classified under three categories: i)Cyber-Crime (Forensic Text No. 1, 3, 4, 5), ii)Economic Crime (Forensic Text No. 2, 6, 7, 8), and iii)Fraud and Extortion (Forensic Text No. 9, 10)

The data for this study lies under the timeframe of year 2020 to 2022 and includes the cities, Abbottabad, Faisalabad, Islamabad, Lahore, Mardan, Peshawar and Sargodha as the places of registration of FIRs. As the FIRs are mostly written in Urdu language, in order to get the required number of the FIRs written in English Language, broadening the timeframe was a necessity. The data comprised of 10 FIRs that fairly reflected the overall language of the FIRs filed against White-Collar crimes.

3.5 Conceptual Framework

For the texts that are non-courtroom generated and non-conversational, Olsson (2008) suggested the use of Forensic Statement analysis in order to distinguish a genuine text or situation from a simulated one. Further, Ideational metafunction is, among Halliday’s (1994) three semantic components, of particular importance as “it considers the grammatical resources provided to construe, at clause level, meanings of the world, giving rise to possible representations of reality” (Bloor & Bloor, 2018, p. 151). Therefore, a conceptual framework has been designed by integrating Forensic Statement analysis by Olsson (2008) with Transitivity System Network (TSN) proposed by Halliday (1994) in order to analyze the data and achieve the research objectives.

3.5.1 Forensic Statement Analysis

Statement analysis or Linguistics Statement Analysis has been adopted by forensic

linguists in investigating the veracity of texts. According to Olsson (2008), this investigation is based on the linguistic features including narrative structure, sequence of events and association between the author and the event. Statement Analysis by Olsson (2008) facilitates in the analysis of the data whether it be an oral or a written text, a narrative or a report, an interpersonal communicative actor just a written statement. Therefore, it is the best suitable framework to analyze the veracity of the selected data.

Olsson (2008) proposed that in order to carry out statement analysis (narrative or report), following categories in a text should be examined:

- i. **Time:** Looking for instances where there are gaps in the time when events happened, sections where there are clusters of time, places where specific times in which events occurred are omitted. Such inconsistencies in time could point out the truth or falsity in a narration or report.
- ii. **Place:** Investigating the places that are brought into the narrative or report, when and where they are brought in and how they are relevant to the events.
- iii. **Sequence and Tense:** Examining loss of sequence in an action caused by alteration of tense or inconsistencies in tense that might refer to any falsities in the text.
- iv. **Superfluity:** Evaluating the instances where excessive information is provided.
- v. **Character naming:** Analyzing the inconsistencies in names given to people, things and places in a narrative that could highlight the factuality or subjectivity in the text.
- vi. **Distancing:** Observing the way narrator detaches himself/ herself from the narrative.

3.5.2 Processes of Reality Representation (SFL Transitivity Analysis)

Of Halliday's (1994) three components of semantic system i.e., textual, interpersonal and ideational metafunctions of language, ideational metafunctions deal with transitivity.

The three types of metafunctions have their systems in a language. The ideational metafunctions are branched out in Transitivity, Voice and Polarity. Out of these three systems, current study relies on Transitivity System Network (TSN) for analysis of the selected texts. Transitivity System Network is configured of three components: process (verb), participant (subject, object) and circumstance (adverb) (Halliday, 1994).

Transitivity System Network suggests that a clause construction pattern may lead to six possible categories of the representational processes of reality (Halliday M., 1994; Halliday & Webster, 2014; Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). These six processes are:

- i. **Material process:** It is interpreted in terms of “doing”. It expresses the idea that some entity does something, optionally to some other entity and gives rise to the participant roles of Actor and Goal.
- ii. **Verbal process:** It is interpreted in terms of “saying”. It formulates the participant roles of Sayer (speaker/writer) and Receiver (intended recipient of the message, listener/reader).
- iii. **Mental process:** It integrates perception (senses e.g., seeing, hearing), affection (feelings e.g., liking, fearing) and cognition (mental abilities e.g., thinking, knowing, understanding) and recreates the participant role of Senser.
- iv. **Relational process:** It includes the intensive processes of being, attributive and identifying. It deals with establishing a relationship of sameness between two entities and defines the entities in terms of location, time, attributes or ownership and creates the participant roles of Carrier/Attribute, Token/Value or Identifier/Identified.
- v. **Behavioral process:** It indicates an activity in which physical and mental aspects of an entity are inseparable for e.g., laughing, breathing, smiling and the participant role ascribed to the entity is that of Behaver.
- vi. **Existential process:** It deals with something that exists or happens and is expressed through impersonal “there”. The nominal group adopts the role of the Existent in this process.

The conceptual framework of this study integrated forensic statement analysis by Olsson (2008) and Halliday’s (1994, 2014) SFL Transitivity Analysis, both underpinning the analysis at clause level. Forensic statement analysis and SFL Transitivity Analysis, both analyze a text on the basis of the type of nouns being used, the participant positions of the nouns as subject or object; the use of verbs and the type of voice, active or passive, being used. The categories proposed by Olsson (2008) in forensic statement analysis, helped in the analysis of the data in order to accentuate the linguistic elements that either impart it veracity or falsity. Additionally, the conceptual framework highlights the types

of processes of reality representation present in the data by analyzing it on the basis of SFL Transitivity system network by Halliday (1994, 2014). It probed into the types of participant roles ascribed to the entities participating in the particular processes of representation of reality. Moreover, it focused upon observing whether the language used in the research data ascribes it the traits of objectivity or subjectivity. Therefore, the conceptual framework was operationalized in order to analyze the FIRs and determine their features, to ascertain the answers to the research questions and to achieve the research objectives.

3.6 Method of Data Analysis

The primary data, FIA's first information reports, collected in the form of written text were subjected to linguistic analysis. The analysis aimed to examine the lexicogrammatical features of the text significant in the portrayal of presence or absence of objectivity and veracity. The method for data analysis was "Document analysis" which is a systematic procedure for reviewing or evaluating documents that have been recorded without a researcher's intervention. Similarly, this study deals with the analysis of FIA's FIRs, written in relevance to White-collar crimes, which too are written independent of the choice or intervention of the researcher. The data was analyzed at lexical and grammatical level in order to highlight the type of reality, objective or subjective, and the level of veracity being depicted by its linguistic features. The analysis of data was done on the basis of the types of reality representation processes and the participant roles they ascribe to the entities involved in the processes. Moreover, the participant roles having passive verbs and active verbs were observed. In addition to that, the analysis included the use of personal pronouns in the data. Further, the linguistic features were analyzed to demonstrate the veracity of the data using forensic statement analysis, including narrating and reporting structures, the sequence of events in the texts and the association existing between the sequence of events and the tenses used to describe them. Moreover, the study included the analysis of time and place of the events, the amount of information provided regarding an event (superfluity), character naming or the titles or adjectives ascribed to the participants involved in the processes of reality representation and the distancing, aloofness, alienation between the narrator and the narrative.

CHAPTER 4

ANALYSIS

This study analyzes the data on the basis of a conceptual framework comprised of Forensic Statement analysis by Olsson (2008) and Transitivity System Network (TSN) by Halliday (1994). Forensic Statement Analysis has been carried out by analyzing time, place, sequence and tense, superfluity, character naming, and distancing. Processes of reality representation were analyzed using Transitivity System Network which analyzed the clause construction patterns of the data's text.

4.1 Data Description:

The data analyzed in this study includes First Information Reports. There is a lot of information mentioned in the data regarding the names, father names, CNIC numbers, contact numbers, vehicle numbers, IMEIs, residential addresses or any other details that is required to be kept confidential in order to keep the privacy intact. Therefore, this data is needed to be represented in an encrypted form without disclosing any personal details of any individual being discussed. Hence, mentioned following is a detailed classification of the information given in the FIRs that might be mentioned in the analysis as well:

Table 1

Title: Classification of the Data

Data	Representation in Analysis
FIR No. 1	Forensic Text 1
Name of Informant	Mr./Ms. Informant 1
Alleged Person	Mr. A
Name of any official involved in Investigation	Given Designation IO
FIR No. 2	Forensic Text 2
Name of Informant	Mr./Ms. Informant 2
Alleged Person	Mr. B

Name of any official involved in Investigation	Given Designation IO
FIR No. 3 Name of Informant Alleged Person Name of any official involved in Investigation	Forensic Text 3 Mr./Ms. Informant 3 Mr. C1 Mr. C2 Mr. C3 Mr. C4 Mr. C5 Mr. C6 Mr. C7 Given Designation IO
FIR No. 4 Name of Informant Alleged Person Name of any official involved in Investigation	Forensic Text 4 Mr./Ms. Informant 4 Mr. D Given Designation IO
FIR No. 5 Name of Informant Alleged Persons Persons from NADRA Office who provided sensitive information to the alleged person Person Assisting E1 in Grey Trafficking TASI from Police Station Sadar Kasur Name of any official involved in Investigation	Forensic Text 5 Mr./Ms. Informant 5 Mr. E1 Mr. E2 Mr. E3 Abettor 1 Abettor 2 Assignee TASI Given Designation IO
FIR No. 6 Name of Informant Alleged Person Name of any official involved in Investigation	Forensic Text 6 Mr./Ms. Informant 6 Mr. F Given Designation IO
FIR No. 7 Name of Informant Alleged Person Name of any official involved in Investigation	Forensic Text 7 Mr./Ms. Informant 7 Mr. G Given Designation IO

<p>FIR No. 8</p> <p>Name of Informant</p> <p>Alleged Person</p> <p>Name of any official involved in Investigation</p>	<p>Forensic Text 8</p> <p>Mr./Ms. Informant 8</p> <p>Mr. H</p> <p>Given Designation IO</p>
<p>FIR No. 9</p> <p>Name of Complainants</p> <p>Alleged Persons</p> <p>Name of any official involved in Investigation</p>	<p>Forensic Text 9</p> <p>Informant 9a</p> <p>Informant 9b</p> <p>Informant 9c</p> <p>Informant 9d</p> <p>Mr. I</p> <p>Given Designation IO</p>
<p>FIR No. 10</p> <p>Name of Informant</p> <p>Alleged Persons</p> <p>Name of any official involved in Investigation</p>	<p>Forensic Text 10</p> <p>Mr./Ms. Informant 10a</p> <p>Mr./Ms. Informant 10b</p> <p>Mr./Ms. Informant 10c</p> <p>Mr./Ms. Informant 10d</p> <p>Mr./Ms. Informant 10e</p> <p>Mr./Ms. Informant 10f</p> <p>Mr./Ms. Informant 10g</p> <p>Mr./Ms. Informant 10h</p> <p>Mr./Ms. Informant 10i</p> <p>Mr. J1</p> <p>Mr. J2</p> <p>Given Designation IO</p>

The tabulated classification of the data suggests that the “FIRs” would be referred to as “Forensic Texts” alongwith their subsequent number of analysis. The FIRs clearly mentions “the name of the Informant” that brings the information of the alleged crime to the police station. The name of the Informant has been mentioned in the analysis as “Mr./ Ms. Informant” alongwith the subsequent number of the FIR consisting them. Moreover, the alleged persons in all the FIRs would be entitled as “Mr. A, Mr. B, Mr. C” and so on for “FIR No. 1, FIR No. 2, FIR No. 3” and so on. This entitlement of the alleged persons is in accordance with the alphabetical order of the subsequent number of the concerned

FIR. If a forensic text would be containing more than one alleged persons, the alleged persons would be further classified numerically alongwith the alphabet reserved for their entitlement as represented for the alleged persons in FIR No. 3 and FIR No. 5. Afterwards, the name of any officials involved in the process of investigation will be mentioned in the analysis as IO alongwith their designation as mentioned in the data. Additionally, the persons mentioned in the texts under analysis who would not be characterized as alleged persons but would be mentioned for being involved in assisting or helping the alleged persons in committing the alleged crimes, as mentioned in FIR No. 5, will be referred to as “Abettor” in the analysis. Also, the name of the “TASI from Police Station Sadar Kasur”, mentioned in FIR 5, will be stated as “Assignee” alongwith his designation and police station as “TASI from Police Station Sadar Kasur” instead of his real name.

Along with this, it is being clarified that IMEI numbers, CNIC numbers, contact numbers, vehicle numbers or house numbers stated in the texts under analysis will not be mentioned. Rather, they would either remain unmentioned or be replaced with asterisks.

4.2 Forensic Statement Analysis

The forensic statement analysis of the data according to the categories suggested by Olsson (2008) is as follows:

4.2.1 Time

Forensic Statement Analysis examines text for instances of gaps in time when the events occurred in order to identify deceptive language or hidden meanings in the text.

4.2.1.1 Time Analysis of Forensic Text 1

This forensic text mentions times at a number of instances that imparts it an impression of factuality and authenticity. However, when analyzed in depth, there are few omissions and inadequacies as well. The first occasion of occurrence of time in this forensic text is the “**date and hour of occurrence**” of the reported event which is stated

as “2022”. It can be noticed that only the year in which the event occurred is mentioned instead of the exact date and time that was actually required. Further, in the column no. 1, that asks for “**date and hour when reported**”, the date and hour when the event was reported at the police station, both are mentioned as “**14-03-2022 at 02:00 PM**”. Afterwards, the last column, column number 6, asks for the “**date and hour of despatch from the police station**” which is also mentioned in the text clearly and completely as “**14-03-2022 at 02:30 PM**”. Additionally, this forensic text provides the specific date on which the Enquiry No. **/2022 was registered and the date is mentioned as “**05-01-2022**”. An analysis of the dates provided as “**date and hour when reported**” and “**date of registration of enquiry**” highlights the fact that the enquiry was registered around 2 months and 9 days prior to the report of the event at the police station. This shows a discrepancy with respect to the mentioned time of the two events and acts to challenge the veracity of this forensic text. This also shows that the time period between registration of enquiry and report was the time taken for the enquiry of the incidence and confirmation of its occurrence.

However, there are no specific timestamps provided for the other events mentioned in the text. For example, it is mentioned that “**In the year 2021, due to COVID, the examination process was transferred from manual to online**” but it is not specifically mentioned on what day and date exactly in 2021 this transfer occurred. Also, the text mentions that “During the course of the Enquiry, records were obtained from the concerned institute/organization, revealed that the alleged person namely Mr. A is found involved in unauthorized access/transmission of Information system, Data and software to provide the unfair means during the examination”. However, it is not clear when exactly this record was obtained or how long it took to obtain it. The text also mentions “Today” as the day on which a source informed the authorities that Mr. A was present near Juice Corner, Mall Road, Lahore and the raiding team reached the location pointed out by the source. Though, the date is unspecified, “Today” refers to the date on which the FIR was written i.e. “14-03-2022”. However, it does not explicitly mention how much time passed between receiving the information and conducting the raid.

Overall, the text contains some gaps in time, particularly regarding exact timings of events such as the transfer of the examination process from physical to online, the time of receipt of information about Mr. A's presence, and the time of conduct of the raid.

4.2.1.2 Time Analysis of Forensic Text 2

In terms of time, this forensic text mentions the **“date and hour of occurrence”** of the event first of all, which is reported as **“2018 and preceding years”** that is actually a wide duration of time. Further, in column 1 of this forensic text that asks for the **“date and hour when reported”** and pertains to the date and hour of reporting of the concerned event at the police station, **“29.10.2021 at office hrs R/C 14.12.2022 at 1530 Hrs”** is stated. Here, **“29.10.2021 at office hrs”** refers to the date and time when the information of the alleged criminal activity of suspicious transactions was reported at the police station. Moreover, in the same column, the date and time for the registration of case (R/C) and filing of FIR is also provided as **“14.12.2022 at 1530 Hrs”**. This information shows that a time gap of 13 and a half months exists between report of the complaint and writing of the FIR and this is the time duration taken for the investigation process. Also, in column 6, the **“date and hour of despatch from Police Station”** is mentioned which is **“14.12.2022 at 1550 hours”**. This forensic text mentions the period and duration during which the suspect allegedly carried out high-value transactions of PKR 870 million as **“last 3 years”**. It also highlights that the credit turnover of the account was PKR 223 million during the eleven months of account opening from **“June 2020 to April 2021”**. This detailed and organized presentation of dates in this forensic text suggests a strong presence of veracity in this text. However, there are some places in the text where the time is omitted. For instance, it does not mention when were the notices issued to the suspect and other counterparties and when did they, especially the suspect appear for investigation. The text only mentions that it happened during the course of enquiry without explaining any other details. Though this omission does not question the truthfulness of this forensic text, it does bring it down to some extent.

4.2.1.3 Time Analysis of Forensic Text 3

When analyzed with respect to time, the first instance appears when in the space for **“Date and hour of occurrence”** of the reported crime, only **“2022”** is mentioned without giving any reflection upon the exact date and timeslot at which it occurred. Further, the first column in this forensic text states **“Date and hour when reported”** and asks for the date and time when the crime was reported which is mentioned as **“27/10/2022 at 2:10 AM”**. The column number 6 deals with mentioning of the **“Date**

and hour of dispatch from Police Station” but in this forensic text, it is left vacant. When it comes to the descriptive text of the FIR, it states that “the alleged person ... transmitted/ communicated misleading, false and dubious information to the complainant namely Mr. Informant 3 S/O ***** R/o Chak No.*** JB Ladhar, Tehsil Gojra District Toba Tak Singh and defrauded him for an amount of Rs. 15,00,000/-PKR from complainant bank account (ABL)”. However, it is not mentioned when the misleading, false and dubious information was shared by the alleged person and at what date and time did the fraud happen. As it was the crime against which the enquiry was initiated and later the case was filed, the time of occurrence of this event might be worthy in the course of investigation. Afterwards, it mentions few other events like obtaining bank record of complainant’s bank account and evidence of further transfer of the said amount to fake BB accounts. Though it is mentioned that the record and other evidences were gained during the course of enquiry, no clear timeframe during which it happened is mentioned. Additionally, the deployment of sources to trace out the alleged person, Mr. C1, tracing out of the alleged person and his details, and his place of availability are also mentioned in the text but the text did not clarify when were the sources deployed, how much time did they take to trace out the alleged person and what was the time when his location “main Adda Shaheenabad, Tehsil Sillanwali District Sargodha” was reported to the investigating authorities. Moreover, the time duration which was taken to constitute the raiding party, the time at which the raid was conducted and the alleged person, Mr. C1, was detained is also omitted from the text. About the action of “departing towards Bhagtanwala”, there is no information provided regarding when the officials departed for Bhagtanwala, how long it took them to reach there, when the raid was conducted and when the person, Mr. C2, who was accused by the alleged person, Mr.C1, was detained. The time and date mentioned at the end of the report’s text, at which the copies of FIR were sent after registration of the case are “**27/10/2022 and 12:10 AM**”. This time also shows some discrepancy when viewed in relation with the Date and Hour when the crime was reported which is mentioned as “**27/10/2022 at 2:10 AM**”. Though, it might be owing to some typographical error or negligence as the copies of the FIR cannot be forwarded before the crime is reported.

In conclusion, this forensic text contains gaps in time when the events occurred as well as some discrepancies with respect to time and order of the events in which they happened. Though, the omissions may hinder in increasing the veracity level of this

forensic text, the discrepancies in time could definitely influence its veracity negatively.

4.2.1.4 Time Analysis of Forensic Text 4

In the start of this forensic text, “**date and hour of occurrence**” of the reported event is mentioned “**2020**”. It is evident that only the year during which the crime happened is provided instead of the exact date and the hour which brings in omission of time and affects the veracity of this document. Afterwards, the first column asks for “**date and hour when reported**” and refers to when the crime was reported which in mentioned in this forensic text as “**29-04-2020 at 19:15 Hours**”. Further, the column 6 of this FIR that was meant to mention the “**date and hour of despatch from Police Station**” is left empty and no details are provided for this column. Though the date is mentioned by the undersigned officer in the end of the text, which is same as that of the date and time when reported, it reflects omission of time to some extent. Later, in the descriptive part of this forensic text, timeframe for none of the major events including the time of creation of fake facebook account, time and duration of its use for blackmailing, threatening, harassment and defamation of the complainant, and the transmission/ dissemination of nude/ personal pictures of the complainant. Moreover, no details pertaining to when the relevant electronic equipments were taken into the possession by the investigating authority are provided.

This absence of the mentioning of the exact time at which the particular events happened is viewed as a gap in terms of Forensic statement analysis. Though there are no major inconsistencies in time that could refer to any falsities in the text of this FIR, these gap reduce the level of its veracity to some an extent.

4.2.1.5 Time Analysis of Forensic Text 5

This forensic text when analyzed with respect to time under the frame of forensic statement analysis represents numerous time posts that play a significant role in ascribing it veracity or truthfulness. First of all, in the blank for “**Date and hour of occurrence**” that deals with the date and time when the crime happened, it mentions only “**Year 2020**” instead of the exact date and hour. Further, the column number 1, that asks for the “**Date and hour when reported**” and deals with the date and time when the crime or offence

was reported at the police station, provides **“02.10.2020 at 05:15 A.M”** as the date and time. Also, the column no 6, that deals with **“Date and hour of despatch from Police Station”** mentions **“02.10.2020 at 06:40 A.M”**. Beside this, the text of this FIR mentions references to time. In the phrase, **“Today** information has been received”, the word **“today”** refers to the day the report was written. This date is mentioned in the column number 1 and 6 as **“02.10.2020”**, however, it is impossible to establish which day is being referred to as **“today”** without knowing the date at which the report was written. Additionally, the clause, **“After registration of the case, a copy of the FIR is sent to the undersigned”**, suggests that the action of sending a copy of the FIR to the undersigned occurred after the action of registration of the case was performed. However, the specific time frame for none of the two actions is provided. Further, there are numerous other events mentioned in the text including arrest of the gang involved in illegal activities, initial interrogation, initial analysis of the mobile-phone, sending of Istaghasa and registration of the case but the text does not clearly mention the time of their occurrence. On the whole, there are no time-related explicit conflicts or inconsistencies in the text but the text is somehow deficit in the sufficient details pertaining to time that could improve the level of its veracity.

4.2.1.6 Time Analysis of Forensic Text 6

The text, upon linguistic analysis with respect to time, under the framework of forensic statement analysis, demonstrates a number of instances where time is mentioned. However, it also depicts few inconsistencies in time and the moments that are mentioned without any timestamps that makes it difficult to evaluate their veracity. The first instance where time is being mentioned in this FIR is **“Date and Hour of occurrence”** which is mentioned as **“2019-20”**, a period of time instead of an exact date and hour. Further, the column 1 asks for the **“Date and hour when reported”** which is mentioned as **“5th Jan 2021”**. It can be noted that only date is mentioned instead of the exact hour or time. Afterwards, column number six deals with the **“Date and hour of despatch from Police Station”** and states the details of date and hour as **“16:00 hours, 19/12/2021”**. Later in the text of this FIR, there is no mention of any specific times or dates for any event taking place. The absence of any specific timestamps or durations for the events that are mentioned in the text, leads to gaps in the time of happening of events. The events

mentioned in the text including reception of information from credible source, order of competent authority for registration of Enquiry No. **/2021, obtainance of the bank record, summoning of the accused for enquiry, registration of case after approval of the competent authority lack any references of the time at which they occurred which brings in uncertainties regarding their veracity. In addition to that, the narration of the crimes which the accused was said to be found involved in, including money laundering, illegal business of foreign Currency Exchange, purchase of foreign currency in huge volume and the suspicious cash transactions also lacks any temporal references. This absence makes it difficult to determine when these events happened in the real world. However, cluster of time is evident at the instances **“after approval of competent authority a case is registered”** which suggests that the case was registered only after the approval of competent authority and the two events are connected.

The lack of specific temporal information in the text could potentially indicate a lack of thorough investigation or reporting and might undermine the veracity and reliability of the text from linguistic perspective.

4.2.1.7 Time Analysis of Forensic Text 7

Time is mentioned in this forensic text at a number of instances and plays an important role in imparting it validity and veracity or falsity. In this forensic text, time is mentioned as **“Date and hour of occurrence”** first of all and is related to the date and time when the crime occurred which is stated as **“2019-2020”**. This vast span of time lacks specificity and clarity. Not mentioning the particular date and time creates a gap in demarcating the timeframe of the alleged criminal activity. Coming to the columns of this FIR, the column no 1 asks for **“Date and hour when reported”** and requires the date and time when the crime was reported or when the information regarding the crime was received at the police station. In this column, the detail is mentioned as **“09/12/2020 at office hrs”** which includes the date only and instead of the exact time/ Hour, **“office hrs”** is mentioned. Later, in column 6, **“Date and hour of despatch from Police Station”** is required which deals with the time when the FIR against the crime was dispatched from the police station to the other concerned authorities. This is stated in the FIR as **“11:30 hrs, 19/12/2021”**. Also, the text indicates the date when the Enquiry No. ***/2021 was registered as **“30-06-2021”** and therefore offers a particular time reference for the

registration of enquiry.

With respect to the information provided regarding time of happening of events, few gaps are left in this forensic text. For instance, the text does not specify particular timelines for when the bank record of the suspect was requisitioned, or when the accused was summoned. The lack of clear time references makes it difficult to determine the exact order of events and to get the idea of the time gaps between these events becomes challenging. Likewise, the text indicates a “huge account turnover” of Rs. 34.6 million (Debit) and Rs. 34.8 million (Credit), but does not clarify when those transactions took place. Without a reference of time, it is challenging to ascertain if the mentioned amounts were gathered over a short or extended period of time, which may affect the credibility of the charge. On the whole, the inconsistencies in time might raise uncertainties regarding the veracity of this forensic text.

4.2.1.8 Time Analysis of Forensic Text 8

Analysis of time posts plays a significant role in forensic statement analysis as it aims to analyze the veracity or falsity of a forensic text. The first instance of mentioning time in this forensic text is of the “**Date and hour of occurrence**” which refer to the date and time when the crime happened and this date and hour is stated as “**2020**” in the text. This denotes that only the year is written where the complete date alongwith the hour or the exact time was ought to be mentioned. This time post is followed by “**Date and hour when reported**” in column number 1 which refers to the date and time when the crime was reported at the police station. This date is mentioned in the text as “**22/09/2020 at office hrs**” and shows that though the text clearly states the date, it does not mention the exact time when the information about the crime was received. However, it is mentioned that the information was received within the office opening hrs. Afterwards, the text includes “**Date and hour of despatch from Police Station**” in column number 6 and refers to the date and time when the FIR is forwarded to the other concerned persons from the police station after it is written and the case is registered. In this forensic text, this time is mentioned as “**19/12/2021 at 10:00 hrs**”. The text of this FIR also mentions the date of registration of the Enquiry after the information regarding the alleged crime was received which is given as “**19-07-2021**”. The dates of report of the event, registration of enquiry and dispatch from police station are all in congruence with each other giving an

insight that the enquiry was registered after the complaint was received and the case was registered and FIR was filed later. Beside the several instances in the text that provide information related to the temporal aspects of the events, there are few gaps left in mentioning the time of happening of few events. The text does not define the time for requisitioning of the bank record and does not mention the time span during which remittances were received. The text also states that the accused was summoned “**time and again**” but the exact date on which he was summoned are not provided. This brings in a gap in the text with respect to its temporal information of the occurrence of events.

4.2.1.9 Time Analysis of Forensic Text 9

In this forensic text, the first instance where time is mentioned is of the “**Date and hour of occurrence**”, provided as “**2018-2020**”, which is a range of time rather than an exact date and hour as it encompasses all the FIRs, registered against the accused person, mentioned in the letter sent by the Inspector General of Police, Punjab, Lahore. Further, the report is followed by “Date and hour when reported” stated as “**25-02-2022 ON: 10:30AM**” in column 1. Column 6 deals with the “**Date and hour of despatch from Police Station**” which is left blank and unanswered. Later, in the descriptive part of the FIR the dates for the registration of the FIRs registered against the alleged person are given as “**22-05-2019**”, “**10-05-2018**”, “**19-04-2020**” and “**16-10-2020**”. This detail pertaining to the registration of the FIRs enhances the credibility of the information being provided. Additionally, the dates of the mentioned FIRs are stated twice in the FIR under analysis. Also, the date and time of signature of the higher official are written at the end of descriptive part of the FIR as “**25-02-2022 Time: 10:00AM**” which is actually half hour prior to the time of reporting and brings in a minor discrepancy with respect to time.

4.2.1.10 Time Analysis of Forensic Text 10

Analyzing the time in this forensic text, first of all comes “**Date and hour of occurrence**” of the alleged crime which is stated as “**2020-21**”. Time analysis then moves to “**Date and hour when reported**” which is provided as “**28/06/2022 at 02:00 PM**”. Like few of the forensic texts discussed previously, this also deals with “**Date and hour of despatch from Police Station**” in column 6 however it is left empty with no date

and time mentioned. Further, in the descriptive part of the FIR, the date of letter by DPO containing a list of Cases/FIRs against the alleged person is stated i.e. “02-03-2021”. Further, the dates of all the FIRs registered against accused persons and mentioned in the received letter are stated in the FIR as “21-10-2020”, “25-10-2020”, “29-10-2020”, “30-10-2020”, “28-11-2020”, “21-01-2021”, “30-01-2021”, “21-02-2021” and “02-03-2021”. All these dates are repeated along with their relevant FIR numbers first with reference to the alleged persons and later the complainant. Another moment of mentioning of time in this forensic text is of the date of letter in response to which the competent authority permitted to register a case against the accused persons and the date is mentioned as “27-06-2022”. In the end, the date and time of signature of the investigating officer are mentioned as “Dated 28-06-2022 Time 01:30”. This time is actually half an hour earlier than the time of reporting and doesn’t mention the incident that required this signature which makes it a little vague.

Inconsistencies with respect to time including gaps and omissions might affect the validity of a forensic text. If the information of the particular time at which events occur is not provided, the text may not be considered accurate or reliable. Also, it becomes difficult to understand the sequence of events and the veracity of the alleged criminal activity without exact temporal information.

4.2.2 Place

The analysis of the places mentioned in a text significantly adds on to its level of veracity with respect to Olsson’s (2008) Forensic Statement Analysis.

4.2.2.1 Place Analysis of Forensic Text 1

This forensic text mentions several places that are relevant to the events described. The police station where the complaint was received and the enquiry was proceeded is mentioned as “FIA Cyber Crime Wing” and the circle or sub-circle is mentioned as “CCRC, Faisalabad” in this forensic text where CCRC stands for Cybercrime Reporting Centers. For the information required regarding the place of occurrence and distance and direction from Police Station, “Faisalabad” is stated only. No details pertaining to the exact location of occurrence of the alleged crime or its distance and direction from the

police station are provided so the information is insufficient as per the requirement.

The text mentions that the complainant was the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP), **“established in 1961 under the Chartered Accountant ordinance 1961” with the prime objective of regulating the profession of Accountancy in Pakistan.**” But the text does not mention the specific address or location of the ICAP.

The forensic text also specifies the place where a raid on Mr. A was conducted which is **“Juice Corner, Mall Road, Lahore”**. The text mentions that this was the location where the raiding team reached and the source pointed towards Mr. A, who was present in his car. Also, the accused person, Mr. A, is identified as being a resident of **“House No. P-***, Qaswa Home Colony, Faisalabad”**.

Overall, the places mentioned in the text are relevant to the events described, with **“Juice Corner, Mall Road, Lahore”** being the specific location of the raid and **“House No. P-***, Qaswa Home Colony, Faisalabad”**, the place of residence of the accused person.

4.2.2.2 Place Analysis of Forensic Text 2

The text mentions several places that are relevant to the events described. The **“Police Station”** where the enquiry was carried out and the case was registered is mentioned in this forensic text as **“FIA”** and the **“circle or sub-circle”** is mentioned as **“CBC Peshawar”**, where CBC stands for Commercial Bank Circles. Additionally, **“Place of occurrence and distanced and direction from Police Station”** is only mentioned as **“District Nowshera”** which is the district of residence of the suspect, Mr. B, as well. Still, any detail relevant to the distance and direction of the place or occurrence of alleged illegal activity from the police station is not mentioned. The report also reveals various bank branches, including those in **“Karachi, Lahore, Rahim Yar Khan, Mansehra, and Nowshera,”** from where most of the online transactions were conducted. The suspect's residence is also mentioned as **“Moh: Qureshiyan, Akorha Khattak Distt. Nowshehra”**, however, this address is not a detailed one that would be sufficient to locate the alleged person Mr. B.

4.2.2.3 Place Analysis of Forensic Text 3

The report mentions specific location markers to describe the events. First of all, the report mentions the name of **“Police Station”** and **“Circle/Sub-circle”** where the crime was reported which are stated as **“FIA Cyber Crime Reporting Center”** and **“CCRC, Faisalabad”**. Afterwards, the forensic text asks for **“Place of occurrence and distanced and direction from Police Station”** which refers to the place where crime occurred alongwith its distance and direction from the relevant police station and is mentioned as **“Toba Tek Singh”** which is the place of residence of the complainant as well according to the given information.

The text of the report mentions again that the Enquiry No. ***/2022 and its investigation initiated and took place in **“FIA Cyber Crime Circle Faisalabad”**. Moreover, the report mentions in detail the residential address of the complainant, Mr. Informant 3, as **“Chak No.*** JB Ladhar, Tehsil Gojra, District Toba Tek Singh”** and the address of the alleged person, Mr. C2, as **“Chak No. *** SB, Tehsil Sillanwali, District Sargodha”**. Also, the location at which the alleged person was reported to be present by the source and where raid was conducted to detain him is also mentioned in the text as **“Main Adda Shaheenabad, Tehsil Sillanwali, District Sargodha”** and is further specified by **“a shop of tailor master”**. Alongwith them, the report also mentions the address and location of availability of the other alleged gang member Mr. C2, as **“Chak No. ** SB, Tehsil & District Sargodha”** and **“main chowk Bhagtanwala”**. Besides, in order to detain the second alleged person, the team also conducted a raid at the location of his availability **“main chowk Bhagtanwala”** from where he was detained.

The provided text does not explicitly indicate any inconsistencies or discrepancies related to place. Further, it provides a detailed account of the places when the major events took place including the investigation of the enquiry, raids and detention of the alleged persons which acts directly to add to the veracity and truthfulness of the text.

4.2.2.4 Place Analysis of Forensic Text 4

This forensic text mentions few places that need to be analyzed under the framework of forensic statement analysis to analyze its veracity. In this FIR, the **“Police Station”** where the complaint was registered and the enquiry was carried out is

mentioned as “**FIA, CCRC**” and the “**circle/sub-circle**” is “**Islamabad**”. Moreover, the column 4 of FIR that deals with “**Place of occurrence and distanced and direction from Police Station**”, that is written as “**Islamabad**”. Similar to the previous texts, this text also does not provide any detailed information regarding the exact place of occurrence of the alleged illegal activity and the distance and direction of that place from the police station. Besides, this forensic text was an FIR written against an offense that was solely cyber and online in its nature so a specific or particular place where the alleged offense took place was not required. The FIR also mentions the complete and detailed residential addresses of the informant as “**Block No. **, Flat No.**, Sector 1-9/4, Islamabad**” and of the accused as “**Tarlai Kalan PO Khas, Tehsil & District Islamabad**”. Additionally, though it is mentioned that “the relevant electronic equipments were taken into the possession of FIA” during the course of enquiry, it does not talk about the place or location from where the electronic equipments were confiscated. The text, except this instance, clearly mentions the places that were required to be mentioned in order to ensure the factuality and truthfulness of the text.

4.2.2.5 Place Analysis of Forensic Text 5

Focusing upon the places while analyzing this forensic text with respect to Forensic Statement Analysis, there are a number of instances where the places are found to be mentioned. First of all is the “**Police Station**” where the complaint was taken to, the investigation took place, the FIR was filed and the case was formally registered is mentioned as “**FIA Cyber Crime Wing**” and the “**Circle/sub-circle**” is mentioned as “**CCRC Lahore**”. Further, the first complaint regarding this crime was filed at “**Police Station Sadar Kasur**”, which functioned as the hub for arrest of the accused persons and as a source of information of the criminal actions undertaken by the accused and arrested persons. Also, in the column 4, for “**Place of occurrence and distanced and direction from Police Station**”, the given information is mentioned as “**Kasur**”. It is the place where the crime occurred and from where both the information about the gang's activity and the arrests came. However, any specific distances and directions are not mentioned in the provided information.

Other places mentioned in the text are the addresses of the accused persons including “**Kot Sardar Muhammad Khuddiyan Khass Kasur**” which is the address of

the residence of one of the accused, Mr. E1. It is mentioned to give the identity of the person taking part in criminal activity. The addresses of other accused persons, Mr. E2 and Mr. E3, are also mentioned in the report as **“Makah Colony Khuddiyan Khass Kasur”** and **“Khuddiyan Khass Kasur”**, both with the aim to provide the further personal details and whereabouts of the individuals involved in the illegal activities. **“NADRA office”** is also mentioned as a place in the text that is used to indicate the affiliation and address of the source, a person whose name is encrypted as **“Abettor 1”** from whom Mr. E1 obtained thumb impressions.

The text does not include any overt contradictions or inconsistencies that would indicate any discrepancy pertaining to the places mentioned in the text. The places described in the text help to offer pertinent details regarding the suspects and the steps taken by the authorities in response to the reported crime.

4.2.2.6 Place Analysis of Forensic Text 6

The first place mentioned in this FIR is **“Police Station”** that is stated as **“FIA/CC/ Abbottabad”**. It is the place where the crime was reported and investigation was initiated. The next place this forensic text mentions is **“Circle/Sub Circle”** which is **“Abbottabad”**. Additionally, column no 4 of the FIR deals with **“Place of occurrence and distanced and direction from Police Station”** which is informed as **“Haripur”** only, without any detail corresponding to its distance and direction from Police Station. **“Haripur”** is introduced in the text as the location where the alleged criminal activities described in the statement took place. Another place that is mentioned in the text of this FIR is the home address of the accused mentioned as **“House No. ***, Street No. **, Sector G-10/3, Islamabad”**. The residential address of Mr. F is provided in order to establish his location.

At few instances, the text does not provide details pertaining to a comprehensive understanding of the relation existing between the places and the events. For instance, it does not inform about the place from where the foreign currency was purchased and the location from where alleged transactions took place. Also, the text does not explain the connection between the city of residence of the accused and the city of the Police Station where the FIR was registered and the investigation proceeded.

Though the text does not explicitly mention any discrepancies related to place, it lacks specific details about the mentioned events with respect to their place of happening or the role each place had in the events that took place. These lapses in the descriptive part of this FIR might limit the veracity and accuracy of the information provided.

4.2.2.7 Place Analysis of Forensic Text 7

On analyzing this FIR with respect to place under Olsson's framework of forensic statement analysis, a number of instances are evident where places are mentioned and playing significant role in highlighting the veracity or falsity in it. First of all, this FIR mentions the **“Police Station”** and **“Circle/ Sub-Circle”** which are stated as **“FIA/ CC/ Mardan”** and **“Mardan”**. This detail is meant to specify the police station and the circle/sub-circle where the information against the crime was received and rest of the proceedings were done including the investigation and the registration of case. Afterwards, column no 2 deals with place as it asks for the **“Name and Residence of Informant and Complaint”**. In this column, the name of the investigating officer along with her designation, police station and circle/sub-circle is mentioned instead of the address. However, the information mentioned as address in this part acts as the official address of the said person as well. Further, in column no 4, **“Place of occurrence and distanced and direction from Police Station”** is required which is mentioned as **“Swabi”** only and no further detail that might include the exact place where the crime occurred and its distance and direction from the police station is provided. When it comes to the analysis of the descriptive part of this FIR, the address of the accused person is mentioned as **“Mohalla Jana Khel, P.O Khas, Thandkoi, District Swabi”**. It identifies the accused person's residency and provides a context for his claimed involvement in money laundering activities. Reference of District Swabi is essential since it defines the area under which the crime occurred and which fall under the jurisdiction of the above mentioned police station where the information was brought and case was registered. The next place mentioned in the text pertains to the address of the bank where the accused person was maintaining an account with account number mentioned in the FIR. This address is stated as **“UBL Marghuz Branch, Swabi”**. Mentioning this address is significant in the investigation process as it is the branch of the bank from where the huge account turnover happened and suspicious transactions were noted. Beside the detailed

clarities provided by mentioning places in the text, the text does not specifically mention the place where the accused was summoned which brings a little ambiguity at this point.

4.2.2.8 Place Analysis of Forensic Text 8

A number of places mentioned in the text of this FIR impart it a particular level of veracity as well as highlight the gaps in it that might bring few of its aspect into question when observed under the framework of Forensic statement analysis by Olson (2008). When the places mentioned in a text are analyzed using Forensic Statement Analysis, their relevance with the events they are related to, is observed and the instances are highlighted where place related discrepancies occur. The first place mentioned in the text of this FIR is the **“Police Station”** which refers to the police station where the information regarding the alleged crime was received and the investigation process was carried out. The name of Police Station is mentioned as **“FIA/ CC/ Mardan”**. Afterwards, the FIR moves toward mentioning the **“Circle/ Sub-Circle”** where the said police station is located which is mentioned in the text as **“Mardan”**. The column number 4 of this FIR deals with the **“Place of occurrence and distance and direction from Police Station”** which is also only stated as **“Mardan”** and no other detail related to the exact place of occurrence of crime and its distance and direction from the police station where the enquiry was registered and investigation was proceeded. Later, in the descriptive part of the text, the residential address of the accused person is mentioned as **“Kherabad Tehsil & District Mardan”**. The residential address of the accused person is meant to give an idea of his whereabouts while he was involved in the alleged crime and acts as a reference point to locate him during the investigation process. Further, Oman is identified as the source of the accused person's frequent homeward and inward remittances. This location is significant since it reveals the source of the money under investigation and shows that the suspected money laundering operations may have an international component. Additionally, **“UBL Bank Road Branch, Mardan”** is the branch of the bank in which the accused person was holding an account. It is stated in the text of the FIR to inform that the accused holds account at this particular bank branch in Mardan. The location's significance comes from the fact that it was where the money allegedly obtained through money-laundering activities was collected and registered.

This forensic text contains no significant inconsistencies pertaining to place

except omission of an explicit description of the location where the accused was repeatedly summoned for investigation. The places outlined in the text are generally consistent and pertinent to the events reported. The residence of the accused, the origin of the remittances “**Oman**”, and the bank branch “**UBL Bank Road Branch, Mardan**”, all contribute to the overall picture of flow of the suspected money and the purported activities of money laundering.

4.2.2.9 Place Analysis of Forensic Text 9

The places present in this forensic text, first of all, include the “**Police Station**” and “**Circle/ Sub-Circle**” that are “**FIA/SGD**” and “**FIA/ECW/SGD**” where ECW stands for “Economic Crime Wing”. Later, in column 4, “**Place of occurrence and distanced and direction from Police Station**” is mentioned as “**Sargodha**” instead of rest of the details. “**Police Station Kot Momin, District Sargodha**” is mentioned as the place where the FIRs mentioned in the letter were registered. This address is stated twice in the FIR under analysis alongwith the relevant FIRs. Further, the address of the alleged person, Mr. I, is stated as “**Uppi, Tehsil Kot Momin, District Sargodha**”. Additionally, the addresses of the complainants of the mentioned FIRs are mentioned in this forensic text as “**Uppi, Tehsil Kot Momin. District Sargodha**”, “**Chak No. ** SB, Tehsil Kot Momin, District Sargodha**”, “**Mohallah Sohaib Town, Kot Momin, District Sargodha**” and “**Karkhana Barf wala, Shahi Masjid, Kot Momin, District Sargodha**” for complainant 9a, complainant 9b, complainant 9c and complainant 9d respectively. All the places are mentioned explicitly and act to clarify and verify the given details.

4.2.2.10 Place Analysis of Forensic Text 10

Like the previous forensic texts, this one also mentions first of all “**police Station**” and “**Circle/ Sub-circle**” which are stated as “**FIA/ SGD**” and “**FIA/ CBC/ SGD**” where CBC stands for “Commercial Banking Circle”. The next place mentioned in this forensic text, in column 4, is “**Place of occurrence and distanced and direction from Police Station**” and it is provided as “**Sargodha**”. “**Police Station Sajid Shaheed Sargodha, District Sargodha**” is mentioned as the place of registration of the FIRs mentioned in the

letter received from the DPO and later stated in this forensic text. Additionally, the addresses of the alleged persons Mr. J1 and Mr. J2 are stated as **“Street # **,Kot Fareed, Sargodha”** and **“***-A, Satellite Town, Sargodha”**. The forensic text also includes the addresses of all the complainants of the mentioned FIRs as **“Maqam e Hayat, Sherpao Chowk, Sargodha”**, **“Maqam e Hayat, Sherpao Chowk, Sargodha”**, **“Risala No. **, PO Metha Lak, Tehsil & District Sargodha”**, **“H # *** Street # **, Mohallah Jinnah Colony, Sargodha”**, **“Risala No. **, PO Metha Lak, Tehsil & District Sargodha”**, **“H # ****, Mohallah Shoukat Hayat Colony, Maqam e Hayat, Sargodha”**, **“Chak No. *** SB, Sargodha”**, **“***Y, New Satellite Town, Sargodha”** and **“Risala No. **, PO Metha Lak, Tehsil & District Sargodha”** for the complainant 10a, complainant 10b, complainant 10c, complainant 10d, complainant 10e, complainant 10f, complainant 10g, complainant 10h and complainant 10i respectively. All the places in this forensic text are clearly mentioned enhancing its veracity.

4.2.3 Sequence of Events and Tense

Sequence of events and tense analyzes the data with respect to the sequence of the events mentioned in the text, the use of tense and the discrepancies that may occur in a text because of them.

4.2.3.1 Sequence and Tense Analysis of Forensic Text 1

The text describes a series of events related to the investigation and arrest of alleged person, Mr. A, for his involvement in **“unauthorized access/ transmission of information system, Data, software and use of unfair means”** during an online examination conducted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP). The text starts with the registration of Enquiry No. ***/2022 upon a complaint by the Institute of Chartered Accountant Pakistan (ICAP) leading to the alleged person's identification, followed by a request for legal action. The text further mentions that during the enquiry process, “record was obtained” which “revealed” the person's involvement in the alleged crime. The text then describes the actions taken by the investigating authorities, which included receiving information about the alleged person's location mentioned in the text as **“a source informed that the alleged person namely Mr. A is present near Juice**

Corner, Mall Road, Lahore”, conveying this information to **“Incharge FIA, CCRC, Faisalabad”** and conduct of a raid. The text also mentions the “personal search” and recovery of **“one mobile phone model OPPO F19 Pro”** leading to **“on spot analysis”** that brought up the evidence of providing solutions using unfair means during the ICAP examination. Finally, the text describes the legal proceedings that followed, including the registration of a case against the accused person and entrusting the investigation to an assistant director.

Overall, the text provides a clear understanding of sequence of events that happened and actions taken by the relevant authorities to investigate and take legal action against the alleged person. Moreover, at none of the point in the text any loop in the sequencing of events or a lack of connectivity of the events is observed. This clear and aligned sequencing of all the events imparts the text an element of veracity.

In terms of tense consistency, the text primarily uses the past tense to describe events that have already taken place. Following are few instances in the text where past tense is used to narrate the events:

- a) Enquiry No. **/2022 Dated 05-01-2022 **registered** on the complaint of Mr. Informant1 on behalf of Institute of Chartered Accountant Pakistan (ICAP)
- b) The complainant is an Institute, and **was established** in year 1961
- c) the examination process **was transferred** from manual to Online
- d) invigilation **were recorded**
- e) electronic devices/software other than “Remote Proctor Exam and Assessment Master online Software” during examination **were Prohibited**.
- f) the complainant **requested** to take strict legal action against the alleged person namely Mr. A
- g) record **was obtained** from the concerned institute/ organization
- h) record ... **revealed**
- i) Today, a source **informed**
- j) who (Incharge FIA, CCRC, Faisalabad) **constituted** the raiding team

- k) The raiding team **reached** at the above said location
- l) the source **pointed** towards the alleged person namely Mr. A
- m) The accused person **was detained** by the raiding team

In the abovementioned clauses in past tense, the clauses a, b, c, d, e, g and m are in passive voice while clauses f, h, i, j, k and l follow the structure of active voice. Among the passive clauses, the verbs representing past tense include “registered”, “was established”, “was transferred”, “were recorded”, “were prohibited”, “was obtained” and “was detained”. When noticed, all these verbs include the events that happened before the complaint was reported that include the establishment of the institute, transference of mode of examination, recording of the invigilation and prohibition of the use of devices. These incidents are mentioned only in order to build a background of the complaint and bring up a clear picture in front of the authorities. Further, the passive verbs refer to the events that happened during the course of enquiry and include the registration of enquiry, obtainment of the record from the institute and detainment of the accused person. In all the passive clauses, the doers of the actions were either the administrative authorities of the institute or the officials involved in the investigation process and were therefore mentioned implicitly.

The active clauses include the verbs “requested”, “revealed”, “informed”, “constituted”, “reached” and “pointed”. All these events happened after the complaint was registered as the informant’s request in clause f, or during the course of enquiry which include revelation of the record, information by the source, and constitution of the raiding team, reaching of the raiding team at the location where the accused person was available and pointing out the accused by the source. On the whole, all the actions represented and events narrated in past tense demonstrate their completion by the time they were scripted.

Following are some instances where the present tense is used:

- a) the complainant **is responsible** for conducting Chartered Accountancy Examinations
- b) the alleged person namely Mr. A **is found** involved in unauthorized access/transmission of Information system, Data and software
- c) the alleged person namely Mr. A **is present** near Juice Corner

- d) The said information **is conveyed** to Incharge FIA, CCRC, Faisalabad
- e) The alleged person **is introduced** with the raiding team.
- f) The alleged person **is identified** as Mr. A S/o *****.
- g) On his personal search, one mobile phone OPPO F19 Pro IMEI-1: ***** , IMEI-2: ***** **is recovered** from him.
- h) On spot analysis ... **depicts**
- i) the alleged chat ... **is recovered** from the alleged person's mobile phone.
- j) the recovered mobile phone and car SUZUKI SPACIA having registration number LEE-17-***** **are taken** into possession
- k) the alleged person namely Mr. A (*****-*****-*) S/o ***** **has committed** offences U/S 3, 4, 5, 13, 14, 15, 1.6, 18, 19, 23 PECA 201.6 R/W 419, 420, 468, 471 PPC
- l) Istighasa **is sent** through FC IO
- m) I **am busy** in investigation on spot.
- n) a case **is hereby registered**
- o) Investigation **is entrusted** to IO Assistant Director

In these clauses representing present tense in this forensic text, clauses a, c, h, k and m are in active voice and rests of the clauses follow passive structure. Active clauses include the actions or conditions that are still being performed like complainant's responsibility of conducting Chartered Accountancy Examinations as in clauses a and m the state of being busy, in on-spot investigation, of the investigating official who filed the FIR using the pronoun "I". Besides, in clause c, the presence of the alleged person at the location where raid was conducted is also represented by present tense alongwith "depicts" and "has committed" that refer to the findings that were depicted by the record in clause h and the alleged person's commitment of the offences in clause k. The clauses c, h and k follow present structure in order to impart the events a hint of recentness.

Among the passive clauses, the clause b, e and f narrate events related to the alleged person regarding his involvement in the offence, his introduction with the raiding team and his identification as Mr. A. Additionally, clause d, refers to the conveyance of information to the incharge of the police station and does not mention the entity that

conveyed the particular information. Clauses g and I take “recovered” as their verb and refer to the recovery of the mobile phone and the alleged chat from the accused person. The clause j takes “taken” as its verb and refers to taking into possession of the mobile phone recovered from the accused person alongwith his car. The verbs in clause l, n and o are referring to the concluding lines of the forensic text and take the verbs “sent”, “registered” and “entrusted” for the subject istighasa, case and investigation. It is evident from the examples and discussion that all the events narrated in passive voice have been completed. Despite that, they adapt the structure of present tense to give an impression that they had happened recently. These present tense phrases create a sense of immediacy, as if the events are happening in real-time.

Following are the clauses from the text that follow the structure of future tense:

- a) the alleged person **will** be arrested along with evidence
- b) the role of others (if any) **will** be determined during the course of investigation.

The above clauses a and b are in future tense and denote the events that might occur in future during the course of further investigation.

There are also some inconsistencies in tense usage within the text. For example, the text begins by using the past tense to describe the complaint filed by Mr. Informant 1, but then shifts to the present tense to describe the institute and then shifts back to past tense to describe the examination process that was transferred online due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The text retains the past tense to describe the raid on Mr. A, but then switches to the present tense in the sentences referring to the alleged person’s introduction with the raiding team, his personal search, recovery of the mobilephone and the alleged chat regarding providing solutions using unfair means. The tense switching is so frequent that it often occurs within the same sentence. For example, in the following sentence, tense changes from past in the first clause to present in the second one.

“The accused person **was detained** by the raiding team, the recovered mobile phone and car SUZUKI SPACIA having registration number LEE-17-******are taken** into possession as per seizure memo.”

However, these tense inconsistencies do not significantly impact the clarity of the text but may make it slightly more difficult to follow. Overall, the text effectively

conveys the sequence of events related to the investigation and arrest of Mr. A in a comprehensible manner and mainly uses passive voice in order to avoid biasness and enhance factuality.

The events in this text are mentioned in the correct tenses in accordance with their occurrence as has been explained in the discussion. There are no significant inconsistencies with respect to mentioning the events in their respective tenses. Additionally the events are closely connected to each other and in a logical sequence. Therefore, an enhanced level of veracity is evident.

4.2.3.2 Sequence and Tense Analysis of Forensic Text 2

The sequence of events in the report is presented in chronological manner, starting with the registration of Enquiry No. ***/2021 and the alleged suspicious transactions of **“PKR 870 million during the last 3 years”** made by the suspect. The report then details the investigation carried out by the investigating authorities and the officials involved, including the analysis of **“statement of accounts (SOA)”**, the collection of relevant bank records, issuance of notices u/s 160 CrPC to different counterparties and the recording of their statements u/s 161 CrPC. The text is concluded reflecting upon the facts of investigation that the suspect has allegedly committed the crime of money laundering.

The tense in the report is predominantly past tense that is used to describe the events that have already taken place and reflecting upon the complete nature of the investigation. Few of the clauses are mentioned as examples:

- a) Enquiry No. ***/2021 **was registered** upon suspicious transaction
- b) it **was alleged**
- c) Mr. B **was** maintaining 10 accounts
- d) online transactions **were conducted** from various distinct branches
- e) PKR 129 million **were debited** through cash mode
- f) PKR 33.6 million **were withdrawn** through internet funds transfer
- g) bank record **was procured**

- h) Notices u/s 160 CrPC **were issued** to different counterparties
- i) who **appeared** and **recorded** their statements u/s 161 CrPC
- j) notice u/s 160 CrPC **was issued** in the name of suspect Mr. B
- k) During the course of enquiry relevant record **was procured**
- l) he **failed** to justify the transactions made in his bank account

In the abovementioned clauses, past tense is used. Moreover, the clauses a, b, d, e, f, g, h, j, k demonstrate the use of past tense in passive voice and clauses c, i, l, represent past tense in active voice. The clauses that are written in active voice represent the actions that were done or performed by the suspect or the counterparties and the subjects of these actions are explicitly mentioned. The verbs stated in past include “was maintaining”, “appeared and recorded”, “failed” and are the verbs that were completed either before the registration of enquiry or during the process of investigation.

The rest of the clauses do not explicitly mention the doer of the actions either it be of registration of enquiry and alleging the suspect of the crime, or carrying out the transaction etc written using verbs “registered”, “alleged”, “conducted”, “debited”, “withdrawn”, etc. These actions were also completely performed by the time the FIR was scripted either before registration of the enquiry at the time of commission of crime or during the process of investigation. Further, to retain the impartiality of the events, the doer or performer of the action is not mentioned.

For the few clauses including the concluding clause, the report demonstrates the use of present tense to indicate the practices that were still ongoing at the time of writing of the FIR. Following clauses and clause complexes demonstrate few examples:

- a) he **has invested** in Crypto Currency
- b) he **buys** USDT from different people
- c) he **has maintained** several accounts in different banks
- d) he **do** business of General order supply to different stores
- e) The business of crypto currency **is** not a registered business not permissible by State Bank of Pakistan

- f) All the transactions made through Crypto Currency **are** un-documented, un-explained, un-registered, illegal and tantamount to illegal parallel banking causing loss to the national exchequer.
- g) criminal case **is registered** against Mr. B
- h) Efforts **are** under way to arrest the accused.

In the clauses or clause complexes mentioned above, most are written in active voice. Moreover, in clause a and c, present perfect tense is used to state the actions “has invested” and “has maintained”, which demonstrates the recent completion of the action by the alleged person. Though these actions started before the complaint was registered, they were valid till the time FIR was written. Clauses b, d, e and f represent present indefinite tense in which b and d mention the practices of the alleged person, Mr. C, “buys” and “do” that too were valid atleast at the time FIR was written as he was practicing them till that time. Clauses e and f represent the facts that were valid and considered true at the time of registration of the FIR which included that crypto-currency is not permissible in Pakistan and that the transactions through it are un-registered, un-documented and illegal. In clauses g and h, the recent actions in response to registration of the case and the efforts that were ongoing were mentioned.

Additionally, it can be clearly observed that the reporting verbs, the verbs reporting an information or event in the text of this FIR, are in present tense as “shows”, “transpired” and “has been established”. However, the tense of actions that are being reported and the information that is being shared in the text varies.

- a) Withdrawal pattern in the account **shows** that PKR 129 million **were debited** through cash mode, PKR 55 million **were debited** through IBFT mode and PKR 33.6 million **were withdrawn** through internet funds transfer
- b) it **transpired** that the business of the accused **is** not registered with FBR
- c) it **has been established** that accused Mr. B s/o ***** **is** guilty of offence under money laundering

The reporting verbs are in present tense in order to ascribe the reported part an air of validity and veracity. Further, the reported part of the clause complex a reports an event that has already happened in past and is therefore written in past tense and passive voice providing the verbs like “**debited**” and “**withdrawn**”. The clause complex b

contains the reported information in present tense regarding the business of the accused which was valid till that day that it was not registered. Similarly c contains the reported information that was actually the conclusion drawn after all the investigation and was a recent act on the basis of which the case too was registered later.

The last clause in this text states, “Role of others, if any, **would be determined** during investigation” and is in future tense containing a future conditional as well. The future conditional used in this clause reflects the action that might be taken further during the course of investigation.

In Forensic Text 2, the events are narrated in the chronological order of their occurrence. Moreover, the events are cohesively and coherently connected with one event arising from the other. This ascribes to it a high level of veracity as no flaws in connectivity of events are there that might allude to its fabrication. Also, the tenses are appropriately used to mention the events as they appeared in the frame of time which enhances its veracity.

4.2.3.3 Sequence and Tense Analysis of Forensic Text 3

This forensic text follows a clear sequence of events and details the fraudulent activities of a group of individuals who used various means to defraud innocent people of their money. The text provides a chronological account of events that took place starting with Enquiry No. ***/2022, against the alleged criminal **“using fake numbers and impersonating himself as Bank Official, illegally and unauthorizedly, with mala-fide and criminal motives, transmitted/ communicated misleading, false and dubious information to the complainant”** and **“defrauded him for an amount of Rs. 15,00,000/-PKR”**. Then the report describes the steps taken by the authorities to investigate the case and identify the accused, such as obtaining **“bank record of complainant bank account”**, deploying **“sources to trace out the alleged person”**, and getting information about the alleged person as well as other culprits involved with him. The text continues with describing the conduct of raiding team as it **“detained the said person”**, **“made out”** his personal search as a result of which **“one mobile phone (OPPO A96) and fake (27) Ubank ATM cards, BVS Device of Jazz”** were recovered”. The **“recovered devices were analyzed on the spot”** and the recovered proofs of the criminal activity were **“taken into possession as per seizure memo”**.

Further, it mentions of the alleged person's interrogation and the arrest of rest of the gang's members leading towards sending the "**isteghasa**" and "**registration of case**".

Overall, the text provides a clear and detailed account of all the events including investigation process, following a logical and chronological order of events. The language used is formal and objective, with a focus on factual details.

When it comes to the use of tense, the report uses a mixture of tenses according to the requirement. It primarily indicates the use of past tense, to narrate and describe the events. This is appropriate for the narration of the events or the reporting of an investigation that has already taken place.

- a) the alleged person ... **transmitted/ communicated** misleading, false and dubious information to the complainant ... and **defrauded** him
- b) sources were **deployed**
- c) who **informed**
- d) a raiding party was **constituted**
- e) Raiding team **detained** the said person
- f) He **admitted** that he **called** the said complainant
- g) He also **disclosed** his other gang member

Abovementioned clauses are few examples demonstrating the use of past tense. This FIR uses past tense to report the information received from the complainant as in clause a about the alleged person that he "transmitted/communicated misleading, false and dubious information and defrauded him", the actions undertaken by the authorities during the course of investigation as in clause b, c, d and e mentioned using the verbs "deployed", "informed", "constituted" and "detained" and the information received during the process of investigation as in clause f and g of the confession of being involved in crime and disclosure of other gang members.

The report also includes some use of the present tense. Following clauses or clause complexes are few examples showing the use of present tense.

- a) Bank record of complainant bank account **is obtained** which **shows** that above mentioned amount **is** further transferred into fakes BB accounts.

- b) who **is working** with other culprits of his area **is involved** in said crime
- c) now the said alleged person **is** available
- d) Said information **is conveyed** to In-charge CCRC, FIA Faisalabad
- e) Personal search of the alleged person **is made out**
- f) The recovered digital media **is taken** into possession as per seizure memo

Present tense is used while describing the obtainance of record of complainant's bank account and the information it provided about further transference of the amount, conveyance of the information to the higher authority, search of the alleged person and recovery of digital media as in clause complex a, clause d, clause e and clause f. Here, present tense helps to convey a sense of immediacy of the actions mentioned as "obtained" and "shows", "conveyed", "made out" and "taken". In these clauses, passive structures are used and the actors for all the actions are unmentioned though all the actions pertain to the consequence of enquiry and are supposed to have been performed by the investigating authorities.

Present tense is also used to refer to the contemporary activities of the alleged person and his involvement in the crime in the form of active clauses as in clause b referred by the verbs "working" and "involved", and to mention the contemporary locations of the alleged persons at that time where raids were conducted to detain them as in clause c. In these clauses, the use of present tense aimed to represent the activities that were continuous or ongoing at that moment.

Overall, there are not any inconsistencies in tense of this text that may create confusion or disrupt the chronological flow of events in the narrative. It is important for the texts to maintain consistency in tense and to ensure accurate and clear sequence of the events in order to enhance its veracity.

4.2.3.4 Sequence and Tense Analysis of Forensic Text 4

The text presents a logical narrative by listing all the events in chronological order. It begins with the "conclusion of enquiry No. RE-***/2020" received at the "FIA Cyber Crime Reporting Centre, Islamabad". Then it goes on to describe the accused person's intentions and motives as "malafide intentions & ulterior motives", and his

actions of creation of a **“fake Facebook profile”**, the use of the profile for **“blackmailing, threatening, harassment and defamation against the complainant and further transmitted / disseminated nude / personal pictures of the complainant”** which resulted in harming the complainant's reputation, modesty and honor. Afterwards, the event of FIA's action of taking into possession of the pertinent electronic equipment **“during the course of enquiry”**, their inspection and appearance of evidences of the accused person's involvement in the offence **“during probe”** are narrated. In the end it mentions the registration of a case against the accused as **“a case u/s 20, 21 & 24 of PECA-2016 r/w 419, 509 PPC is made out against the accused”** which is followed by **“registration of FIR”** after competent authority's permission and sending of FIR copies to concerned quarters. It also mentions of the plan of searching for the involvement of role of any other people in the crime **“during investigation”**. The sequence of events in the text is organized, logical and coherent and is a clear representation of the order of their occurrences. This ordered occurrence of the events with one following the other and the connectivity drawn between them enhances the veracity of this forensic text.

The tense of this forensic text is predominantly past as it is meant to narrate the events that had happened and completed in past. It starts with the past tense narrating the registration of the enquiry and its result that revealed the commitment of the offence by the accused person. The means and ways through which the offence was committed and the impact it caused upon the complainant is all mentioned in the past tense as demonstrated in the following clause a. Afterwards, the action taken by the agency during the course of enquiry and investigation that included taking into possession the relevant electronic equipments and bringing out evidences against the accused person for his involvement in the said offense are also mentioned in the past tense which is represented in the following clause b and c. Past tense is used to narrate these events as they happened and completed in the past. Additionally, the all active verbs used refer to the criminal acts of the accused person for example; created/developed, used, damaged, spoiled, etc. passive verbs are used either as reporting verb as “transpired” or to denote the events happened during the proceedings of the enquiry and investigation as “taken” in clause b.

- a) it **transpired** that the accused ... **created / developed** a fake Facebook profile in the name of "Ms. Informant 4" ... and **used** the same for blackmailing, threatening, harassment and defamation against the complainant and further **transmitted /**

disseminated nude / personal pictures of the complainant through the alleged fake Facebook profile ... thus **damaged** her repute / honor among her family members outrageously and **spoiled** her modesty.

- b) During the course of enquiry, the relevant electronic equipments **were taken** into the possession of FIA through Seizure Memos.
- c) During probe, sufficient incriminating evidences **came** on record against the accused ... for his involvement in commission of subject offences.

However, when it comes to the mentioning of making out of a case under particular sections against the accused person and competent authority's permission for registration of FIR and case, a transition of tense is evident from past to present. Present tense ascribes these events an element of immediacy and is therefore preferred to mention them. This transition is reflected in the following clauses:

- a) case u/s 20, 21 & 24 of PECA-2016 r/w 419, 509 PPC **is** made out against the accused
- b) Competent authority **has** accorded permission for registration of FIR so the case **is** registered.

In the end of this FIR, the tense switches to future tense when it refers to the involvement of any other person in the crime. Textual evidence is given in the following clause:

- a) Role of other involved person/s, if any, **will be** thrashed out during investigation.

The tenses are used according to their requirement in the text however, past tense is the predominant one used in the text. Moreover, the tense switching is appropriate and doesn't affect the interpretation of the overall text. This appropriateness in the sequencing and logical connectivity of the events, the use of tenses to denote the verbs and the transition in tenses demonstrates a higher level of veracity in this text.

4.2.3.5 Sequence and Tense Analysis of Forensic Text 5

The text provides a chronological account of the events, starting with the information "**received from Police Station Sadar Kasur**" about the arrest of a gang "**involved in illegal activities of SIMs, fake thumb impression, and fake silicon**

printed thumb impression for activation of SIMs". It then proceeds to mention the accused persons' names and their residences, followed by details of the initial interrogation and the disclosure made by Mr. E1 that he obtained thumb impressions from a person named "Abettor 1", who works at the NADRA office. The accused person also admitted the purchase and sale of data related to SIM cards, thumb impressions, CNIC (Computerized National Identity Card), etc., from different individuals via WhatsApp, activation and sale of SIM cards or easy paisa and jazz cash accounts to other people by advertising on WhatsApp groups. The subsequent text described the findings and proofs **"upon the initial analysis of the mobile phone"** and showed evidences of the involvement of the accused in various criminal activities such as fraud and extortion and grey trafficking **"in the form of images found stored in it"**. The text concludes with the registration of the case and the assignment of the investigation to the concerned officer.

The consistent progression of events in this forensic text helps to create a coherent narrative and to maintain a logical and consistent sequence of events. This text presents information in a structured manner providing a detailed account of the criminal activities, the involvement of specific individuals in them and the actions taken by the authorities in response to the situation. Overall, the text demonstrates a clear and organized presentation of events, adhering to a logical sequence.

When it comes to the tense analysis, this text predominantly uses the past tense to describe the events and actions that have already taken place and present tense to refer to the events that happened recently or were on-going or were under practice at the time the FIR was written.

Some instances in the text where past tense is used are mentioned below:

- a) They (police station Sadar Kasur) **arrested** a gang
- b) the accused persons ... with the seized digital media as per seizure memo **handed over** by Assignee TASI from police station Sadar Kasur
- c) accused E1 **disclosed** that
- d) he with his team **found involved** in the unauthorized activation of SIM cards
- e) The accused **was asked**
- f) he **failed** to justify his defense and disclosed that

- g) he **used to purchase** the said data about SIM cards, Thumb Impressions, CNIC, etc. from different persons from WhatsApp and the same were sold through advertising on WhatsApp groups for money
- h) ...money which he **received** through easy paisa Jazz Cash accounts.
- i) the accused also **created** easy paisa and jazz cash accounts
- j) the alleged person namely Mr. E1 in connivance with the accused persons namely Mr. E2 and Mr. E3 ... **extorted** money
- k) the accused **provided** illegal activated SIMs to a person namely “Abettor 2”

In the clauses mentioned above, except g, all the actions have already been completed including arrested, handed over, disclosed, found, asked, failed, receive, created, extorted and provided. In clause g, “**Used to purchase**” represents a past practice performed by the accused person. Overall, all the clauses following the sentence structure of the past tense are meant to narrate the events that were performed by the accused persons either before they were arrested and handed over to FIA or to mention the state and behavior of the accused person during the investigation process and the inferences of the process of investigation. When analyzing further, the verbs in clauses a, c, f, g, h, i, j k are active verbs that include arrested, disclosed, failed, used to purchase, received, created, extorted and provided. All of these actions are allegedly performed by the alleged person or the accused persons except “arrested” that is affiliated with “police station Sadar Kasur”. The clauses b, d and e on the other hand, contain verbs handed over, found involved and asked. All of these verbs are in passive form and were performed by either the arresting authorities or the investigating authorities.

Present tense is also observed to be frequently used in the text of this FIR. Following are few instances that represent the use of present tense:

- a) Today information **has been received** from police station Sadar Kasur
- b) which (gang) **is involved** in illegal activities of SIMs, fake thumb impression, and fake silicon printed thumb impression for activation of SIMs.
- c) It is, therefore, **requested** that the offences do not fall under the ambit of local police
- d) with the thumb impression of other people which he **gets** from other sources

- e) as to why he **has stored** such sensitive information
- f) Upon the initial analysis of the mobile phone conducted by the undersigned it **is found**
- g) Abettor 2, who **runs** the grey trafficking setup in convince with each other.
- h) Mobile activation devises (Tabs) **are also found** available
- i) by using these devices the accused **activates** the SIMs.
- j) Istaghasa **is being sent** to Incharge PS Cyber Crime Reporting Centre, FIA, Lahore.
- k) On receipt of Istaghasa, a case **is hereby registered** ...
- l) Investigation **is entrusted** to ... Inspector, FIA, CCRC, Lahore
- m) Copy of FIR **is being sent** to concerned quarters

The clauses a and e in the above examples refer to the events that have been completed. However, the use of present perfect tense imparts an impression that the actions have been completed recently. Further, the clauses c, f, h, j, k, l and m are in passive voice with the subject not explicitly mentioned and the focus brought on the verb. These clauses are meant to represent the events happened in front of the investigating authorities and FIA. Additionally, the clauses b, d, g and i demonstrate the actions that were still going on and are mentioned in the active voice. These clauses are related to the practices of the criminals that were not stopped till the time the FIR was scripted and clearly mention the subjects of the actions.

There are few discrepancies and irregularities in the tense as well that might seem like the mention of an unclear tense or the abrupt switching of tense within a sentence or among subsequent sentences. Following are some instances extracted from the text that represent the inconsistent or unclear usage of tense:

- a) with the seized digital media as per seizure memo **handed over**
- b) accused E1 disclosed that he with his team **found involved**

The extracts a and b contain the verbs “handed over” and “found involved”. Both of these verbs depict some irregularity in their usage as both are in their third form of verb and are incorporated in the sentence structure of passive voice. However, both are

not followed by a required auxiliary verb and this absence of an auxiliary makes their usage somewhat unclear.

- c) Upon initial interrogation accused Mr. E1 disclosed that he with his team **found** involved in the unauthorized activation of SIM cards with the thumb impression of other people which he **gets** from other sources
- d) The accused **used to issue** SIM cards from franchises and **ensures** that
- e) Furthermore, the accused also **created** easy paisa and jazz cash accounts using provided CNIC and thumb impressions and **sell** them to other people.

Additionally, the clauses c, d and e demarcate an inconsistency in the use of tense owing to the irregular and abrupt transition in the tense. In the clause complex c, the first clause incorporates past tense owing to the verb “found involved in”, whereas, in the following dependent clause it switches to present indefinite tense using the verb “gets”. Further, in the clauses d and e, both have a compound predicate and in both the first predicates are in past tense having the verbs “used to issue” and “created” and for the second predicates, the clauses switch to present tense that is represented through the verbs “ensures” and “sells”.

These examples illustrate the discrepancies and irregularities in tense usage within the text. Though it's important to maintain consistency and regularity in the tense of a text to ensure clarity and coherence in it, the tense discrepancies occurring in this text do not significantly reflect any elements of veracity or falsity.

4.2.3.6 Sequence and Tense Analysis of Forensic Text 6

This text follows a logical sequence of events. It starts with the reception of information about Mr. F’s involvement in “**money laundering and illegal business of foreign currency exchange**”. Then it proceeds with Competent Authority’s orders to register the Enquiry No. **/2021 on the basis of this received information as mentioned in the text “**Relying upon information**”. Afterwards, it mentions that the bank records of the accused were obtained “**during enquiry**” and their analysis provided evidence of purchase of huge volume of foreign currency by the accused and his involvement in suspicious transactions. Later, the summoning of the accused and his absence at the enquiry is stated which led to the registration of a case against him under the relevant

sections of law. In the end of this forensic text, the responsibility of investigation of the case is assigned to the undersigned and the plan to thrash out any other people “**during course of investigation**” is reflected.

The text predominantly uses the past tense to narrate the major events and actions that happened during the course of enquiry. However, it also uses present tense at many instances and future tense as well, wherever required. Following clauses are the instances in the text where past tense is used:

- a) Information **was received** from credible source
- b) Competent Authority **ordered** registration of Enquiry No. **/2021.
- c) During enquiry bank record of the accused was **requisitioned**.
- d) Accused **purchased** huge volume of foreign currency and also involved in 16 suspicious cash transactions.
- e) During enquiry the accused was **summoned**
- f) Accused **did not join** the enquiry proceedings

The abovementioned clauses are in past tense, among which, b, d and f are in passive voice and a, c and e are in active voice. The past tense in active clauses is represented by the verbs “**ordered**”, “**purchased**” and “**did not join**”. The active clauses b, d and f are referring to the actions performed by competent authority and by the accused as a crime as well as during the investigation proceedings. Past tense in the clauses in passive voice, a, c and e is represented through the verbs “**was received**”, “**was requisitioned**” and “**was summoned**”. In all these clauses, the subject is either at a secondary position as in clause a or is completely skipped as in clause c and e. Additionally, the passive structure represents the actions performed by the officials during the course of investigation and therefore do not clearly mention the subject in order to avoid any biasness. Overall, past tense demonstrated the actions and events that have already been completed.

Following clauses demonstrating present tense have been extracted from the text:

- a) Mr. F ... **is involved** in money laundering and illegal business of foreign Currency

Exchange.

- b) From the record it **is established** that
- c) Accused ... **is** deliberately **concealing** and **disguising** the true nature, origin, purpose and source of funds.
- d) a case **is registered** against Mr. F
- e) The copies of FIR **are being sent** to concerned quarters.

In these clauses, a and c follow active voice structure and b, d and e follow passive voice structure. Both of the active sentences refer to the activities that were being practiced by the accused at the time the report was scripted and the case was registered. The verbs demonstrating the present tense include “**involved**”, “**concealing**” and “**disguising**”. On the other hand, the clauses following the passive voice refer to the actions performed by the investigating authorities and include the verbs “**established**”, “**registered**” and “**being sent**”. The sentence written in present tense either represent the actions in which the accused was still involved at that time or the steps that were recently taken or were being taken at that time. The observations and inferences of the investigation process and the steps taken by the investigating authorities are mentioned in present tense.

Future tense is incorporated in the sentences that reflect upon the further steps that might be taken during the course of investigation of the case in the future.

- a) Role of others if any **shall be thrashed out** during course of investigation.
- b) The undersigned **will investigate** the case.

The abovementioned sentences are in future tense and reflect upon what else would be done during the investigation in future as in clause a by the verb “**shall be thrashed out**” and the person to whom the responsibility of investigation of case was entrusted as in clause b with the verb “**will investigate**”.

There is no significant loss of sequence caused by tense alteration in the given text. The majority of the text is written in the past tense and present tense and a coherent chronological order of the events is maintained. However, a discrepancy occurs in the tense of the clause, “**accused purchased huge volume of foreign currency and also**

involved in 16 suspicious cash transactions". In this clause, the first predicate exhibits the simple past tense using the verb "**purchased**", whereas, the second predicate contains the verb "**involved**" and reflects an ambiguity in the use of the tense owing to the absence of the auxiliary verb. However, it does not bring in any inconsistency with respect to the interpretation of the FIR and does not affect its veracity either.

4.2.3.7 Sequence and Tense Analysis of Forensic Text 7

The text of this FIR follows a logical and chronological order to narrate the actions, such as receiving of information, ordering of registration of an enquiry, summoning of the accused and finally registering a case.

The text starts with the information received regarding accused person's involvement in money laundering and "**relying upon information**" received, the competent authority ordered to register the "**Enquiry No. ***/2021**". The FIR also mentions the most important event of obtainance of the bank records that happened "**during enquiry**" which lead to the description of the details of the account turnover. It further mentions the event of summoning the accused and his response of not joining the enquiry proceeding. Afterwards, it narrates the inference that the accused is hiding the details and concludes with the registration of a case against accused "**after the approval of the competent authority**". In the end, the text also mentions the official to whom the responsibility of investigation is assigned. It also includes the intention to thrash out the role of any other people as well "**during course of investigation**".

When it comes to the use of tense, the text predominantly uses past tense to describe the sequence of events. However, at some moments the use of present and future tense is also evident.

Following are few instances from the text that are in past tense:

- a) Information **was received** from a credible source
- b) competent authority **ordered** registration of Enquiry No. ***/2021
- c) bank record of the suspect **was requisitioned**
- d) huge account turnover i.e. Rs. 34.6 million (Debit) and Rs. 34.8 million (Credit) **was**

noted in the account

- e) Accused **was summoned** time and again
- f) who **didn't join** the enquiry proceedings
- g) he **didn't join** the enquiry proceedings

Of these clauses, a, c, d and e are in passive voice and clauses b, f and g are in active voice. The clauses in passive voice have the verbs “**received, requisitioned, noted and summoned**”. The clauses in passive voice demonstrate the actions performed by the officials of the police station or the investigating authorities, including receiving of the information and the other actions carried out during the course of investigation. On the other hand, the active clauses include the verb “**ordered**” in clause b and “**didn't join**” in clause f and g both. The active clauses represent the order by the competent authority to register an enquiry and the accused person's act of not joining the enquiry proceedings.

Following clauses are scripted in the text in present tense:

- a) Mr. G ... **is involved** in Money Laundering
- b) it **is established** that
- c) Accused **is** deliberately **concealing** and **disguising** the true nature, origin and source of funds
- d) accused **is** guilty of money laundering
- e) he **is involved** in layering and hiding the actual beneficial owner of funds.
- f) The true nature, source, origin and purpose of funds, **is** within the exclusive knowledge of accused
- g) case **is registered** against the accused

The clauses a, b, e and g are in passive voice and clauses c, d and f are in active voice. The clauses in passive voice show the findings of the investigation process or to report the speculations drawn from the investigation process except clause g that simply refers to the registration of a case against the accused and takes “**is registered**” as its verb. The clauses a and e contain the verb “**is involved**” and refer to the activities in which the accused was involved including money laundering and layering and hiding the

actual owner of the funds. Clause b contains the verb “**is established**” that aims to report the result of the analysis of the bank record in the following subordinate clause. Clauses in active voice, on the other hand, include verbs “**concealing and disguising**” in c and relate them with the actions of the accused. Unlike clause c, the clauses d and f contain a predicative adjective in the predicate part and qualifies the characteristics of the subjects. All the clauses following the structure of present tense provide the actions an impression of recency and narrate the events as if they have just occurred. Besides, they also represent the events that were still going on at the time the FIR was written specifically as mentioned in clause c.

Following are the clauses that represented future tense in the text under discussion:

- a) Role of others, if any, **would be thrashed** out during course of investigation.
- b) The undersigned **will investigation** the case.

Both of the clauses written in future tense reflect upon the events that might occur in future during the course of further investigation. These actions include highlighting the role of other people who would be found involved in the alleged illegal activity and assigning the responsibility of investigation of the case to the undersigned.

The use of past tense in atleast the initial and main clauses throughout most of the text creates a sequential account of events. It follows a logical order of actions as has been described. However, there are numerous instances at which tense switching is occurring even within the sentences which disrupt the overall tense sequence of the text to some extent. Let’s consider the following sentences as examples:

- a) Information **was received** from a credible source that one Mr. G ... **is involved** in Money Laundering.
- b) From record, it **is established** that huge account turnover i.e. Rs. 34.6 million (Debit) and Rs. 34.8 million (Credit) **was noted** in the account (No. *****) maintained by the accused Mr. G at UBL Marghuz Branch, Swabi.
- c) The true nature, source, origin and purpose of funds, **is** within the exclusive knowledge of accused but he **didn't** join the enquiry proceedings.

In the above given examples, the sentence a and b both are based on two clauses, first being a reporting clauses a reported or projected clause. The sentence a starts with past tense forming the reporting part and the independent clause and then switches to the present tense in the projected or reported part and shares the information that was received regarding the accused person and his involvement in the alleged activity. The sentence b, however, starts with the reporting and independent clause in present tense and later switches to past tense for stating the projected or reported clause that narrates the information of the account turnover noted in the bank record. Unlike sentences a and b, the sentence c does not aims to project any information but changes the tense from present to past as it transits from one clause to the other clause. However, the present tense aims at suggesting the events that were going on at the time the FIR was written and aimed to impart them a sense of recentness like the accused was still involved in money laundering and still had the information about the funds in his mind and the information about the account turnover was recently established. Also, the past tense corresponds with the events that were completed in past including the reception of information, noting of account turnover and accused person's not joining the enquiry proceeding.

Additionally, in the sentence “Accused **is** deliberately concealing and disguising the true nature, origin and source of funds”, there is a shift in tense from past tense in the preceding sentence to present in this one. The use of the present tense “is” in this sentence disrupts the chronological sequence of events. It implies that the accused person's activities of concealing and disguising are continuous till present but they are not, and therefore should have been expressed in the past tense to preserve a coherent sequence.

This shift in tenses though does not disrupt the chronological sequence of events; it disturbs the sequence of tense in the text and renders the text less coherence, a difficulty in comprehension and negatively affects its veracity.

4.2.3.8 Sequence and Tense Analysis of Forensic Text 8

When this forensic text is analyzed with a focus upon the sequence of events, the events are observed to be arranged in a logical manner with one event paving way for the other. It starts with stating about the reception of information stating “**Information was received from a credible source**” regarding Mr. H's alleged involvement in “**Money Laundering**”. Then it mentions that “**Relying upon information**” the competent

authority ordered for registration of “**Enquiry No. ***/2021**”. Afterwards, it proceeds with mentioning the events that came to the front during the process of enquiry and investigation. These events include the requisition of the accused person’s bank record “**during enquiry**”, analyzing it and inferring that the inward/home remittances in a substantial amount have really been received in the suspect’s account from Oman. It is also added that the funds were remitted by 52 different accounts into suspect’s account at the UBL Bank Road Branch in Mardan. After investigation, the text mentions the event of the summoning of the accused by the investigating authorities and his response of not abiding the summons and rather neglecting them. As a result of suspect’s behavior and for concealing and disguising the nature and source of funds despite knowing, he was held guilty of the alleged crime and a case was registered against him u/s 3/4 AML Act 2010. In the end, the events that would be carried out in future are mentioned including the “role of others, if any”, and entrusting the responsibilities of investigation during the further proceedings of the case. The text provides a coherent understanding of the investigation of the suspect's money-laundering activities which is made possible by the clear chronological order of the mentioned events. This coherence of events and the mentioning of events in chronological order impart the text an element of veracity

Under Forensic Statement Analysis, the use of tense in stating the events reflects the consistencies or inconsistencies in the sequence of those events and helps in assessing the veracity of that text. This text uses different tenses to reflect various events.

Following are the sentences written in the past tense in this text:

- a) Information **was received**
- b) Competent authority **ordered** registration of Enquiry
- c) Bank record of the suspect **was requisitioned**
- d) Accused ... **received** frequent inward/home remittances from Oman
- e) multiple remitters (52 remitters) **remitted** funds into single account maintained by the accused
- f) Accused **was summoned** time and again
- g) who **didn't join** the enquiry proceedings

The clauses a, c and f are in passive voice while b, d, e and g are following active structure. The passive clauses a, c and f contain the verbs “**was received**”, “**was requisitioned**” and “**was summoned**”. The clause a is at the start of the descriptive part of the text and denotes that the mentioned information was obtained but the receiver of the information is not specified. Similarly, in clause c, past tense is used to describe an action of requisition of the bank record performed during the process of enquiry. In this clause also, the entity that requisitioned the bank record is not mentioned clearly. Further, in clause f, past tense describes the action of summoning of accused for a number of times during the enquiry proceedings. It can be noticed that all the clauses in passive voice refer to the actions performed by the authorities during the process of investigation. Moreover, in all of them the entity performing the action is not mentioned which imparts the text an air of objectivity and enhances its veracity. The clauses in active voice, on the other hand, include the verbs “**ordered**”, “**received**”, “**remitted**” and “**didn’t join**”. In these clauses, the entities performing the actions are clearly mentioned as “Competent Authority” was the one to order for registration of enquiry, “Accused” was the one who received remittances, “multiple remitters” were the ones who remitted the funds and “who” is the subject for “didn’t join” where “who” as a pronoun refers to its antecedent “accused” in the context of this text. Moreover, the verbs in active clauses except b, refer to the actions carried out by the accused or remitters and came to the front during the enquiry. Clause b narrates the action of the Competent Authority that occurred during the course proceedings. All the actions in past tense show that they were completed by the time they were written in this FIR.

The clauses given in present tense in this text are given below:

- a) Mr. H ... **is involved** in Money Laundering.
- b) From record, it **is established** that accused ... received frequent inward/home remittances
- c) Accused **is** deliberately **concealing** and **disguising** the true nature, origin, and source of funds
- d) Thus, accused **is** guilty of money laundering as he **is involved** in layering and hiding the actual beneficial owner of funds.
- e) case **is registered** against the accused

All these clauses except b and e are written in active voice. The active clauses represent clearly the entity that performs the action. The verbs **“is involved”**, **“concealing and disguising”**, **“is”** and **“is involved”** in clause a, c and d demonstrate the use of present tense. All the three clauses take the accused person as their subject and provide some information regarding him and his activities. However, clause b is in passive voice, takes **“is established”** as its verb and refers to some information that was inferred after the analysis of the bank record but the subject that analyzed the record is not explicitly mentioned. The clause e takes **“is registered”** as its verb and similar to clause b, does not mention the subject of the verb, the person who registered the case. The passive clauses reflect the actions that were taken by the authorities at the police station and therefore, in order to keep objectivity intact and avoid biasness, they are not mentioned.

Present tense in active clauses is describing the accused person's actions that were on going at the time the FIR was written including his involvement in money laundering, deliberate concealing and disguising of the information of funds and his involvement in layering and hiding the actual owner. The passive clauses, b and e, indicate actions that were recently completed. So, in all these clauses, present tense is indicating the recent or ongoing events.

Following clause is mentioned in the text in future tense:

- a) Role of others, if any, would be thrashed out during the course of investigation

The future tense is used to describe the thrashing out of the role of others during the investigation, indicating that it will happen in the future. This is the only clause written in future tense and reflects the action that might be carried out in future during the course of further enquiry. It takes **“would be thrashed out”** as its verb and implies that if any other people would be found involved in the alleged criminal activity of money laundering, the discussion of their role will be carried out.

Despite the sequence of the events in the text being well organized, few discrepancies may also occur in the use of tense as in the following clause-complex:

- a) The true nature, source, origin and purpose of funds, **is** within the exclusive

knowledge of accused but he **didn't** join the enquiry proceedings.

There are two clauses in this sentence and both are independent, joined by the conjunction “but”. The first clause in this sentence is in present tense and depicts the validity of the fact that accused had the knowledge of the true nature, source, origin and purpose of funds at the time the FIR was written. In the second clause the tense switches to the past tense and provides the impression that the accused person’s action of not joining the enquiry proceedings happened somewhere quite in past. However, it just happened during the course of enquiry and remained a practice of the alleged person. Therefore, it ought to have been appeared with “used to” if it stopped happening, otherwise, mentioning it in present indefinite tense could have made its sequence more appropriate and comprehensible.

The overall analysis shows that the past tense shows the actions that were completed by the time this FIR was written. The present tense describes the accused person's actions that were in practice at the time the FIR was written including his involvement in the crime as well as indicates the actions that were recently completed when the FIR was written and were performed by the authorities. So, in all these clauses, present tense is indicating the recent or ongoing events and the future tense reflects upon the actions that might be taken in future. Therefore, it can be concluded that the tenses are used appropriately and reflect a good level of veracity in this forensic document.

4.2.3.9 Sequence and Tense Analysis of Forensic Text 9

Analysis of the sequence of events demonstrates that this Forensic text starts with the initiation of “**Enquiry No. ***/2022 (ECW)**” after receiving a letter containing a list of FIRs registered against the alleged person, Mr. I, from IG Police. The list included FIRs registered against Mr. I for kidnapping for ransom, robbery, and extortion. Later, the investigation revealed that he had acquired assets from several complainants through criminal activities, which were deemed offences under the Anti-Money Laundering Act (AMLA) 2010 (Amended 2020). As a result, after permission of the competent authority, a case was registered against the accused and the further investigation was started.

This forensic text is written in response to a letter containing information of various previously registered FIRs. Therefore contains a brief description of all the firms

previously registered that were mentioned in the letter received. Besides, it also includes a summary of the charges against the alleged persons and the registration of a comprehensive case against them. The text contains a coherent and logical sequence of the events as they were required to be mentioned and it acts to impart it an element of veracity.

Analysis of the forensic text 9 highlights a prominent use of Present tense whereas there is a minimum use of past and future tense. The clauses stated in present tense are:

- a) the facts of the Enquiry No. **/2022 (ECW) of FIA Sargodha **are** that
- b) Inspector General of Police, Punjab, Lahore **has sent** a list to FIA
- c) the accused person **has committed** predicate offences
- d) the accused person **has acquired** properties beyond the known source of his income
- e) the accused person ...**has acquired** the movable and immovable assets
- f) it **is established** that
- g) accused person **has generated** property through kidnapping for ransom and robbery/ extortion of money
- h) the competent authority **has accorded** permission to register the case
- i) Istighasa **is being sent** for registration of case
- j) FIR **has been registered**
- k) A CASE **IS REGISTERED** ACCORDINGLY

Among the abovementioned clauses, a, b, c, d, e, g, h are in active voice and clauses f, i, j, k are in passive voice. The active clauses are being used to narrate the facts of the enquiry, the details of the letter received by the IG Police, the activities of accused person and the act of competent authority of according permission for registration of case. The passive clauses state the results of the investigation and the actions performed by the authorities including forwarding complain for registration of case and then registration of FIR and case.

Following are the clauses that represent past tense (a) and future tense (b):

- a) Perusal of record **revealed** that
- b) IO **WILL INVESTIGATE** THE CASE

Clause a is in past tense and follows the structure of active voice and shows an action that had occurred completely. This forensic text ends with clause b, a future tense clause that is in active voice and indicates the action that is going to be performed in the time to come.

On the whole, the sequence of events in the text and the tense used in the narration of the text are coherent, well-organized and appropriate. Therefore, it can be concluded that the sequence of events in the text and the use of tense in the text add to its veracity.

4.2.3.10 Sequence and Tense Analysis of Forensic Text 10

This forensic text starts with the “**Enquiry No. **/2021 (CBC)**” initiated in response to a letter by DPO Sargodha having a list of FIRs against accused persons, Mr. J1 and Mr. J2, involving offences such as cheating and fraud in the sale and purchase of cars and gaining assets illegally. The initial investigation concluded that both accused individuals got assets in excess of their known income through illegal means. This was followed by the registration of a case against the accused persons after the approval of the competent authority and the further investigation proceeded.

This letter is also written in response of another letter comprising of the details of cases registered against the accused persons previously. This text also summarizes the charges against the accused persons stating that “accused persons have acquired assets/ properties through cheating and fraud in lieu of sale/ purchase of cars”. The coherence between the events in the text and the provision of summary of the events along with the sequencing of the details enhances the veracity of the text.

The tense analysis of this forensic text revealed that the tense predominantly used in the text is present tense and a minimum use of past and future tense has been observed. The present tense is demonstrated through the following clauses:

- a) the facts of the Enquiry No. **/2021 (CBC) of FIA Sargodha **are** that
- b) District Police Officer (DPO) Sargodha **has sent** a list of Cases/ FIRS to FIA

- c) accused persons ...**have committed** predicate offences
- d) accused persons **have acquired** properties beyond known sources of their income
- e) accused persons ...**have acquired** moveable and immovable assets/ properties from complainants
- f) it **is established** that
- g) accused persons **have acquired** assets/ properties through cheating and fraud
- h) the competent authority **has accorded** permission ... to register Case/FIR
- i) Istighasa **is being sent** for registration of Case
- j) A Case FIR **is registered** accordingly.

Among the abovementioned clauses, a, b, c, d, e, g, h follow active structure and f, I and j follow passive structure. The clauses in active structure are mainly related to the accused persons' activities as in c, d, e and g or those of the officials who participated in the initiation of the enquiry and registration of the case against the accused persons as in b and h. However, clause a is used in the text to introduce the facts of enquiry. Moreover, the clauses in passive voice are the ones mentioning the acts performed by the Investigating team during the course of enquiry till the registration of the case.

On the other hand, the following clauses represented the presence of past and future tense:

- a) Perusal of record **revealed** that
- b) Case FIR number **should be informed** after registration.
- c) Sub Inspector IO **will investigate** the Case/ FIR

Clause a is in past tense and active voice. It aims to introduce the inferences of the evidences and records obtained during investigation and therefore narrate an action that has already been completed. Clause b and c are in future tense and refer to the events that would be carried out in future during the course of further inquiry.

Overall, the forensic text follows the coherent sequence of events and uses appropriate tenses to portray all the important events required to enhance its veracity.

Keeping in view all the texts analyzed above, it can be deduced that a logical, cohesive and coherent sequence has been followed in stating the events. The sequence minimizes any loops or flaws in the connectivity of the events and therefore enhances the veracity of the text. Also, a complete factuality is maintained in the active verbs and in clauses having passive verbs, objectivity and impartiality is ensured which also increases the veracity of the text.

4.2.4 Superfluity

Superfluity refers to the inclusion of unnecessary or redundant details that do not contribute significantly to the main purpose or objective of the text and may influence the veracity of a text positively or negatively.

4.2.4.1 Superfluity Analysis of Forensic Text 1

The text is primarily focused on providing a detailed account of the investigation and subsequent arrest of Mr. A for his involvement in unauthorized access and transmission of information during an online examination conducted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP).

In terms of superfluity, the text contains some instances where excessive information is provided, which may not be necessary for understanding the main points of the text. For example, the text provides extensive background information of ICAP, including its establishment in “1961” and its responsibility for “**conducting Chartered Accountancy Examinations**” under the Chartered Accountant Ordinance 1961. However, this might not provide any information regarding the complaint filed by ICAP. Additionally, the text contains some technical information about the examination process, such as the use of “Remote Proctor Exam and Assessment Master Online Software” and the prohibition of all electronic devices and software other than this during the examination. While this information may be relevant to understanding the nature of the offense committed by Mr. A, it might not be necessary for understanding main points of the text.

Besides, the text provides a detailed account of the location where the alleged person was found including the name of the area “**Juice Corner, Mall Road, Lahore**”,

though the complete address of the institute is missing. The name and IMEI1 and IMEI2 of the mobile phone recovered by him “**OPPOF19Pro**” and the make and registration number of his car “**SUZUKI SPACIA, LEE-17-*******” are also mentioned. Also, there is a frequent mention of the alleged person alongwith his extensive details including father name, CNIC Number and home address. Accused’s name with all this detail is mentioned twice in this text, and once he is mentioned with his name, CNIC and number including father name and atleast thrice he is mentioned as Mr. A s/o father name. This alludes to an excessive repetition of his name and relevant details.

Overall, the text contains some instances of superfluity, though they do not significantly detract from the overall clarity and coherence of the text, nor they challenge the truthfulness of the text in any way.

4.2.4.2 Superfluity Analysis of Forensic Text 2

With respect to superfluity, the report does not contain any superfluous information. The text is precise and concise and provides relevant details about the investigation process. The process initiated with the registration of “**Enquiry No. ***/2021**” and alleging the suspect for maintaining 10 accounts and carrying out suspicious transaction activities of “**around PKR 870 million**” in 3 years while mentioning a brief details of the debited and credited amount. Further, the investigation process, as described in the text, includes the analysis of statement of accounts, mode of transactions that was “**online**”, and the branches from where transactions were carried out that included “**Karachi, Lahore, Rahim Yar Khan, Mansehra, Nowshera**”. It also included issuing notices to the suspect as well as the counterparties and recording their statements u/s 160 CrPC and u/s 161 CrPC. The sections are mentioned as they legalize the actions that are being taken. After the investigation and analysis of the facts highlighted and evidences gathered, the conclusion was drawn declaring the suspect “**guilty of offence under money laundering**” and registering a case against him. The language used in the text is not overly verbose or complicated, and there are no extraneous or distracting details. The only instances where the report contains some superfluity are the repeated mentions of the suspect's full name and his father's name. However, this might be attributed to the formal nature of the report and the need for clarity and precision.

4.2.4.3 Superfluity Analysis of Forensic Text 3

Upon examining the given text with respect to superfluity in the language of this FIR, it can be observed that there are instances where excessive information is provided. The examples include the detail of specific accounts and debit cards, specific model and IMEI numbers of the recovered mobile phones, and the names, father names and addresses of individuals who were disclosed as the gang's members by the two alleged persons but were not directly involved in the investigation.

Additionally, the repetition of certain phrases and redundant linguistic expressions is also evident in the text such as repeated use of phrases like "**illegally and unauthorizedly**" and "**with malafide and criminal motives**" to describe the actions of the alleged person and "**misleading, false and dubious information**" to refer to the information shared by the alleged persons with the complainant and other citizens. This repetition adds little significance to the text and can be considered superfluous.

Superfluity in language can potentially obscure main points of a text and make it difficult to extract relevant information efficiently. However, it is typical of the language style of official reports and does not detract from its overall clarity and effectiveness.

4.2.4.4 Superfluity Analysis of Forensic Text 4

Superfluity refers to the use of superfluous language of excessive repetition of few information, content or linguistic structures that might reveal either the veracity or the falsity of the text. In the text of this FIR, there are only few details that are repeatedly mentioned that include, the name alongwith father's name, CNIC and address of the accused person and the Gmail account and mobile phone number with which the fake facebook account with complainant's name and its URL were associated. The name alongwith father's name of the accused person is mentioned thrice in the text of this FIR. Rest of the details including accused person's CNIC and address, and the gmail account and mobile phone number are mentioned twice in the text instead of referring to them using pronouns or mentioning them shortly. However, this superfluity aims to enhance the clarity of the text and seems to be a requirement of the formal texts. Also, it does not affect the understanding of the text nor it brings into doubt its veracity.

4.2.4.5 Superfluity Analysis of Forensic Text 5

In this forensic text, there are few instances where excessive information is provided and superfluity is present. Firstly, all the illegal activities in which the alleged gang was involved in are mentioned quite in detail as in the clause **“which is involved in illegal activities of SIMs, fake thumb impression, and fake silicon printed thumb impression for activation of SIMs”**. This clause elaborately describes the type of illegal activity of SIMs in which the gang was involved. The text further mentions the other illegal activities of creating and selling of fake jazz cash and easy paisa accounts, grey trafficking, fake calls and extortion of money in an excessive detail mentioning the means being used and the other persons involved. Additionally, the criminal activities are repeatedly mentioned in the text as depicted by the clauses **“the accused also created easy paisa and jazz cash accounts”**, **“the person is also involved in criminal activities i.e. calling some person and telling them that they have won a prize of an amount kindly pay some tax/amount for rent or extort”**, **“The accused is also involved in grey trafficking”**, **“the alleged person namely Mr. E1 in connivance with the accused persons namely Mr. E2 and Mr. E3 were found involved in the unauthorized selling of highly confidential data of cellular mobile operators and NADRA for their ulterior motives and extorted money”** and **“he with his team found involved in the unauthorized activation of SIM cards with the thumb impression of other people which he gets from other sources”**. The repetition of these illegal activities in the text adds to the superfluity of the text.

Beside the illegal activities of the accused persons, other details in the text have also been repeatedly mentioned including the sensitive information, its major source and the other sources of purchasing and selling the data and the activated SIM cards. The means for selling and purchasing of the data and SIM Cards and of receiving the money is also repeatedly scripted in the text as demonstrated in the following extract from the text:

“he used to purchase the said data ... from different persons from WhatsApp and the same were sold through advertising on WhatsApp groups for money which he received through easy paisa Jazz Cash accounts.”

The sensitive information that was gathered and kept by the accused person is also mentioned in detail as **“SIM cards, Thumb Impressions, CNIC, etc.”**. At another instance it is mentioned as **“cellular information of different mobile numbers and**

NADRA record in the form of images". In addition to that, the name of the source belonging to NADRA is also mentioned twice.

Afterwards, it can be noticed despite all the three accused persons belong to the same place, "**Khuddiyan Khass Kasur**", their addresses are separately mentioned along with their names as "**namely 1 Mr. E1 S/O ***** Cast Rehmani R/O Kot Sardar Muhammad Khuddiyan Khass Kasur 2. Mr. E2 S/O ***** Cast Rehmani R/O Makah Colony Khuddiyan Khass Kasur 3. Mr. E3 S/O ***** Kot Sardar Muhammad Khuddiyan Khass Kasur R/O Khuddiyan Khass Kasur**". The repeated inclusion of this detailed personal information for each accused person is quite excessive.

All these extracts from the text of this FIR exemplify the manner in which superfluity is evident in the text either by the presence of excessive information or by the repetition of the information. However, this detailed description seems like a requirement of the reports and a characteristic of the formal writings in this scenario.

4.2.4.6 Superfluity Analysis of Forensic Text 6

In the given text, there are few instances that depict the element of superfluity by stating excessive or unnecessary information. First of all, the starting clause of the descriptive part of this FIR states, "**Information was received from credible source**" in which mentioning source of information as "**credible source**" is unnecessary. It only adds to the wordiness of the text and does not add any valuable information to the text. Afterwards, the detailed personal information of the accused is mentioned in the text including his full name, father name, residential address and CNIC and all these details are mentioned twice on the instances where accused was mentioned. On the whole, the instances representing superfluity in the text indicate that some certain textual features and phrases provide excessive details that might not be considerably helpful in the legal proceeding of the crime. However, these elements of superfluity are a feature of the FIRs and are therefore a prerequisite for them. Moreover, it does not influence the clarity or veracity of the text.

4.2.4.7 Superfluity Analysis of Forensic Text 7

When the given text is analyzed from the perspective of Superfluity in Forensic

Statement Analysis, the instances of excessively detailed information are focused and analyzed. First of all, it can be noticed that the accused person's complete name, father's name, CNIC number, and residence address are provided in the text. Though some amount of detail is required for the sake of identification, adding the personal information too much might seem superfluous and increase repetition in the text. Further, when alluding to the accused person's involvement in money laundering and registration of a case against him, the text continually and repeatedly includes his name and complete information. This repetition of the accused person's complete name alongwith father's name, CNIC number and residence address are provided twice in the text and at one place only, his complete name was mentioned without any other details. Excessively repeating the identity of the accused person might appear needless and perhaps potentially repetitive. Additionally, a few of the sentences in the text seem to restate or somehow modify material that has already been said. For example, the accused is often mentioned to be hiding and misrepresenting the original nature, origin and source of the questioned cash. Though this information is relevant to the investigation process, these repetitions may enhance the redundancy of the text. The clauses showing this type of repetition are mentioned below:

- a) Accused was summoned time and again who **didn't join the enquiry proceedings**
- b) The true nature, source, origin and purpose of funds, is within the exclusive knowledge of accused but he **didn't join the enquiry proceedings**.

The clauses a and b repeatedly mention that the accused was summoned but he did not join the enquiry proceedings.

- c) Accused is deliberately **concealing and disguising** the true nature, origin and source of funds.
- d) Thus, accused is guilty of money laundering as he is involved in layering and **hiding** the actual beneficial owner of funds.

The clauses c and d refer to the repeated information of concealing, disguising or hiding the nature, origin, source or beneficial owner of the amount.

It is crucial to acknowledge that specific information and repetition of details may have diverse functions in the context of the legal and investigative processes. However, from perspective of language, such instances are likely to be identified as inevitable examples of superfluity in the text of this FIR.

4.2.4.8 Superfluity Analysis of Forensic Text 8

Under the frame of Forensic Statement Analysis, the linguistic analysis of a text with respect to superfluity foregrounds the instances where any kind of superfluous or excessive information is provided. First and foremost instance includes the presence of the accused person's complete name, father's name, CNIC number, and residential address. Though some amount of detail is required for the sake of identification, adding to much of the personal information and stating it repetitively, for instance, while alluding to his involvement in money laundering and the registration of a case against him, might seem superfluous and increase repetition in the text. This repetition of the accused person's complete name alongwith father's name, CNIC number and residence address are stated twice in the text and only once is the accused referred to using simply his complete name, without any other superfluous details. Excessively repeating the identity of the accused person might appear useless and repetitive.

Further, a few of the sentences in the text seem to restate or somehow modify material that has already been said. For example, the accused is often mentioned to be hiding and misrepresenting the original nature, origin and source of the questioned cash. Though this information is relevant to the investigation process, these repetitions may enhance the redundancy of the text. The clauses showing this type of repetition are mentioned below:

- a) Accused was summoned time and again who **didn't join the enquiry proceedings** despite service of summon.
- b) The true nature, source, origin and purpose of funds, is within the exclusive knowledge of accused but he **didn't join the enquiry proceedings**.

The clauses a and b repeatedly mention that the accused was summoned but he did not join the enquiry proceedings.

- c) Accused is deliberately **concealing and disguising** the true nature, origin and source of funds.
- d) Thus, accused is guilty of money laundering as he is involved in layering and **hiding** the actual beneficial owner of funds.

The clauses c and d refer to the repeated information of concealing, disguising or hiding the nature, origin, source or beneficial owner of the amount.

On contrary, the text might be analyzed with respect to providing insufficient information when it comes to mentioning of the residential address of the accused. The address mentions the tehsil and district only **“Kherabad Tehsil & District Mardan”** which might not be sufficient to accurately locate the person.

In general, the text comprises occasions where extra information is given that might not directly support the main content being communicated. These particulars could be crucial for the inquiry itself, but they are exorbitant when analyzed linguistically with respect Forensic Statement Analysis. Additionally, the text's overall clarity and concision does not suffer as a result of the addition of superfluous material in this scenario.

4.2.4.9 Superfluity Analysis of Forensic Text 9

A number of superfluous elements are present in the forensic text 9. Firstly, all the FIR numbers that were mentioned in the letter by IG Police to had been registered against the accused person, are stated in this FIR alongwith their dates and legal sections under which the offense was falling. Additionally, these FIRs are stated twice in the forensic text under analysis, once for being registered against the accused person and once while stating the complainants of these FIRs. Following extracts is taken from the text to demonstrate the way FIRs alongwith their dates and sections are scripted:

“NOS. 2/2019 dated 22-05-2019 U/s 365-B PPC 2**/2018 dated 10-05-2018 U/s 7 ATA, 386, 109, 148, 149 PPC, 3**/2020 dated 19-04-2020 U/s 7 ATA, 386, 387 PPC, 8**/2020 date 16-10-2020 U/s 7 ATA, 387 PPC & 25-D The Telegraph Act 1885”**

Additionally, the Police Station where the mentioned FIRs were registered, **“Police Station Kot Momin, District Sargodha”**, is also stated twice alongwith the FIRs. Also, a detailed account of the accused person has been found in the text where accused person’s real name is followed by his nick-name, father name, residential address and CNIC as **“the accused person namely Mr. I alias ***** s/o Father’s name r/o Uppi, Tehsil Kot Momin, District Sargodha having CNIC *****_*****_*”**. A consistent repetition of the name of the accused person has also been observed. Apart from the accused person’s name as mentioned earlier, it is mentioned as **“Mr. I alias ***** s/o Father’s name”** thrice and as **“Mr. I alias *****”** once in the text. There were four complainants of the four mentioned FIRs and this forensic text states the names of all

of them including their names, father names and residential addresses. As the offences committed by the accused person fell under the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2010, that was amended in 2020, the text under analysis refers to it as **“AMLA 2010 (Amended in 2020)”** five times in total mentioning that the accused person’s acts are an offence according to it and the FIR and case have been registered under this act.

All this sufficient amount of superfluity makes the sentences of this forensic text extensively longer and hardly comprehensible for a common person. However, it is a feature of this type of forensic texts and acts to enhance its veracity and factuality rather than reducing it.

4.2.4.10 Superfluity Analysis of Forensic Text 10

This forensic text also contains numerous evidences for the presence of superfluity. Similar to the forensic text 9, this also contains a detailed account of all the FIRs registered previously against the accused persons and mentioned in a letter by DPO Sargodha in response to which the inquiry was initiated. The mentioned FIRs were nine in number and all are stated in this FIR alongwith their number, date and the law and section dealing with the offence. These FIRs alongwith their details and the police station they were registered in, **“Police Station Sajid Shaheed Sargodha, District Sargodha”** are stated twice in the text. Alongwith the mentioned FIRs, the names of all of their respective complainants are also mentioned in the text. The names of the complainants are followed by their father names and residential addresses as well.

The accused persons are referred to in this forensic text alongwith their detailed information mentioning their full name, father name, residential address and CNIC as **“accused persons namely Mr. J1 s/o Father Name caste Baloch r/o Street # **, Kot Fareed, Sargodha having CNIC # *****-*****-* and Mr. J2 s/o Father Name caste Butt r/o ***-A, Satelite Town, Sargodha having CNIC # *****-*****-*”**. Though this detailed account is given once only, the names of both accused persons alongwith their father names are mentioned thrice afterwards rather than replacing them with a respective pronoun. Further, the offences committed by the accused persons are specified in Anti Money Laundering Act, 2010 (Amended 2020), a repetition of the phrase **“U/s 3/4 AMLA 2010 (Amended 2020)”** is found in the text. It is because all the actions taken by the authorities are based upon this act including sending request for

registration of case and finally the registration of a case against the accused persons. On the whole, the indepth details and their repetition occurring in the text does not brings down the veracity of this forensic text as it is the requirement for this type of texts.

4.2.5 Character Naming

In Forensic statement analysis, character naming is important as any inconsistencies in character naming may create difficulty in accurate identification of individuals. Also, any inconsistencies in it may question the reliability of a text.

4.2.5.1 Character Naming Analysis of Forensic Text 1

The text is generally consistent in naming people, things, and places. Mr. A, the alleged person is consistently referred to by his full name and CNIC, including his father's name and residential address. The same applies to the complainant, Mr. Informant 1, and the Institute of Chartered Accountant Pakistan (ICAP). However, many a times they are referred to as alleged person and complainant. Further, the person who informed about the presence of the alleged person on the location from where he was later arrested is referred to as “**a source**”. The staff involved in the raid and investigation process are stated by their full names alongwith their designations.

The text is largely consistent in its naming conventions, providing specific details about people, things, and places to aid in the incident’s understanding and investigation.

4.2.5.2 Character Naming Analysis of Forensic Text 2

The report uses clear and consistent naming conventions for the individuals involved in investigation. The report refers to the alleged person as “**suspect**”, “**accused**” or by his full name alongwith his father's name, indicating a detailed identification of the suspect.

Following phrases from the text illustrate character naming of the alleged person:

- a) People used to send PKR to **suspect** through these accounts
- b) the business of the **accused**

Occasionally, the alleged person's name is also followed by the word **“suspect”** as it's adjective. It is inferred that the alleged person when not being referred to his name is referred using this word as referential noun and sometimes it is used as adjectives as well. However, the character naming for the alleged person is quite clear in this text.

4.2.5.3 Character Naming Analysis of Forensic Text 3

Several characters are mentioned in this forensic text and are referred with various different names as well other than their actual names. This variety in character naming brings in inconsistencies in a text if it is done in an irregular or complex manner. First of all, the complainant's name is mentioned either as his full name alongwith his father's name as complete residential address as **“Mr. Informant3 S/O Father name R/o Chak No. *** JB Ladhar, Tehsil Gojra District Toba Tak Singh”** or he is mentioned as **“the complainant”** or **“the said complainant”** as illustrated in the following examples from the text:

- a) Bank record of **complainant** bank account
- b) he called **the said complainant** through masking call software

Additionally, there are two alleged persons who are discussed in this forensic text in detail. Mr. C1 was discussed first and besides being mentioned using his first name alongwith father name and residential address as **“Mr.C1 S/o Father name R/o Chak No. *** SB, Tehsil Sillanwali District Sargodha”**. Later, he is referred to by different names as well which include **“said alleged person”**, **“Said accused Mr. C1”** and **“the alleged person”**. These names for the alleged person Mr. C1 are represented in the following extracts from the text:

- a) the **said alleged person** is available at main Adda Shaheenabad, Tehsil Sillanwali District Sargodha
- b) **Said accused Mr. C1** was pointed out
- c) Personal search of **the alleged person** is made out

The second alleged person Mr. C2 was mentioned later in the text. This person is

also referred to using either his full name followed by father name and residential address or by using the adjectives similar to that of Mr. C1's including **“the said person”**, **“the alleged person”** as demonstrated in the following examples:

- a) **Mr. C2 S/o Father name R/o Chak No. ** Sb Tehsil & District Sargodha** is also involved in said crime
- b) Raiding team detained **the said person**.
- c) Personal search of **the alleged person** was made out

However, when both the alleged persons are discussed together, their full names are mentioned in the text alongwith the adjective as in **“Said accused person Mr. C2 was pointed by the accused namely Mr. C1”**. Here, Mr. C1 is the accused person who was discussed first in the text and Mr. C2 is the accused person discussed later.

These inconsistencies in character naming may create difficulty in the accurate identification of individuals. Though this text refers to the characters using various adjectives that are common among two characters as well, it successfully avoids any inconsistencies that might put into doubt the reliability of this text.

4.2.5.4 Character Naming Analysis of Forensic Text 4

The two characters mentioned in this forensic text include the complainant and the accused. The accused is either referred with his complete name alongwith father name, CNIC number and residential address or with his complete name and father name. Both of these naming forms take **“the accused”** as their adjective.

Consider the following examples as illustration:

- a) the accused **Mr. D s/o father's name holding CNIC No.*****-*****-* r/o Tarlai Kalan PO Khas, Tehsil & District Islamabad**
- b) the accused **Mr. D s/o father's name**

The other character mentioned in this forensic text id of the accused **“Mr. Informant 4”**. She is not directly named in the descriptive part of the text, however, she is referred to as **“the complainant”**. Following phrases demonstrate the naming through which she is referred to in the text being analyzed:

- a) used the same for blackmailing, threatening, harassment and defamation against **the complainant**
- b) transmitted / disseminated nude / personal pictures of **the complainant**

As the naming patterns of the characters are overall consistent, the text's veracity and truthfulness is increased.

4.2.5.5 Character Naming Analysis of Forensic Text 5

In this text the character naming is evident at a number of instances. The names of all the accused persons are mentioned in detail following the sequence of the person's name that is followed by father name, cast and residential area. Further, the name of the official from police station Sadar Kasur is mentioned alongwith his designation as **“Assignee TASI”** (Trainee Assistant Sub Inspector) in the text. Similarly, the name of the official to whom the investigation is entrusted is also followed by his designation **“Inspector, FIA”**, and his circle/sub-circle **“CCRC, Lahore”** as **“IO, Inspector, FIA, CCRC, Lahore”**.

However, the inconsistency occurs when cast of one of the accused persons is skipped from mentioning. Additionally the person who belonged to NADRA and remained a source of receiving sensitive information about people is mentioned at two places and differently at both places. On one instance he is referred to as **“Abettor 1”** and on the other as **“Shah g”**. This difference in his naming also brings in an inconsistency in the naming of this person called as **“source”** in the text.

These inconsistencies in character naming create confusion and reduce the clarity of a forensic text. To improve the overall coherence, it is important to use consistent naming conventions for people, things, and places throughout the text.

4.2.5.6 Character Naming Analysis of Forensic Text 6

In this FIR, numerous characters are mentioned with a variety of names ascribed to them of whom few are mentioned with detail and clarity and few are ambiguously mentioned. For instance, the text refers to the alleged person by either using the word **“the accused”** or by his full name followed by father's name, detailed residential address

and CNIC. Similarly, the officer who was assigned the responsibility to investigate the case and who signed the report is either mentioned as “**undersigned**” or with his full name along with his designation, circle/sub-circle and the police station. On the other hand, the text mentions, the source that provided information regarding the crime and the commanding official who ordered for the registration of the Enquiry No. **/2021 and approved the registration of the case against the alleged person, anonymously in the description of the text as “**credible source**” and “**competent authority**”.

Detailed information of the characters being discussed in a forensic text adds much to its clarity. However, any inconsistencies or ambiguities in naming may lead to semantic confusions or lack of clarity in the forensic texts. In order to ensure a valid analysis and interpretation, the names of people, objects, and places must be provided accurately and consistently throughout the statement. For instance, in this text, the character naming of the accused and the undersigned officer that is mentioned quite objectively and in detail increases the credibility of the text. However, mentioning few nouns could be a prerequisite for these forensic texts owing to the privacy maybe.

4.2.5.7 Character Naming Analysis of Forensic Text 7

Forensic Statement Analysis evaluates the character naming in a text with the aim to linguistically analyze the discrepancies in the names assigned to persons, objects and locations. In this text, the alleged person is named using various different forms. Initially, he is introduced with his full name that is followed by his father name, CNIC number and residential address but later he is mentioned with his full name only, without the other details that were mentioned previously. At other instances, he is also referred to as “**the suspect**” and “**the accused**” as represented in the following extracts from the text:

- a) bank record of the **suspect** was requisitioned
- b) **Accused** was summoned

Moreover, there are few characters in the text that are kept anonymous and their names are completely unmentioned in the text. Firstly, the person who provided the information regarding the illegal activities carried out by the alleged person is mentioned unnamed as “**credible source**” as represented in the following clause:

c) Information was received from a **credible source**

Similarly, the name of the higher authority that ordered for the registration of the enquiry against the complaint and who after investigation, approved the registration of a case is also not mentioned. The text assigns this person the title of “**Competent Authority**” which can be represented by the following clauses extracted from the text:

d) **Competent authority** ordered registration of Enquiry No. ***/2021

e) after approval of the **competent authority** case is registered

Afterwards, the official to whom the responsibility of further investigation of the case is assigned is mentioned in the text as “**undersigned**” as represented in the clause from the text “**The undersigned will investigation the case**”. However, this character mentioned in the text of this FIR is not unnamed. The name of this official is rather clearly mentioned in the FIR alongwith the designation and police station where this official is serving.

Though keeping few characters anonymous could be important from privacy perspectives and naming few characters using different adjectives as has been done in this text could be a feature of these formal forensic texts, these aspects are important to be analyzed under the framework of forensic statement analysis. It is important to maintain consistency and clarity in character naming, especially when referring to individuals in a forensic text in order to avoid any confusions or misunderstandings between them.

4.2.5.8 Character Naming Analysis of Forensic Text 8

In order to linguistically analyze any discrepancies in the names given to people, objects, and locations, forensic statement analysis assesses the character naming in a text. The accused individual is referred to in this text in a number of distinct ways. He is presented at first with his complete name, followed by the name of his father, his CNIC number and his residential address but afterwards, he is addressed only by his full name, omitting the remaining previously mentioned information. He is also referred to as “**the suspect**” and “**the accused**” in other places, as indicated by the excerpts below:

a) bank record of the **suspect** was requisitioned

b) **Accused** was summoned

In addition, a few characters in the narrative are kept unidentified, and the text never even mentions their names. First is the “**credible source**” mentioned in clause c, that provided the information of the alleged person's criminal activities. Then is the higher authority who ordered the registration of the inquiry against the complaint and who approved the registration of a case after completion of the investigation process. The text entitles this individual as “**Competent Authority**” as mentioned in clause d and e. These stances are supported by the following excerpts taken from the text:

- c) Information was received from a **credible source**
- d) **Competent authority** ordered registration of Enquiry No. ***/2021
- e) after approval of the **competent authority** case is registered

The official who will be in charge of conducting a further inquiry into the situation is referred to as “**undersigned**” in the text as represented in the clause from the text “**The undersigned will investigate the case**”. But, this character is not an unidentified one. The name of this official is clearly stated in the FIR alongwith the designation and police station where he/she was serving.

The accused and corresponding characters are constantly named throughout the text which shows a consistent approach to character naming in the text as a whole. Mentioning few characters anonymously could be important from privacy perspectives and could be a feature of these formal forensic texts but the use of specific names and identifiers improves clarity and upholds consistency in referring to people. However, these aspects are worth analyzing under the framework of forensic statement analysis.

4.2.5.9 Character Naming Analysis of Forensic Text 9

First of all in this forensic text, the name of the alleged person takes “**accused person**” as its adjective wherever it is mentioned. Additionally, at first the alleged person is scripted with his complete name, followed by his nickname, the name of his father, his CNIC number and his residential address as “**Mr. I alias nickname s/o father’s name r/o Uppi, Tehsil Kot Momin, District Sargodha having CNIC *****_*****_***” but afterwards, he is addressed only by his full name, nickname and father’s name omitting the remaining information. Also, the complainants are named in the text using their full

names that are followed by their father's names and residential addresses. The term **“Competent Authority”** is used to refer to the official on whose approval the case was registered against the alleged person. Overall, the naming in this forensic text is quite clear and enhances the veracity and truthfulness of the text.

4.2.5.10 Character Naming Analysis of Forensic Text 10

In this text, the alleged persons are initially named using their full name that is followed by their father's names, address and CNIC as **“Mr. J1 s/o Father's name caste Baloch r/o Street # **, Kot Fareed, Sargodha having CNIC # *****_*****_* and Mr. J2 s/o Father's name caste Butt r/o ***-A, Satelite Town, Sargodha having CNIC # *****_*****_*”**. However, they are named using their full name alongwith Father's name later in the remaining text. At instances, they are referred to using the term **“accused persons”** as well. All the complainants mentioned in the text are named using their full names that are followed by their father's name and residential addresses. Further, the official on whose letter the FIR under analysis was registered is referred to as **“District Police Officer (DPO) Sargodha”**. Additionally, **“Competent Authority”** is used to refer to the official on whose approval the case was registered against the alleged persons Mr. J1 and Mr. J2. In the end, the official to whom the responsibility of further investigation was entrusted is referred to using his designation that is followed by his name as **“Sub Inspector IO”**.

On the whole, character naming in this forensic text is quite clear ads to the factuality of the text.

4.2.6 Distancing

Distancing of the author from the text is analyzed in forensic statement analysis to highlight the elements of objectivity or subjectivity that further refer to truthfulness or falsity of the forensic text.

4.2.6.1 Distancing Analysis of Forensic Text 1

Certain linguistic features in this text show the author's distance and detachment

from the characters and events mentioned in the text. Firstly, the author regularly employs passive voice phrases like **“Consequent upon Enquiry No. **/2022 registered on the complaint of Informant 1”**, **“During the course of the enquiry, record was obtained”**, **“record revealed that the alleged person namely Mr. A is found involved”** and **“On spot analysis is made by the undersigned”**. As the author concentrates on acts and occurrences rather than overtly identifying themselves as a participant of those events, the text gives a sense of its detachment from the author and reflects objectivity as well. Also, the text uses formal terminology and technical expressions relevant to the legal and investigative scenario, such as **“registered on the complaint”** and **“unauthorized access/ transmission of Information system, Data, software”** etc. This formal tone can help the narrative maintain an air of impartiality by creating a sense of detachment. Further, consistently addressing himself as **“the undersigned”**, the author conveys a third-person viewpoint and distances from the events he describes in the text. This linguistic choice instills in the text a touch of impartiality and formality. Moreover, the text focuses mainly upon giving factual information, investigation processes and actions taken by the authorities. Also, it emphasizes the author's objectivity and detachment by excluding any expression of personal beliefs, feelings or prejudices. In addition, specific legal provisions are referred to in the text as **“U/S 3, 4, 5, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 23 PECA 2016 R/W 419, 420, 468, 471 PPC”**. These references add to the text's formal and official tone, supporting the author's stance as an objective investigator and justifying the actions taken by the officials.

Overall, the analysis of this forensic text indicates that the author fairly maintains a degree of objectivity and professionalism throughout the narration of the events, concentrating on factual material and upholding an objective tone.

4.2.6.2 Distancing Analysis of Forensic Text 2

There are numerous linguistic aspects in this forensic text that demonstrate the author's distancing and detachment in a variety of ways. It is primarily noticeable that the author employs passive voice phrases frequently, such as **“Enquiry No. ***/2021 was registered”**, **“Notices u/s 160 CrPC were issued”**, and **“relevant record was procured”**. Because the author's focus is on acts and occurrences rather than the author or any specific individuals involved, the use of the passive voice helps to a sense of

impartiality and detachment. The text employs formal language as well as technical terminologies associated with financial transactions and legal procedures, such as **“suspicious transaction”**, **“credit turnover”**, **“CrPC”**, **“Crypto Currency”**, and **“money laundering”**. This formal tone contributes to the narrative's credible and detached tone. The author frequently refers to the individuals involved in the reported events by their full names alongwith their father names and provides information regarding their residential addresses and CNIC numbers. Choosing to refer to the characters, involved in events in the text, in the third person projects a feeling of objectivity and detachment. The text is also focused upon providing factual information, financial analysis and reflects upon the steps involved in investigation processes. Further, subjectivity in the form of affective filter, beliefs, emotions or in any other way is minimized in the text resulting in a neutral and detached tone.

The text also contains references to specific law provisions such as **“section 60 CrPC and section 61 CrPC”** as quoted above, which indicates the legal foundation for the issuance of notices and charges. The author provides the investigation's findings as well as the response of the investigating officials after the enquiry. The author's objectivity and detachment are reinforced by the emphasis on legal procedures and conclusions.

The language analysis indicates that the author maintains a level of detachment and accuracy throughout the entire text. The use of the passive voice, formal language, technical words, a third-person perspective and the absence of personal thoughts or emotions all contribute to the impression of objectivity and neutrality.

4.2.6.3 Distancing Analysis of Forensic Text 3

In the given text, the language exhibits elements of distancing, where the narrator linguistically detaches themselves from the narrative. This is evident through the use of passive voice, impersonal language, and the absence of personal pronouns. One instance of distancing can be seen in the use of passive voice in phrases like **“it is transpired”**, **“it is conveyed”**, and **“it is taken into possession”**. The passive voice shifts the focus away from the subject performing the action and creates a sense of detachment, making the statement more objective and impersonal.

Impersonal language is also employed throughout the text. For example, phrases like **“Consequent upon Enquiry No. ***/2022 of FIA Cyber Crime Circle Faisalabad”** and **“As per the information of the accused”** create a formal tone and distance the narrator from the events being described. The use of generic terms like **“the alleged person”**, **“the raiding team”** and **“the accused person”** further contributes to this sense of detachment by avoiding specific identification or personal association. Additionally, the absence of personal pronouns like "I" or "we" in the narration contributes to the distancing effect. The narrator does not explicitly refer to themselves or their role in the investigation, maintaining a level of objectivity and detachment.

These linguistic choices in the text help to create a professional and impartial tone, emphasizing the factual nature of the statement and the role of the narrator as an official representative of the FIA Cyber Crime Circle. By employing distancing techniques, the narrator aims to present the information in an objective manner, focusing on the details of the case rather than personal involvement or subjective perspectives.

Overall, the linguistic analysis of this text shows that this FIR provides clear location markers, following a coherent sequence of events, and using appropriate tenses. The use of superfluous language may be seen as a stylistic choice rather than a hindrance to communication. All these factors ascribe its text the element of veracity; however, there are certain discrepancies in time that are noteworthy.

4.2.6.4 Distancing Analysis of Forensic Text 4

Distancing techniques are used in this FIR's text, which may be examined in light of forensic statement analysis. The passive voice is commonly used in the text to explain activities and happenings. For instance, words like **“it transpired”**, **“the relevant electronic equipment were taken into possession”**, and **“permission for registration of FIR is accorded”** separate attention from particular people and their agency. Further, the wording in this FIR is frequently impersonal, with words like **“it transpired”**, **“sufficient incriminating evidence came on record”**, and **“copies of FIR are being sent to the concerned quarters”**. The lack of a personal connection or sense of liability caused by this impersonal language distances the writer from the events being narrated as well as the people being involved in those events. The distancing, by using third person like the terms **“the accused Mr. D”**, **“the complainant”**, and **“the relevant electronic**

equipment” is increased. The writer's immediate connection to the events they narrate is reduced by using detached language to refer to people and things. Additionally, a professional tone is added to the report by using formal and technical language, which also helps the author to remove himself/ herself from the event’s emotional effect.

4.2.6.5 Distancing Analysis of Forensic Text 5

This text shows a stark distancing and detachment of the author's distancing and detachment from it. Firstly, throughout the text, the author employs formal language and completely avoids the use of first person. This use of language and viewpoint shows his endeavor to deliver information objectively and professionally, while avoiding any biasness or emotional attachment. Besides, the passive voice and impersonal and neutral expressions are regularly used by the author. The linguistic expressions used in the text for instance, **“It is requested”**, **“Upon initial interrogation”**, and **“It is found”** add to the perception of objectivity and author’s detachment by emphasizing on acts and occurrences rather than individuals’ personal involvement. All the information is factually and objectively stated in the text, without any linguistic expressions representing emotions or personal opinion. This highlights the author's impartiality and a distant approach towards the text. The author of this text effectively incorporates the terminologies pertaining to legal terms and criminal offences, such as **“Istaghasa”**, **“FIR”** and references to applicable sections of the law. This demonstrates a professional and structured attitude, with distancing maintained by the use of standardized vocabulary and structures.

4.2.6.6 Distancing Analysis of Forensic Text 6

The language of this FIR reflects in a number of way the author’s distancing and separation from the text. Throughout the descriptive text in this FIR, the author regularly uses passive voice formulations. Passive voice in this text is represented through the phrases like **“Information was received”**, **“Bank record of the accused was requisitioned”**, **“a case is registered”** and so forth. By refraining from stating who received the information, who requisitioned the bank record and who registered the case, the passive voice conveys a sense of author’s detachment and distancing from the text and

the events being narrated in it. The author also distances himself from the events being described by using impersonal language and without using any personal pronouns. The text contains phrases like **“Information was received”** and **“a case is registered”** as opposed to **“I received information”** or **“We registered a case”**. This impersonal language gives the impression that the author is delivering facts rather than conveying personal involvement or prejudice. The information in the text of this FIR is presented in a simple and factual manner, without any subjective ideas, feelings or personal thoughts. The author has concentrated on stating the factual details of the case such as the accused person's involvement, the steps taken by the investigating authorities during the investigation and then registration of the case under relevant sections of law. This lack of subjective or empathetic language has incorporated the author's distance from the text.

In short, the text demonstrates a feeling of author's impartiality and detachment from this forensic text by reflecting the use of passive voice, impersonal language and a lack of subjective or emotional expression. These textual features ascribe this FIR a higher level of veracity and truthfulness.

4.2.6.7 Distancing Analysis of Forensic Text 7

Forensic Statement Analysis focuses on assessing the language and expressions used in a text in order to identify the extent of personal engagement or emotional detachment of the author from the text. In the text of this FIR, it can be noted that the passive voice is extensively used by the author, as in the phrases **“Information was received”**, **“it is established”**, **“Accused was summoned”**, and **“case is registered”**. Because the emphasis is on the activity rather than the subject responsible for performing the action, using the passive voice can convey a feeling of objectivity and detachment of author from this text. Also, the author regularly avoids first-person pronouns like **“I”** and **“we”**. This omission adds to the author's distance and separation from the events in a text, implying a more objective and unbiased perspective. Throughout the work, the language is professional and impersonal, with an emphasis on facts rather than personal beliefs or feelings. Additionally, the author employs official terminologies and legal jargons, including **“AML Act 2010”** etc, which contributes to the author's detached tone.

The author's detachment is also evident from the fact that the text does not offer any personal comments on the events or people involved. Instead, the text mostly consists

of factual claims and evidence-based conclusions. The author's separation from the text is reinforced by this impartial attitude. Afterwards, the text does not demonstrate any expressive or emotional language. All the information is provide in a way that is simple, without extravagance or without any adjectives pertaining to the subject. This also adds to the author's detached tone while maintaining impartiality.

According to the linguistic analysis of this FIR, the author maintains a level of distancing and detachment from the events and characters in the text by employing passive voice, avoiding first person pronouns, using formal and impersonal language, avoiding personal opinions and evaluations, and minimizing the use of expressive language. This writing style improves the objectivity and impartiality in a forensic text.

4.2.6.8 Distancing Analysis of Forensic Text 8

In the text of this FIR, distancing is demonstrated through a number of ways. Throughout the text, the author frequently makes use of impersonal language like **“it is established”**, **“information was received”**, and **“the undersigned”**. This verbal choice conveys a sense of objectivity and detachment, indicating that the author wants to provide the material objectively and without bias, putting facts before feelings. Afterwards, there are many incidents where the passive voice is used, including **“the suspect was requisitioned”**, **“funds were remitted”** and **“the case is registered”**. As the emphasis is on describing the actions and happenings rather than directly identifying the doer, this usage furthers the author's distance from the text. The text is written in a neutral tone throughout, with no personal emotions or viewpoints expressed and the facts presented in an objective and straight forward manner. This contributes to developing a distant and unbiased viewpoint. The author refrains from use of pronouns that would suggest personal involvement or a subjective viewpoint. In order to retain objectivity, the text uses noun phrases and third-person references like **“he”** in **“he is involved”**, **“he didn't join the enquiry proceedings”** or **“the suspect”**, **“the accused”** etc. In addition to that, the technical phrases and legal jargon are employed in a serious, professional tone throughout the text like **“registration of Enquiry No. ***/2021 dated 19-07-2021”**, **“u/s 3/4 AML Act 2010”** etc. This serves to underline the author's objectivity and professionalism in stating the information.

The author's attempt to maintain distance and detachment from the narrative is

indicated by the linguistic features of the text, such as the use of impersonal language, passive voice, neutral tone, absence of personal pronouns, and formal terminology. These linguistic features support the text in enhancing its veracity and truthfulness.

4.2.6.9 Distancing Analysis of Forensic Text 9

In this forensic text, the author has demonstrated distancing and disengagement by using language and vocabulary professionally and objectively, incorporating an official tone. The author uses passive language, which conveys a sense of detachment from the actors involved in the text. Passive structures are used while narrating the steps taken by the authorities against the alleged persons including registration of the FIR and case. The author uses specialized language and the text incorporates several abbreviations such as “CNIC”, mentions legal detail of the alleged person, his father name, residential address and CNIC, as well as the complainants, their father names and residential addresses, and refers to various legal provisions including “U/s 365-B PPC, U/s 7 ATA, 386, 109, 148, 149 PPC, U/s 7 ATA, 386, 387 PPC, 811/2020 date 16-10-2020 US 7 ATA, 387 PPC & 25-D The Telegraph Act 1885”, which may bring in a sense of detachment. The use of technical phrases and legal terms, like “predicate offences”, “proceeds of crime”, and “AMLA 2010 (Amended 2020)” also adds to the author’s detachment, implying a level of competence and formality in the communication. The inclusion of particular dates, case numbers, and allusions to official documents, like “Letter No. *****/RMU dated 07-10-2020” which initiated the investigation against the criminal, ascribes the text a formal and distant tone. Overall, the language of the text suggests that the author is stating the text by being in an official role, following the professional norms and being objective about the content. Passive voice, acronyms, technical terminology, and explicit allusions to official documents all contribute to incorporate distancing in this text.

4.2.6.10 Distancing Analysis of Forensic Text 10

The author exhibits distancing and detachment from this forensic text on the basis of its language. The language used is formal, objective, and factual, reflecting an official tone. Several linguistic characteristics contribute to inculcate a sense of distance and detachment. First is the use of passive structures in the text that move the emphasis away

from specific actors and activities, giving the impression of objectivity and detachment.

Following few examples provide evidence for the use of passive voice in the text:

- a) It is established that
- b) Istighasa is being sent
- c) Case/ FIR number should be informed after registration

Apart from the use of passive structures, the text contains legal and technical phrases like **“predicate offences”, “proceeds of crimes”, and “Anti Money Laundering Act (AMLA) 2010 (Amended 2020)”**. The use of such specialized language demonstrates a level of competence and professionalism and depicts the author to be emotionally detached from the text and the subjects and actions mentioned in it. The text is full of acronyms and legal provisions like **“CNIC”, “FIR NOs.” and “U/s 489-F PPC, U/s 489-F PPC, U/s 406/506 PPC, U/s 406 PPC, U/s 489-F PPC, U/s 400 PPC, U/s 406 PPC, U/s 400 PPC and U/s 382 PPC”** which ensures that the text is based on legal grounds. Additionally, the given information is organized formally and includes particular dates, FIR numbers and complainants’ details as well. The references to official documents as to **“Letter No. **** dated 02-03-2021”** which initiated the enquiry and **“Letter No. DFZ-W/E/90/21/CNC/SGD/**** dated 27-06-2022”** which provided permission for registration of case, enhances the objectivity level of the text.

Besides, the author presents the material in a logical and clear manner, avoiding subjectivity or biasness while providing factual information. There are no expressions of opinion or personal feelings which also add to the element of distancing.

Overall, the text's language shows a professional tone with an emphasis on objective reporting and presentation of formal facts. Passive voice, technical vocabulary, acronyms and formal structures, all contribute to enhance author’s distancing from the text and impart it veracity.

According to Hartwig and Bond (2011), linguistic differences can differentiate a truth from a lie as frequently and efficiently as they can differentiate an ungrammatical utterance from a grammatical one. The current study has analyzed the linguistic features of white-collar crime FIRs and has highlighted the features that impart veracity to the data

under analysis and the features that make the reader doubt its veracity as well. Several tools have been designed to demonstrate the truthful and deceptive texts which include the Scientific Content Analysis technique (Driscoll, 1994) and Statement Validity Analysis (Undeutsch, 1989). These tools utilize numerous linguistic features, including the use of pronouns, tense of the verb, quantity of the mentioned detail and verbatim recollections, as the foundation of their analysis. Moreover, highlighting the factor of accuracy of a legal text, Mattila (2016) emphasized that they are concise and meaningful and possess the attestation of the officials.

Coulthard (1992) used maxim of quantity, which is one of the maxims of Grice (1975) explained in “Logic and conversation”, to demarcate a text as true or untrue. According to Coulthard (1992), the maxim of quantity requires the contribution of only a necessary amount of information in any conversation, neither more nor less than the requirement. Flouting it, as in “Birmingham Six Case”, appears more like an unnatural repetition of information and shows “over explicitness”, which is a common characteristic of all the fabricated texts and represents the presence of falsity in a text.

Olsson (2008) provided “Forensic Statement Analysis” as a comprehensive framework to analyze the linguistic features, similar to the ones mentioned earlier, in an organized form. The said framework is undertaken by the present study as well and the analysis revealed that the structure of FIA’s FIRs essentially incorporates all the mandatory details pertaining to the complainant, the accused, the crime and it’s reporting which acts as evidence and supports their truthfulness and veracity. The FIRs analyzed in this study clearly stated the time and place of occurrence of the mentioned events. They also represented a strong cohesion in the narrated events and coherence in the sequence of events which contributed to their veracity. A strong presence of superfluity occurred in the FIRs in the form of excessively and repeatedly mentioned details especially of the complainants’ and accused persons’ names alongwith their father name, CNIC, home address and sometimes their adjectives as well. However, this superfluity is regarded as a characteristic of these FIRs and enhances their authenticity rather than bringing in falsity. Additionally, it was observed that the characters were assigned few generic names in the FIRs like “accused”, “alleged person”, “Competent authority”, “credible source”. These names were used to refer to the similar type of characters in different FIRs and enhance veracity by reducing biasness and maintaining neutrality. The use of impartial language, passive structures, author’s distancing from the text and references to legal provisions

were also reflected in the data, all adding to its veracity. On the contrary, there were certain gaps left in providing the information that was structurally required including time, place, complete addresses etc. At some instances, the information was partially provided and at some it was completely missing. This incomplete or missing information at various instances reduced its level of veracity to some extent. At few instances, ambiguities with respect to tense usage were also observed that included either the inappropriate or the incorrect use of tense. However, this could be owing to the inadequate inherent knowledge of English language on the part of the author as English is not L₁ in Pakistan.

4.3 Transitivity System Network

A variety of process are found evident in the forensic texts included in the data of this study that are analyzed in detail to figure out the type of reality representation occurring predominantly in these texts.

4.3.1 Material Process

Material processes are the physical processes of doing that occur in the real world and are analyzed in the data:

4.3.1.1 Material Processes in Forensic Text 1

The text describes several material processes, which refer to actions or events that involve physical or concrete objects and is interpreted in terms of doing. The following clauses represent the material processes occurring in the text of this FIR.

- a) Enquiry No. **/2022 Dated 05-01-2022 **registered**
- b) the examination process was **transferred** from manual to Online
- c) Examination can be **held** remotely
- d) invigilation were **recorded** to protect the use of Electronic/digital devices and other illegal means
- e) record was **obtained** from the concerned institute

- f) if the raid is **conducted**
- g) the alleged person will be **arrested** along with evidence
- h) who **constituted** the raiding team
- i) The raiding team **reached** at the above said location
- j) one mobile phone OPPO F 19 Pro ... is **recovered** from him
- k) the alleged chat regarding, providing solution using unfair means during the ICAP examination is **recovered** from the alleged person's mobile phone
- l) the accused person was **detained** by the raiding team
- m) the recovered mobile phone and car SUZUKI SPACIA having registration number LEE-17-**** are **taken** into possession as per seizure memo
- n) the alleged person ... has **committed** offences U/S 3, 4, 5, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 23 PECA 2016 R/W 419, 420, 468, 471 PPC.
- o) Istighasa is **sent** through FC IO
- p) Investigation is **entrusted** to IO Assistant Director

Among abovementioned clauses representing material process in forensic text 1, a, b, c, d, e, f, g, j, k, l, m, o and p are in passive voice whereas only h, i and n are in active voice.

In the passive clauses representing the material process, clause a takes the verb, “**registered**”, as its material process which follows “Enquiry No. **/2022” as Goal. In this clause b, the word “**transferred**” demonstrates the material process as it involves the movement or shifting of the examination process from manual to online mode. In this case, the examination process is the object that was transferred and therefore, the goal is “the examination process”. This clause c also takes “Examination” as its goal and is followed by the material process is “**held**”. Similarly, the clauses d, e, f take the verbs “**recorded**”, “**obtained**” and “**conducted**” as material processes that follow their goals “**invigilation**”, “**record**” and “**raid**”. In clause g also, the material process is represented through the verb “**arrested**” and “the alleged person” is takes the participant role of goal.

The clauses j and k both take “recovered” as their material process and the objects recovered were “one mobile phone OPPO F 19 Pro” and “the alleged chat” so both of these objects take the participant role of the goal. The material process in clause m is

represented by the verb **“taken”** also follows as its goal, “the recovered mobile phone and car SUZUKI SPACIA” though the actor is not clearly mentioned. This clause o also shows the presence of the material process **“sent”** which has its goal “Istighasa”. In the clauses in passive voice, the focus shifts from the subject to the verb and therefore they usually appear without a subject. In case of passive clauses containing material processes, the participant role of actor might be completely absent as in the clauses discussed above, or lies at a relegated position but shows up as in the clauses l and p.

In clauses l and p, the material processes are demonstrated by using the verbs **“detained”** and **“entrusted”**. Both of these material processes appear after their goals in the clause that are “the accused person” and “investigation”. However, unlike all the clauses discussed above, the material processes in these two clauses are followed by clearly stated actors that are “the raiding team” and “the orders of the competent authority”.

The material processes mentioned in clauses b, c and d are performed by the administrative authorities of the institute and the material processes in rest of the passive clauses except l and p are performed by the officials who were serving at the mentioned police station or were participating in the investigation process. However, their identity is not explicitly mentioned in this forensic text in order to ensure impartiality. Though the clauses l and p possess the participant roles of actors, the actors are not mentioned as a particular individual in them as well.

The clauses h, i and n are in active voice and possess the material processes in the form of verbs **“constituted”**, **“reached”** and **“committed”**. As these clauses are active, the material processes in them must follow the actors. In these clauses, the participant role of actors is taken up by “who”, “the raiding team” and “the alleged person”. In clause h, the relative pronoun “who” refers to its antecedent, “Incharge FIA, CCRC, Faisalabad”, when viewed in the context of this forensic text. Additionally, in clause h and n, the material processes are followed by their goals that are “the raiding team” and “offences”. Unlike, the clauses h and n, the material process in clause i is not followed by any goal.

4.3.1.2 Material Processes in Forensic Text 2

In the text of this FIR, the material process is represented in the following clauses

and clause complexes by verbs describing actions and events. These verbs are mainly used to describe the various processes that occurred during the investigation.

- a) Enquiry No. ***/2021 was **registered** upon suspicious transaction
- b) mostly online transactions were **conducted** from various distinct branches
- c) Notices u/s 160 CrPC were **issued** to different counterparties related to suspect's account who **appeared** and **recorded** their statements u/s 161 CrPC
- d) During the course of enquiry relevant bank record was **procured**
- e) he has **invested** in Crypto Currency for which he **buys** USDT from different people
- f) Thus criminal case is **registered** against Mr. B

Among the abovementioned clauses, a, b, d, and f are in passive structure whereas clause e follows the active structure. In the clause-complex c, the first independent clause is in passive voice while the second and dependent clause is in active voice.

The clause a contains “**registered**” as the material process and indicates that an enquiry with number “***/2021” was initiated as a result of a suspicious transaction so it takes “Enquiry No. ***/2021” as its goal. The material process in clause b is represented by the verb “**conducted**” and as this action was carried out upon the online transactions so it takes “online transactions” as its goal. In clause d, the verb “**procured**” demonstrates the occurrence of the material process and is used to indicate that the bank record was obtained during the process of enquiry. This material takes “bank record” as its goal as bank record was the object of this action. The material process in clause f is represented by the verb “**registered**” that takes “criminal case” as its goal and is used to indicate the action of registration of a criminal case against the suspect, Mr. B, in the light of the facts and evidences collected during the investigation process.

In the clause complex c, the material process is represented by the verbs “**issued**”, “**appeared**” and “**recorded**”. Here, the verb "issued" is used to indicate that notices were sent, and “appeared” and "recorded" indicate the response of the notices sent to the counterparties related to the suspect which was their appearance and recording of their statements. As the independent clause that contains the material process “**issued**” is in passive voice, this material process takes “notices” as its goal. On the other hand, the material processes “**appeared**” and “**recorded**” occur in an active clause and therefore appear with the participant role of actor “who” that is a relative pronoun and refers to its

antecedent “counterparties related to suspect's account”. Additionally, these processes are followed by the participant role of goal as well which is taken up by “their statements”.

Lastly, in the clause complex e, the verbs “**invested**” and “**buys**” indicate the presence of material process and represent the actions taken by the suspect in relation to crypto currency. Both of these material processes occur in separate clauses and take “he” as their actor where “he” refers to the alleged person “Mr. B”. Moreover, the material process “**invested**” is not followed by any goal but “**buys**” is followed by the goal “USTD”.

Overall, the language used in the text is objective, as it primarily describes events and actions in a factual manner. There is little use of emotive or subjective language, and the text presents a clear and concise account of the investigation and its findings.

4.3.1.3 Material Processes in Forensic Text 3

These processes involve actions or events performed by participant roles of Actor and Goal. They represent events happening in the real world. Following are the material processes used in this report:

- a) "the alleged person Mr. C1 ... **defrauded** him for an amount of Rs. 15,00,000/-PKR from complainant bank account"
- b) Bank record of complainant bank account is **obtained**
- c) above mentioned amount is further **transferred** into fakes BB accounts
- d) "he ... **transferred** amount from their bank accounts through IBFT"
- e) sources were **deployed** to trace out the alleged person
- f) a raiding party was **constituted** comprising of undersigned
- g) a raid has been **conducted** at a shop of tailor master main Adda Shaheenabad, Tehsil Sillanwali District Sargodha
- h) Raiding team **detained** the said person
- i) one mobile phone (OPPO A96) and fake (27) Ubank ATM cards, BVS Device of Jazz (...) were **recovered** from him
- j) whatsapp account no's ****_***** & ****_***** and JS Wallet & UPaisa

Wallet of (50) accounts are **found active/ logged in** the recovered mobile phone

- k) The recovered digital media **is taken** into possession
- l) he ... **gained** the alleged amount RS. 15,00,000/-PKR from the complainant
- m) I along with other officials **departing** towards Bhagtanwala
- n) they **run** this gang
- o) The Istighasa is being **sent** for registration of case

Among the above mentioned clauses, a, d, h, l, m and n clauses are in active voice with their participant roles of Actor and Goal clearly mentioned. For the material processes “**defrauded**”, “**transferred**”, “**detained**”, “**gained**”, “**departing**” and “**run**”, the participant roles of actors are performed by “the alleged person”, “he”, “raiding team”, “he”, “I” and “they” and the participant role of goal is performed by “him”, “amount”, “the said person”, “the alleged amount” and “this gang”. Among actors, the pronoun “he” in clause d and l refers to the alleged person, Mr. C1, as its antecedent in the context. The pronoun “they” in clause n refer to all the seven members of the gang who used to work in collaboration to carry out the illegal activities of cyber-theft.

However, the other clauses including b, c, e, f, g, i, j, k and o are in passive voice and the actors are not explicitly mentioned in the text but the goals are clearly mentioned. These clauses represent material by incorporating the verbs “**obtained**”, “**transferred**”, “**deployed**”, “**constituted**”, “**conducted**”, “**recovered**”, “**taken**” and “**sent**”. All the clauses written in passive voice except c refer to the actions performed during the course of investigation whereas c refer to an act performed upon the alleged amount after it was deceitfully taken by the complainant.

4.3.1.4 Material Processes in Forensic Text 4

Following are the clauses demonstrating presence of material process in forensic text 4:

- a) the accused ... **created / developed** a fake Facebook profile ... and **used** the same for blackmailing, threatening, harassment and defamation against the complainant and further **transmitted / disseminated** nude / personal pictures of the complainant through the alleged fake Facebook profile ... , thus **damaged** her repute / honor

among her family members outrageously and **spoiled** her modesty.

In this clause, the verbs “**created**”, “**used**,” “**transmitted/disseminated**”, “**damaged**” and “**spoiled**” are material processes and represent the actions that were done by the accused that played the participant role of an actor. Additionally, all of these verbs are mentioned in active voice and are followed by a goal.

- b) the relevant electronic equipments **were taken** into the possession
- c) sufficient incriminating evidences **came** on record against the accused

Actions and occurrences are an aspect of the material process. The material process in clause b, “**taken**”, is in passive voice and refers to an action performed on the relevant electronic equipments as its goal. The verb, “**came**”, in clause c is also a material process that refers to the activity or occurrence of the incriminating evidences as an actor showing up on the record.

- d) a case u/s 20, 21 & 24 of PECA-2016 r/w 419, 509 PPC is **made out** against the accused Mr. D s/o Father’s Name holding CNIC No.*****_*****_* r/o Tarlai Kalan PO Khas, Tehsil & District Islamabad.
- e) Copies of FIR are being **sent** to the concerned quarters.

The material process in clause d, “**made out**”, describes the physical act of creating, producing, or completing something concrete, which in this clause is “case” and takes up participant role of goal as the clause structure is passive. Similarly, the material process “**sent**” in clause e is also in passive voice and represents performance of an action, of sending the copies of FIR, where “Copies of FIR” takes participant role of goal.

4.3.1.5 Material Processes in Forensic Text 5

Material process in forensic text 5 is indicated by the verbs used in the following clauses extracted from the text:

- a) Today information has been **received** from police station Sadar Kasur
- b) they **arrested** a gang
- c) the accused persons ... with the seized digital media as per seizure memo **handed over** by Assignee (TASI) from police station Sadar Kasur

- d) Upon initial interrogation accused Mr. E1 disclosed that he with his team found involved in the unauthorized activation of SIM cards with the thumb impression of other people he **gets** from other sources i.e. Abettor 1 from NADRA Office
- e) why he has **stored** such sensitive information
- f) he used to **purchase** the said data ... from different persons from WhatsApp and the same were **sold** through advertising on WhatsApp groups for money which he **received** through easy paisa Jazz Cash accounts.
- g) Upon the initial analysis of the mobile phone conducted by the undersigned it is found that, cellular information of different mobile numbers and NADRA record in the form of images **found** stored in it
- h) The accused used to **issue** SIM cards from franchises
- i) he will **achieve** the target for the activation of a certain number of SIMs
- j) Furthermore, the accused also **created** easy paisa and jazz cash accounts using provided CNIC and thumb impressions and **sell** them to other people.
- k) the accused **provided** illegal activated SIMs to a person namely Abettor 2
- l) who (Abettor 2) **runs** the grey trafficking setup in convince with each other.
- m) Istaghassa is being **sent** to Incharge PS Cyber Crime Reporting Centre, FIA, Lahore.
- n) a case is hereby **registered** u/s 7, 14, 16 of PECA-2016 R/w 109, 419, 420, 468 and 471-PPC
- o) Investigation is **entrusted** to IO, Inspector, FIA, CCRC, Lahore

All the processes in abovementioned clauses belong to material process as they represent an action being carried out in the real world, practically. The clauses b, d, e, h, i, j, k, l and clause complex f are all following the structure of active voice and have clearly mentioned participant roles of actor and goal. Material process in clause b, “**arrested**”, takes “they” as actor and “a gang” as its goal where “they” is an antecedent to “police station Sadar Kasur” and is meant to refer to the officials serving there. In clauses d, e and i, the processes “**gets**”, “**stored**” and “**achieve**”, all take “he” as the actor and “thumb impression”, “sensitive information” and “the target” as their goals. The pronoun “he” that is the actor for all these processes refers to the accused person as its antecedent.

The clause complex f, the material processes “**purchase**” and “**received**” are in

active voice, both taking “he” as the actor and the goals “the said data” and “money” as the action of purchasing is performed upon “the said data” and the action of receiving is directed towards “money”. The clauses h, j and k contain the material processes “**issue**”, “**created**”, “**sell**” and “**provided**”, all taking same actor that is “the accused” and are followed by the goals “SIM cards”, “created”, “sell” and “provided”. Additionally, the clause l has the material process “runs” that has “who”, a pronoun, as the participant role of actor and “the grey trafficking setup” as the goal. The pronoun, “who”, in this clause refers to a person, Abettor 2, to whom the accused used to provide the activated SIMs and who used to run “the grey trafficking setup” with the accused as well.

The clauses a, c, g, m, n, o and a clause from clause complex f are in passive voice and bring a focus upon the verb and object, which is goal, more than the subject, which is actor in case of material process. The clauses a and c possess as material processes “**received**” and “**handed over**” which are accompanied by both of the participant roles, actor as well as the goal. The goals of all these processes precede them and include “information” and “the accused person, the seized digital media”. These processes are followed by the actors as well which include “police station Sadar Kasur” and “Assignee (TASI) from police station Sadar Kasur”.

In the one passive clause from clause complex f and clauses g, m, n and o, “**found**”, “**sold**”, “**sent**”, “**registered**” and “**entrusted**” demonstrate the material processes and take “the same”, “cellular information”, “Istaghara”, “a case” and “investigation” as their goals, where “the same” takes “the said data” as its antecedent according to the context of the clause. However, unlike the previous passive clauses, a, c and m, they are not followed by the actors.

4.3.1.6 Material Processes in Forensic Text 6

The material processes in the text of this FIR are represented in the following clauses:

- a) Information was **received** from credible source
- b) During enquiry bank record of the accused was **requisitioned**.
- c) accused **purchased** huge volume of foreign currency
- d) Accused **did not join** the enquiry proceedings and is deliberately **concealing** and

disguising the true nature, origin, purpose and source of funds.

e) a case is **registered**

f) The copies of FIR are being **sent** to concerned quarters.

In these clauses depicting the presence of Material processes in the text, a, b, e and f are in passive voice and c and d are in active voice. The clauses in active voice narrate the actions performed by the accused using the verbs “**purchased**” and “**did not join, concealing and disguising**”. The material process in clause c shows that the accused was involved in purchasing a significant sum of foreign cash. Moreover, the material process “**purchased**” is accompanied by both the participants, the actor being “accused” and the goal, “huge volume of foreign currency”. In clause d, the verb “**did not join**” represents material process and refers to the accused person's act of not joining the enquiry proceedings. The negative, “**did not**” emphasizes the absence or lack of participation in the event of showing up or participating in the investigation. Further, the verbs “**concealing and disguising**” are used in the second predicate of this clause to refer to the accused's purposeful concealment and disguise of the real nature, origin, purpose and source of money. These material processes highlight the accused's active participation in purposefully hiding facts. The clause d contains a compound predicate and therefore all the three material processes present in it take “accused” as the actor. However, the participant role of goal for the process “**did not join**” is assigned to “**the enquiry proceedings**” and for “**concealing and disguising**” the goal is “**the true nature, origin, purpose and source of funds**”.

The clauses a, b, e and f are in passive voice and represent the material process through the verb “**received**”, “**requisitioned**”, “**registered**” and “**sent**”. These processes mention the goal only without providing any explanation regarding the actor. The goals taken by these processes include “Information”, “bank record”, “case” and “copies of FIR”. Additionally, these clauses in passive voice representing material process demonstrate the events that happened during the process of investigation of the case at the police station. The subjects of the actions like receiver of the information, the person who requisitioned the bank record or the entity that registered the case or sent the copies of FIR to the concerned quarters are kept unmentioned in these clauses and this feature also imparts objectivity to a forensic text.

4.3.1.7 Material Processes in Forensic Text 7

Following are the clauses that represented material process in this forensic text:

- a) Information was **received** from a credible source
- b) bank record of the suspect was **requisitioned**
- c) who **didn't join** the enquiry proceedings
- d) Accused is deliberately **concealing** and **disguising** the true nature, origin and source of funds.
- e) He **didn't join** the enquiry proceedings.
- f) case is **registered** against the accused

These clauses represent material processes in the text of this FIR. Of these clauses, a, b and f are passive and c, d and e are active. The passive clauses represent material processes by incorporating the verbs “**received**”, “**requisitioned**” and “**registered**” in them. The clauses in passive voice do not have a clearly mentioned subject and therefore the participant, actor, is also not present. However, the participant role of goal in these clauses is assigned to “information”, “bank record” and “case”. These clauses represent the actions possibly performed by the officials deputed at the police station and involved in the investigation process and in order to enhance the objectivity and unbiasedness.

On the other hand, the clauses in active voice demonstrate material processes by the verb “**didn't join**” as in clauses c and e and the verbs “**concealing and disguising**” as in clause d. the active clauses explicitly represent both the participant roles of actor as well as goal. The actor roles in the clauses c and e are assigned to the pronouns “who” and “he” and both refer to the accused as their antecedent. However, in clause d, the actor role is directly assigned to the “accused”. The goal in the clauses c is similar to that of e “the enquiry proceedings” and the goal in clause d is “the true nature, origin and source of funds”. The material processes demonstrated in active voice represent the actions performed by the alleged person.

4.3.1.8 Material Processes in Forensic Text 8

Following are the clauses representing material process in the text of this FIR:

- a) Information was **received** from a credible source
- b) During enquiry, bank record of the suspect was **requisitioned**.
- c) accused ... **received** frequent inward/home remittances from Oman
- d) multiple remitters (52 remitters) **remitted** funds into single account maintained by the accused
- e) who didn't **join** the enquiry proceedings despite service of summon
- f) Accused is deliberately **concealing** and **disguising** the true nature, origin and source of funds.
- g) he didn't **join** the enquiry proceedings
- h) case is **registered** against the accused

Among the mentioned clauses that are representing material process in the text of this FIR, all the clauses are in active voice except a, b and h. The clauses a, b and h are following passive structure and represent material process through the verbs “**received**”, “**requisitioned**” and “**registered**”. As these clauses are in passive voice they do not state an active subject and therefore lack the presence of the participant role of actor. However, they clearly demonstrate the participant role of the goal which are “information”, “bank record” and “case” for clauses a, b and h. All the passive clauses narrate the actions performed by the authorities and therefore do not mention the entity that performed the action of receiving the information, of requisitioning the bank record and of registration of the case in order to enhance the objectivity of the text and eliminate any predilections.

Active clauses on the other hand include c, d, e, f and g. These clauses represent material process through the use of verbs including “**received**”, “**remitted**” and “**concealing and disguising**” as in c, d and f and “**join**” in e and g which is accompanied by a negative “**didn't**” and shows the lack of performance of this action. Active clauses clearly mention the participant roles of actors present in them. In clause c and f, the participant role of actor is taken upon by “accused” and in clause e and g, the participant role of actor is taken upon by the pronouns “who” and “he”, both of which refer to accused as their antecedent in the purview of the text. However, in clause d, the participant role is performed by “remitters”. Also, the active clauses explicitly mention the participant roles of the foals that include “inward/home remittances” in clause c, “funds” in clause d, “the enquiry proceedings” in clause e and g and “the true nature,

origin and source of funds” in clause f. The clauses in active voice are meant to provide information regarding the alleged activities of the accused and his response to the summons for enquiry proceedings as well as the remitters who remitted funds into accused person’s account. In active clauses, the subjects are mentioned clearly in order to enhance the factuality of the text.

4.3.1.9 Material Processes in Forensic Text 9

Following are the clauses representing material process in the text of this FIR:

- a) Inspector General of Police, Punjab, Lahore has **sent** a list to FIA
- b) accused person has **committed** predicate offences specified in schedule of AMLA 2010 (Amended 2020)
- c) the accused person has **acquired** properties beyond the known source of his income
- d) Perusal of record revealed that the accused person Mr. I alias ***** s/o Father’s name has **acquired** the movable and immovable assets from the complainants
- e) it is established that accused person has **generated** property through kidnapping for ransom and robbery/ extortion of money
- f) Istighasa is being **sent** for registration of case U/s ¾ AMLA 2010 (Amended 2020)
- g) FIR has been **registered** U/s AMLA 2010 (Amended 2020) against the accused person
- h) A CASE IS **REGISTERED** ACCORDINGLY

Clauses a, b, c, d and e are following active voice structure and f, g and h are in passive voice. Active clauses represent material process through the use of the verbs “**sent**”, “**committed**” and “**generated**” as in a, b and e, and “**acquired**” in c and d. In these clauses, the participant role of actor is performed by “Inspector General of Police, Punjab” as in clause a and “the accused person” as in b, c, d and e and the participant role of goal is being performed by “a list”, “offences” and “assets” as in clauses a, b and e and “property, properties” as in d and e. Moreover, the later clauses, f, g and h, are in passive structure and represent material process through the verbs “**sent**” in f and “**registered**” in g and h. These clauses are without the participant role of actor as these include the actions performed in response to enquiry by the concerning authorities and in order to retain

objectivity, the focus is shifted upon the actions performed. However, participant roles of goal include “Istighasa”, “FIR” and “CASE” in clauses f, g and h accordingly.

4.3.1.10 Material Processes in Forensic Text 10

The clauses that demonstrated material process in Forensic Text 10 are following:

- a) District Police Officer (DPO) Sargodha has **sent** a list of Cases/ FIRS to FIA
- b) accused persons ... have **committed** predicate offences specified in schedule of Anti Money Laundering Act (AMLA) 2010 (Amended 2020)
- c) accused persons have **acquired** properties beyond known sources of their income
- d) accused persons Mr. J1 and Mr. J2 have acquired movable and immovable assets/ properties from complainants
- e) accused persons have **acquired** assets/ properties through cheating and fraud in lieu of sale/ purchase of cars which are predicate offences specified in AMLA 2010 (Amended 2020).
- f) Istighasa is being **sent** for registration of Case/ FIR U/s ¾ AMLA 2010 (Amended 2020) against above mentioned accused persons namely Mr. J1 and Mr. J2
- g) A Case/ FIR is **registered** accordingly.

Among the abovementioned clauses, a, b, c, d and e are in active voice and f and g are in passive voice. The active clauses represent material process through the verbs “**sent**” and “**committed**” in a and b and “**acquired**” in c, d and e. Further, these material processes are preceded by their actors, “District Police Officer (DPO) Sargodha” in clause a and “accused persons” in clauses b, c, d and e. Moreover, the goal of the material process in clause a is “a list of Cases/ FIRS” which was sent by the actor, DPO, Sargodha. The goal in clause b for action of commitment is “predicate offences” and for clauses c, d and e are “properties”, “movable and immovable assets/ properties” and “assets/ properties” all referring to the material process acquired. On the other hand, the passive clauses f and g, the material processes are “**sent**” and “**registered**” which follow their goals “Istighasa” and “A Case/ FIR”. The actors for these clauses are not clearly mentioned in order to keep the text impersonal, unbiased and more objective.

4.3.2 Verbal Process

Verbal processes involve the processes of saying and communicating. According to Halliday (1994), verbal processes are acts of communication that must be viewed broadly to include all forms of symbolic meaning exchange. As verbal processes are acts of communication in all forms of texts, including spoken and written, this section of the current study analyzes the acts of communication occurring in the data. Also, Annisa (2017) claimed that verbal processes serve to introduce speech in a sentence. Verbal processes denote the acts of saying but this process not only encompasses many ways of saying (such as asking, ordering, offering, declaring), but semiotic processes that are not verbal in nature (such as indicating and showing) as well.

4.3.2.1 Verbal Processes in Forensic Text 1

The text also contains some verbal processes, which describe communication or language-related actions. Verbal process in this forensic text include “**informed**”, “**conveyed**”, “**prohibited**”, “**requested**” and “**introduced**” as represented in the following clauses.

- a) a source **informed** that the alleged person namely Mr. A is present near Juice Corner, Mall Road, Lahore
- b) The said information is **conveyed** to Incharge FIA, CCRC, Faisalabad
- c) other illegal means as any or all electronic devices/software other than “Remote Proctor Exam and Assessment Master online Software” during examination were **Prohibited**.
- d) the complainant **requested** to take strict legal action against the alleged person
- e) The alleged person is **introduced** with the raiding team.

The clauses a and d are active clauses. In clause a, verbal process “**informed**” is accompanied by the sayer “a source” only. Clause d carries the verbal process “**requested**” and like clause a, contains a sayer who is referred to as “the complainant”.

The clause c does have the target “other illegal means” alongwith the verbal process “**prohibited**” but the sayer and receiver are not mentioned. Whereas, in clause e, the receiver of the verbal process “**introduced**” is mentioned as “the alleged person” but

the sayer is again not mentioned. In clause b as well, verbal process “**conveyed**” is being used as it deals with the communication of the information and therefore it takes “the said information” as the target and “Incharge FIA, CCRC, Faisalabad” as the receiver. However, the sayer is not explicitly mentioned.

4.3.2.2 Verbal Processes in Forensic Text 2

In the text, there are several verbal processes that are represented by the verbs “**alleged**”, “**revealed**”, “**stated**”, “**transpired**” and “**explain**”. Verbal processes are the linguistic structures that describe action or process of saying or sharing some information. Here are the examples of verbal processes and they are represented in the text:

- a) it was **alleged** that Mr. B was maintaining 10 accounts

This clause contains the verb “alleged” as the verbal process and it communicated the information that the alleged person, Mr. B, was carrying out the action of maintaining multiple bank accounts over a period of time. Moreover, it indicated that the reported action was an allegation, not proven to be associated with the suspect and the enquiry was yet to be done.

- b) Analysis of statement of accounts (SOA) **revealed**

This sentence contains a past tense verbal process “revealed”, where the analysis of statement of accounts was the subject. The verb “**revealed**” helps to report certain information about the transactions.

- c) Suspect ... **stated** in his statement

In this clause, the verb “**stated**” is the verbal process that was performed by the suspect and reports few information the suspect gave to the agency in his statement.

- d) it **transpired** that the business of the accused is not registered

This sentence contains a past tense verbal process, where the action of discovering that the business is not registered is carried out by an unspecified agent. The verb “**transpired**” indicates that this information was revealed as a result of the enquiry.

- e) The accused could not **explain** the money trail

The clause e contains a past tense verbal process “explain”. The verb “**could not**

explain” is in the negative, indicating that the accused failed to carry out the action of explaining the money trail.

Overall, the text contains a variety of verbal processes that describe the actions and processes being carried out by various actors in the investigation. These processes are represented through different verb forms, tenses, and voices, which allow the reader to understand who is carrying out the action and how it relates to the overall narrative.

4.3.2.3 Verbal Processes in Forensic Text 3

Verbal processes refer to the verbs related to speech or communication, either of quoting or reporting. Following are the verbal processes evident in this forensic text:

- a) it is **transpired** that the alleged person ... transmitted/ communicated misleading, false and dubious information to the complainant ... and defrauded him for an amount of Rs. 15,00,000/-PKR from complainant bank account (ABL).
- b) the alleged person **transmitted/ communicated** misleading, false and dubious information to the complainant
- c) Bank record of complainant ... **shows** that above mentioned amount is further transferred into fakes BB accounts
- d) Who (sources) **informed** that a person namely Mr. C S/o Father’s Name R/o Chak No. *** SB, Tehsil Sillanwali District Sargodha who is working with other culprits of his area is involved in said crime
- e) Said information is **conveyed** to In-charge CCRC, FIA Faisalabad
- f) the alleged person ... **disclosed** that he called the innocent people of Pakistan
- g) He **admitted** that he called the said complainant through masking call software

In the above mentioned clauses, the verbal processes in most of the clauses including a, c, d, f and g, **“transpired”, “shows”, “informed”, “disclosed” and “admitted”**, act as the main verb of the reporting part forming the reporting verb and are followed by a projected clause as well. However, these verbal processes narrate the information being received from various Sayers. On the other hand, the clauses b and e demonstrate the verbal process being used as the main verb in the clause that is meant to perform a verbal action like transmission/ communication of information to the

complainant and conveyance of information to the higher officials.

4.3.2.4 Verbal Processes in Forensic Text 4

Following are the verbal processes that are evident in this forensic text:

- a) it **transpired** that the accused, with malafide intentions & ulterior motives, created / developed a fake Facebook profile
- b) Role of other involved person/s, if any, will be **thrashed out** during investigation.

In clause a, the reporting verb “**transpired**” acts to introduce the reported clause and share the information regarding the enquiry’s conclusion and the accused person. As it aims to share some particular information and plays a verbal role, it is categorized as a verbal process. In clause b, the verb “**thrashed out**” is the main verb as a phrasal verb as well that refers to a certain kind of linguistic activity, especially the process of conversing about, considering or deciding a subject which is “Role of other involved person/s, if any” in this clause and takes the role of a verbiage.

4.3.2.5 Verbal Processes in Forensic Text 5

Following are the verbal processes that are evident in this forensic text:

- a) It is, therefore, **requested** that the offences does not fall under the ambit of local police
- b) accused ... **disclosed** that
- c) The accused was **asked** as to why he has stored such sensitive information
- d) The accused ... **ensures** that he will achieve the target for the activation of a certain number of SIMs

In the abovementioned sentences, the clauses a and c are in passive voice and clauses b and d are in active voice. The active clauses demonstrate the verbal actions performed by the alleged person which are “**disclosed**” and “**ensures**” and they clearly possess the participant role of the sayer who is accused in both clauses. Besides, the clauses in passive voice are the ones that represent the verbal actions performed by the staff of Police Station Sadar Kasur and the investigating authorities which include

“**requested**” and “**asked**”. Though the clauses in the passive voice do not mention the participant role of the sayer, the clause c mentions the participant role of the receiver as “the accused”, unlike the clause a, which does not mention any of the participant role.

4.3.2.6 Verbal Processes in Forensic Text 6

Following are the verbal processes that are evident in this forensic text:

- a) Competent Authority **ordered** registration of Enquiry No. **/2021
- b) During enquiry the accused was **summoned** to justify the purchase of foreign currency and purpose of suspicious cash transactions.
- c) Role of others if any shall be **thrashed out** during course of investigation.

Verbal processes in transitivity analysis involve communication or the use of language. They typically involve speech, writing or other forms of expression. In the given text, “**ordered**”, “**summoned**” and “**thrashed out**” are the verbal processes. The verbal process in clause a is “**ordered**” that represents the act of issuance of a formal command to register the enquiry and as the clause is in active voice, the participant role of the sayer is assigned to the “Competent Authority”. In clause b, the verb “**summoned**” acts as the verbal process and is meant to be an official or legal command for the accused to appear in front of the investigating authorities and provide a justification. This action involves the use of language and communication, making it a verbal process. The verb that acts as verbal process in clause c is “**thrashed out**” which is a phrasal verb as well. It refers to a certain kind of linguistic activity that involves the discussion of the role of any other people in the crime under investigation. Additionally, both of these clauses b and c are in passive voice and therefore do not mention the sayer of the verbal process.

4.3.2.7 Verbal Processes in Forensic Text 7

Following clauses represent the verbal processes included in the text of this forensic text and represent the processes based on speech:

- a) competent authority **ordered** registration of Enquiry No. ***/2021
- b) Accused was **summoned** time and again

- c) Role of others, if any, would be **thrashed out** during course of investigation.

Of these clauses showing verbal processes, clause a is in active voice and clause b and c are in passive voice. The clause a shows the Sayer of verbal action “**ordered**” very much clearly as “competent authority” but the clauses b and c do not straightforwardly mention who was the one to summon the accused and who would thrash out the role of others. Therefore, the verbal processes in clauses b and c are “**summoned**” and “**thrashed out**” and are mentioned without any sayer.

4.3.2.8 Verbal Processes in Forensic Text 8

Following clauses represent the verbal processes included in this forensic text:

- a) competent authority **ordered** registration of Enquiry No. ***/2021 dated 19-07-2021
 b) Accused was **summoned** time and again
 c) Role of others, if any would be **thrashed out** during course of investigation.

Of these clauses showing verbal processes, clause a is in active voice and clause b and c are in passive voice. The clause a shows the Sayer of verbal action “**ordered**” very much clearly as “competent authority” but the clauses b and c do not straightforwardly mention who was the one to summon the accused and who would thrash out the role of others. Therefore, the verbal processes in clauses b and c are “**summoned**” and “**thrashed out**” and are mentioned without any sayer. All these clauses are referring to the verbal actions performed by the authorities or officials involved in the process of investigation of the crime. Though clause a is in active voice and contains clearly the participant role of a sayer, like the clauses b and c, it also assure that the privacy of the authority who ordered for the registration of enquiry is retained.

4.3.2.9 Verbal Processes in Forensic Text 9

- a) Perusal of record **revealed** that the accused person Mr. I alias ***** s/o Father’s name has acquired the movable and immovable assets from the complainants

In the mentioned clause-complex, the verb “**revealed**” is a verbal process and takes as its subject “Perusal of record”. In this clause-complex, the object of verbal action is the information that was obtained after the record was analyze. However, the subject of

the clause “Perusal of record” takes up the participant role of a sayer and is scripted as an active participant that revealed this information about the accused person.

4.3.2.10 Verbal Processes in Forensic Text 10

Following are the verbal processes that are evident in this forensic text:

- a) Perusal of record **revealed** that accused persons ... have acquired movable and immovable assets/ properties from complainants
- b) Case / FIR number should be **informed** after registration.

In the clause-complex a, the verbal process is mentioned in active voice and in b it is mentioned in passive voice. The verbal process in clause a is “**revealed**” which takes “Perusal of record” as its subject. In this clause-complex also, the object of verbal action is the information that was obtained after the record was analyzed. The subject of the clause “Perusal of record” takes up the participant role of a sayer and is scripted as an active participant that revealed this information about the accused person. On the other hand, verbal process is “**informed**” which follows the subject “Case / FIR number”. However, the clause b is without any participant role of sayer as it is in passive voice and its subject takes the participant role of the verbiage as the verbal action was required to be performed on it.

4.3.3 Mental Process

Mental processes involve the processes of cognition, perception and affection. They occur only in the mind of an entity rather than occurring in the real world.

4.3.3.1 Mental Processes in Forensic Text 1

The text contains some mental processes, which describe cognitive or emotional states of the participants. Examples include “**found involved**”, “**depicts**”, “**determined**” and “**busy**”.

- a) Mr. A is **found involved** in unauthorized access/transmission of Information system, Data and software

- b) On spot analysis is made by the undersigned, **depicts** that the alleged chat regarding, providing solution using unfair means during the ICAP examination is recovered from the alleged person's mobile phone the role of others (if any) will be **determined** during the course of investigation.
- c) I am **busy** in investigation on spot.

In all the clause a and c, the mental processes “**found**” and “**determined**” appear with the phenomenon, the entity that acts as the object of the process that are “Mr. A” and “the role of others”. Moreover, the sensors of both the processes are missing. In clause b, “**depicts**” is the mental process used to describe the mental activity of image formation or representation of the alleged chat that was recovered from the person's mobile phone. The entity that perceives or experiences this mental process, the sensor, is not explicitly stated but the phenomenon for this process is "the alleged chat regarding providing solution using unfair means during the ICAP examination”. However, in clause d, “I” acts as the sensor for the mental process “**busy**” and the phenomenon is “investigation”.

4.3.3.2 Mental Processes in Forensic Text 2

In the given text, there is only one instance where mental process is represented. Mental process refers to the cognitive activities such as thinking, perceiving, believing, and understanding. Following clause is an extract from the text showing mental process

- a) the role of others would be **determined**

This phrase suggests a mental process of assessment or determination. It implies that further investigation is needed to evaluate the involvement and culpability of other individuals. This clause demonstrates how mental process is represented linguistically in this text. It reflects evaluation and determination of roles of others involved in the crime being investigated. This mental process foreshadows the progression of investigation.

4.3.3.3 Mental Processes in Forensic Text 3

Mental processes represent cognitive activities, thoughts, or perceptions that are carried out in the mind of an individual. Following mental processes are observed to be present in this FIR:

- a) a person namely Mr. C ... is **involved** in said crime
- b) his recovered devices were **analyzed** on the spot
- c) the role of others associates will be **determined** during the course of investigation
- d) I am **busy** in the investigation at the spot

In the context of the text, the terms representing mental process of reality representation in Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) in the above clauses are “**involved, analyzed, determined and busy**”. All of these verbs represent mental activities of their particular sensors. The sensors are explicitly mentioned only in clause a and d as “a person” and “I” because these are written in active voice. Clauses b and c are in passive structure and therefore the phenomena “his recovered devices” and “the role of others associates” take subject position in them replacing the sensor.

4.3.3.4 Mental Processes in Forensic Text 4

Forensic text 4 does not demonstrate the presence of any mental process. Mental processes are highly subjective so their absence demarcates presence of objectivity in a text.

4.3.3.5 Mental Processes in Forensic Text 5

- a) Upon the initial analysis of the mobile phone conducted by the undersigned it is **found** that, cellular information of different mobile numbers and NADRA record in the form of images found stored in it

The mental process in this clause is “**found**”. Mental processes, as defined by transitivity analysis, include cognitive or mental activity such as thinking, perceiving, or believing. In clause a, “**found that**” refers to the mental process of realizing or concluding something on the basis of the first analysis of the cell phone. It implies that the person performing the study came to a certain conclusion or uncovered specific information that is later shared in the Complementizer Phrase (CP).

4.3.3.6 Mental Processes in Forensic Text 6

- a) From the record it is **established**
- b) The undersigned will **investigate** the case.

The clauses a and b carry mental processes that are represented by the verbs “**established**” and “**investigate**”. The two processes involve cognition and require mental abilities of thinking, analyzing and inferring to be at work. The clause a is in passive voice so it is without any senser and suggests that the inference that was made after the analysis of the record. On the other hand, the clause b is in active voice and has both participant roles, senser and phenomenon, clearly mentioned that are “the undersigned” and “the case”. This mental process relates the task of investigation with the senser who is mentioned as “undersigned”.

4.3.3.7 Mental Processes in Forensic Text 7

Mental processes involve active cognition and perception. Following clauses are extracted from the text of this FIR that were containing mental process in them.

- a) it is **established** that
- b) huge account turnover i.e. Rs. 34.6 million (Debit) and Rs. 34.8 million (Credit) was **noted** in the account (No. 259169251) maintained by the accused Mr. G at UBL Marghuz Branch, Swabi.
- c) The undersigned will **investigation** the case.

Among these clauses, a and b are in passive voice and c is in active voice. The mental processes in clause a and b are “**established**” and “**noted**”. The process “**established**” means to demonstrate the certainty that an account turnover of Rs. 34.6 million (Debit) and Rs. 34.8 million (Credit) occurred on the basis of the facts and evidences gathered from the bank record. The process “**noted**” deals with observing and noticing the account turnover of Rs. 34.6 million (Debit) and Rs. 34.8 million (Credit) in accused person’s account. As both of these clauses are passive, the participant role of senser is not distinctly described in both. However, phenomenon of clause a is the complementizer phrase (b) which follows the complementizer “that” and provides information about the account turnover gained after analyzing the bank record.

Afterwards, the clause c is in active voice and carries the mental process “**investigate**”. Though in the text it is written as “investigation”, it seems more like an error. This clause carries both the participant roles clearly mentioned as it is inactive voice. The senser in this clause is “The undersigned” and the phenomenon is “the case”.

4.3.3.8 Mental Processes in Forensic Text 8

- a) From record, it is **established** that accused ... received frequent inward/home remittances from Oman.
- b) The undersigned will **investigation** the case.

Among these clauses, a is in passive voice and b is in active voice. The mental processes in clause a is shown through the verb “**established**” which demonstrates the certainty that the accused was receiving inward/home remittances from Oman. As this clause is in passive voice, the participant role of senser is not distinctly described in it. However, phenomenon of clause a is the complementizer phrase which follows the complementizer “that” and provides information about the accused person’s practice of receiving remittances from Oman. The clause b is in active voice and carries the mental process “**investigate**”. Though, in the text it is written as “investigation”, it seems more like a typographical error. This clause carries both the participant roles clearly mentioned. The senser in this clause is “The undersigned” and the phenomenon is “the case”.

4.3.3.9 Mental Processes in Forensic Text 9

The mental process found in this forensic text is “**investigate**” as evident from the following clause:

- a) IO WILL INVESTIGATE THE CASE

Mental process is written using active structure. Therefore, this clause has the participant roles of senser and phenomenon clearly mentioned. The sensor in this clause is “IO” and the phenomenon is “THE CASE”.

4.3.3.10 Mental Processes in Forensic Text 10

- a) it is **established** that above said accused persons have acquired assets/ properties through cheating and fraud in lieu of sale/ purchase of cars which are predicate offences specified in AMLA 2010 (Amended 2020).
- b) Sub Inspector IO will **investigate** the Case

In the above-mentioned clauses, “**established**” and “**investigate**” are the mental processes. The mental process in clause-complex a is in passive structure and the clause b follows active structure. Therefore, the senser is not clearly mentioned in clauses complex a but the complimentizer phrase following the mental process “established” acts as phenomenon this provides the information that was deducted after a cognitive activity. In clause b, the participant role of senser is performed by “Sub Inspector IO” and the phenomenon is “the Case”.

4.3.4 Relational Process

Relational process deals with being or having and aims to identify, characterize or show belonging of an entity.

4.3.4.1 Relational Processes in Forensic Text 1

The text also contains some relational processes which are mentioned below and describe the relationships between participants or the attributes of participants.

- a) The complainant **is** an Institute

This clause contains “**is**” as the relational process that related the participant roles “The complainant” as a token whose value is that it is “an institute”.

- b) the complainant **is** responsible for conducting Chartered Accountancy Examinations

This clause also demonstrates “**is**” as the relational process, but here, unlike clause a, it ascribes an attribute to “the complainant” as the carrier and the attribute is “responsible”.

- c) The alleged person **is** identified as Mr. A.

In this clause, the relational process type is represented by Identified and Identifier where the subject of the process is “the alleged person” which plays the participant role of the identified and the identifier is “Mr. A”, his name.

4.3.4.2 Relational Processes in Forensic Text 2

In the given text, there are instances where relational processes are represented. Relational processes involve describing, identifying, or classifying entities and their attributes or relationships. Here are some examples of relational processes in the text:

- a) the credit turnover of the account **was** PKR 223 million

This clause depicts a relational process where “the credit turnover” is described as being “PKR 223 million”, establishing a relationship between the account’s turnover as token and the specified amount, PKR 223 million as its value

- b) the business of crypto currency **is** not a registered business not permissible by State Bank of Pakistan

This sentence involves a relational process where the business of cryptocurrency as carrier is described with attributes not registered or not permissible, establishing a relationship between the business and its status according to the State Bank of Pakistan.

- c) All the transactions made through Crypto Currency **are** un-documented, un-explained, un-registered, illegal and tantamount to illegal parallel banking causing loss to the national exchequer

This phrase depicts a relational process where the transactions (carrier) made through crypto currency are described as being undocumented, unexplained, unregistered, and illegal (attributes), establishing a relationship between the transactions and their characteristics.

These examples illustrate how relational processes are represented linguistically in the text. They involve the description and identification of entities, their attributes, and their relationships. These relational processes contribute to providing information about the accounts, transactions, businesses, and their respective characteristics.

4.3.4.3 Relational Processes in Forensic Text 3

The only relational process in the text of this FIR is represented in the following clause:

- a) Multiple chats with general public/ individuals and other gang members **are** available in these accounts

The relationship being established by the relational process “**are**” is of Carrier and Attribute. In this clause, “Multiple chats” acts as a carrier and the characteristic of its availability, “available”, takes the participant role of “attribute” and is assigned to it with the help of relational process.

4.3.4.4 Relational Processes in Forensic Text 4

Forensic text 4 does not represent the occurrence of any relational process in its text.

4.3.4.5 Relational Processes in Forensic Text 5

Relational process in this forensic text is demonstrated by the following clauses:

- a) the offences do not **fall** under the ambit of local police
- b) gang which **is** involved in illegal activities of SIMs, fake thumb impression, and fake silicon printed thumb impression for activation of SIMs

In clause a, the relational process is “**fall**” and “**is**”. Relational processes involve expressing a state of being, belonging, or having a certain quality. In this case, the process “**fall**” is used metaphorically to express the concept that the offenses under consideration are not within the jurisdiction or authority of the local police. Similarly, the relational process in clause b, “**is**” is indicating a quality attributed to “the gang”. It describes the gang's association or participation in the mentioned illegal activities. In both clauses, the participant roles for the processes are clearly mentioned. The token of the process “**fall**” is “the offences” and its value is “the ambit of local police”. The carrier for the process “**is**” in clause b is “gang” and its attribute is “involved in illegal activities”.

4.3.4.6 Relational Processes in Forensic Text 6

The following clause represents Relational process in the text of this FIR:

- a) Mr. F ... **is** involved in money laundering and illegal business of foreign Currency Exchange.

In this clause, the relational process is represented by the auxiliary verb “**is**”. As this clause follows the structure of Active Voice, both the participants accompany the relational process mentioning “Mr. F” (the accused) as the carrier and “involved in money laundering and illegal business of foreign Currency Exchange” as an attribute. In this clause, the relational process plays the role of describing the subject that is carrier in this case, by providing an attribute to it regarding its involvement in particular activities.

4.3.4.7 Relational Processes in Forensic Text 7

Relational processes aim to ascribe certain attributes or qualities to the subject, which is called as carrier. Following are the clauses taken from the text that were demonstrating the relational process:

- a) one Mr. G ... **is** involved in Money Laundering.
 b) accused **is** guilty of money laundering
 c) he **is** involved in layering and hiding the actual beneficial owner of funds
 d) The true nature, source, origin and purpose of funds, **is** within the exclusive knowledge of accused

In all the above mentioned clauses, the auxiliary verb “**is**” is expressing the relational process and is connecting the subjects with the predicate and ascribing particular adjectives to the subject. In clause a, “**is**” in connecting the subject “one Mr. G” with the predicate “involved in Money Laundering”. As a relational process, “**is**” relates the subject “one Mr. G”, which takes the participant role of carrier as well with the predicate “involved in Money Laundering,” which characterizes the subject and takes the participant role of an attribute.

In clause b, the auxiliary verb “**is**” connects the subject "accused" with the predicate “guilty of money laundering”. Being a relational process, “**is**” describes the carrier “accused” and relates it with its attribute which is a quality or state that is being

assigned to it. In this scenario, the accused is said to be “guilty of money laundering,” which is a characteristic or state of the “accused” and its attribute as well.

In clause c, the verb “**is**” as a relational verb links the subject “he” as a carrier to the attributes “layering” and “hiding the actual beneficial owner of funds”. The carrier “he” in this clause is a pronoun and refers to the accused person as its antecedent in the context of this forensic text. So, these attributes describe the involvement of the accused person in the specific activities of layering and hiding the beneficial funds’ owner. Lastly, in clause d also, the verb “**is**” acts as the relational process and links the subject “true nature, source, origin and purpose of funds” to the predicate “within the exclusive knowledge of accused”. In this clause, “true nature, source, origin and purpose of funds” takes the participant role of carrier and “within the exclusive knowledge of accused” takes the participant role of the attribute as it is providing a certain characteristic to the carrier.

4.3.4.8 Relational Processes in Forensic Text 8

Following are the relational processes evident in this forensic text:

- a) one Mr. H ... **is** involved in Money Laundering.
- b) The amount received **was** substantial
- c) Thus, accused **is** guilty of money laundering
- d) he **is** involved in layering and hiding the actual beneficial owner of funds
- e) The true nature, source, origin and purpose of funds, **is** within the exclusive knowledge of accused

In all the above mentioned clauses except b, the auxiliary verb “**is**” is used to denote the relational process. In clause b, the relational process is depicted by “was” because of being in past tense. “Is” and its past form “was”, both connect the subjects with their predicate. In clause a, “**is**” in connecting the subject “one Mr. H” with the predicate “involved in Money Laundering”. Similarly, in clause c and d, the auxiliary verb “**is**” connects the subjects "accused" and “he” with their predicates “guilty of money laundering” and “involved in layering and hiding the actual beneficial owner of funds”. The subject “he” in clause d is a pronoun and also takes “the accused” as its precedent in

the context of this forensic text. Further, in clause e, “The true nature, source, origin and purpose of funds” acts as a subject and is also joined by the auxiliary “is” with its predicate “within the exclusive knowledge of accused”. Similarly, in clause b, “The amount received” acts as the subject and is joined by its predicate “substantial” with the help of auxiliary “is”.

As all the auxiliaries, “is” and “was”, in the above clauses are relational processes; therefore, all these subjects take the participant role of carrier. Moreover, the predicates of all these subjects act to describe the subject and ascribe particular characteristics and attributes to them. So, clause a and d state the attributes that describe the involvement of the accused person in the specific activities of money-laundering, layering and hiding the beneficial funds’ owner and in c, the accused is mentioned to be held guilty of money-laundering. The clause b provides a description of the alleged amount that was received from the remitters in the account of the accused and characterizes as a substantial one. In the end, the clause e provides an attribute to “The true nature, source, origin and purpose of funds” as a subject and the attribute is that the subject is “within the exclusive knowledge of accused”.

4.3.4.9 Relational Processes in Forensic Text 9

Forensic text 9 also does not represent the occurrence of any relational process.

4.3.4.10 Relational Processes in Forensic Text 10

- a) accused persons have acquired assets/ properties through cheating and fraud in lieu of sale/ purchase of cars which **are** predicate offences specified in AMLA 2010 (Amended 2020)

In the above-stated extract from the text, the relational process is evident in the form of carrier and attribute. The clause containing the relational process “are” has “which”, a pronoun, as its subject which refers to its antecedent “cheating and fraud in lieu of sale/ purchase”. This implies that the actual carrier is “cheating and fraud in lieu of sale/ purchase” and its attribute is “predicate offences specified in AMLA 2010 (Amended 2020)”.

4.3.5 Behavioral Process

Behavioral processes denote physical and physiological expressions of the mental processes.

4.3.5.1 Behavioral Processes in Forensic Text 1

The text linguistically contains only one behavioral process, which refers to actions that involve the behavior or movement of a participant

- a) the source **pointed** towards the alleged person namely Mr. A

The process “**pointed**” is linguistically more related to the behavioral process and has “the source” as the behavior. However, it is not clarified either the process of pointing towards the alleged person was explicit or implicit.

4.3.5.2 Behavioral Processes in Forensic Text 3

These processes represent behaviors performed by an individual and are represented in the following clauses in this FIR:

- a) Said accused Mr. C1 was **pointed out** by the source
- b) the alleged person **remained fail** to justify his illegal act

In these clauses, “**pointed out**” and “**remained fail**” refer to the behavioral process as they represent a blend of material and mental processes and show the voluntary physical behavior of an entity “behavior” at a particular moment. The behavioral process is represented in active voice in clause b with the behavior “the alleged person” and clause a follows the structure of passive voice where its behavior becomes “the source”.

4.3.5.3 Behavioral Processes in Forensic Text 4

- a) Competent authority has **accorded** permission for registration of FIR so the case is registered.

According to the transitivity analysis, the word “accorded” in this clause can be understood as a behavioural process. Any behaviour that includes perception, cognition,

communication, or emotions is referred to as behavioural processes. “Accorded” in this context, denotes a task completed by the appropriate authority. It suggests that the authority or gave consent for the filing of the FIR.

The word “accorded” implies a conscious choice or action on the part of the responsible authority, illustrating their participation in the permission-granting process. In order to register the FIR and begin the case’s legal processes, they must have the cognitive and communication capacity to do so.

4.3.5.4 Behavioral Processes in Forensic Text 9

- a) competent authority has **accorded** permission to register the case against accused person

The verb “accorded” in this clause is a behavioural process. “Accorded” demonstrates a task completed by the appropriate authority and suggests the consent given by the “competent authority”, as a behavior for filing of the FIR.

4.3.5.5 Behavioral Processes in Forensic Text 10

- a) the competent authority has **accorded** permission vide Letter No. ... to register Case/ FIR against accused persons Mr. J1 and Mr. J2 U/s $\frac{3}{4}$ AMLA 2010 (Amended 2020)

Like the previous forensic text, in this text also, the verb “**accorded**” implies a conscious as well as mental and cognitive action on the part of “the competent authority” performing the participant role of the behavior here, illustrating its participation in granting the permission to register a Case/ FIR against the accused persons.

Forensic text 2 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not demonstrate the occurrence of any behavioral process.

4.3.6 Existential Process

Existential process comments upon the existence or presence of some entity.

4.3.6.1 Existential Processes in Forensic Text 1

The existential process occurs only once in this forensic text and is highlighted in the following clause:

- a) the alleged person namely Mr. A **is present** near Juice Corner, Mall Road, Lahore

The existential process is “present” and it takes “the alleged person” as its existent and shows his presence at a particular location.

4.3.6.2 Existential Processes in Forensic Text 3

Following existential process occurs in the forensic:

- a) the said alleged person **is available** at main Adda Shaheenabad, Tehsil Sillanwali District Sargodha

“**Is**” is the existential process as it demonstrates the presence of the existent “the alleged person” at a particular place.

Forensic text 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 do not show presence of Existential processes in them at all.

According to Cui (2020), the use of more material processes in a text to demonstrate actions of the two participant roles, more direct speeches or mentioning the verbiage objectively, more relational processes for the description and identification of the subjects and more existential process to describe the background or the existence of an entity ascribes a higher level of objectivity to a text. However, the mental process brings subjectivity in a text because mental processes occur in the minds of people and get influenced by perceptions, choices and affective factors. Behavioral processes are at a junction of physiological and psychological factors, their objectivity or subjectivity is dependent upon the process for being more physiological or more psychological.

The analysis of the forensic texts based upon the SFL Transitivity System Network demonstrates that material process was the most evident one. Material processes linguistically demonstrate events that occur in the real world and are therefore considered as the most objective one. The verbal process is also demonstrated throughout the data and refers to communicative actions like transmitting information, stating facts,

describing occurrences and providing evidence impartially. It possesses features of material processes to some extent as the actions take place in the real world and reflects objectivity in texts in which it occurs. The relational process is present in a lesser number and the existential process scarcely occurred in these FIRs. Despite meager presence, they also enhanced the objectivity of the forensic texts. All the behavioral processes present in the FIRs, though in a smaller amount, were more like material processes than mental and therefore, added to their objectivity. Beside the presence of the processes imparting objectivity to the FIRs, Mental processes, that represent completely subjective reality, are also found in almost all the FIRs analyzed in this study. Their presence does inculcate in FIRs an element of subjectivity, however, their presence in a lesser number as compared to processes reflecting objectivity demonstrates a lesser extent of subjectivity in the FIRs.

The research by Fatima, Hashmi, & Hashmi (2019) entitled “Systemic Functional Interpretation of Transitivity Templates in News Reports” fundamentally aimed to highlight the differences between Pakistani and American newspapers on the basis of presence of transitivity patterns in them. Their study’s findings demonstrated that Pakistani newspapers differed from American newspapers with respect to their transitivity patterns, the frequencies of different process and participant types. Additionally, the study suggested that Pakistani newspapers contained a higher number of Material Processes and a lower number of Mental Processes and therefore represented increased objectivity as compared to American Newspapers. The linguistic analysis of white-collar crime FIRs also reflected significant evidences for the presence of objectivity in them by showing the presence of a sufficient number of material, verbal, relational and existential process and the behavioral processes that were more like material processes.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

This chapter concludes the current study by stating key findings of the overall research alongwith a comprehensive discussion reflecting upon research questions and research objectives and tending to find their answers. Furthermore, it provides a precise conclusion of the research highlighting its importance and contributions. Additionally, it discusses the study's limitations and suggests recommendations for future researchers emphasizing the directions in which additional investigation could be carried out.

5.1 Findings

This research analyzed the language of White-Collar Crime FIRs to investigate the presence of veracity and objectivity in them. The research findings showed that:

- The structure of FIA's FIRs essentially incorporates all the mandatory details pertaining to the complainant, the accused, the crime and it's reporting which act as evidence and support their truthfulness and veracity.
- The FIRs analyzed in this study clearly stated the time and place of occurrence of the mentioned events. They also represented a strong cohesion in the narrated events and coherence in the sequence of events which contributed to their veracity. Nevertheless, there were certain gaps left in providing the information that was structurally required including time, place, complete addresses etc. At some instances, the information was partially provided and at some it was completely missing. This incomplete or missing information at various instances reduced its level of veracity to some extent.
- Superfluity occurred in the FIRs in the form of excessively and repeatedly mentioned details especially of complainants' and accused persons' names alongwith their father name, CNIC, home address and sometimes their adjectives as well. However, this superfluity is regarded as a characteristic of these FIRs and enhances their authenticity rather than bringing in falsity. Additionally, characters were assigned few generic names like "accused", "alleged person", "Competent authority",

“credible source”. These names referred to similar type of characters in different FIRs and enhanced their veracity by reducing biasness.

- The use of impartial language, passive structures, author’s distancing from the text and references to legal provisions were also reflected in the data.
- At few instances, ambiguities with respect to inappropriate or incorrect tense usage were observed. However, this could be owing to the lapse in the inherent knowledge of English language on the part of the author as English is not L1 in Pakistan.
- The material processes were found most frequently in the FIRs. The material process linguistically demonstrates events that occur in the real world and are therefore considered as the most objective one.
- The verbal process was also demonstrated throughout the data and refers to communicative actions like transmitting information, stating facts, describing occurrences and providing evidence impartially. Therefore, it possesses features of material processes to some extent and reflected objectivity in the FIRs.
- The relational processes were present in a lesser number and the existential process scarcely occurred in these FIRs. Despite meager presence, they also enhanced the objectivity of the forensic texts.
- All the behavioral processes present in the FIRs, though quite few in number, were more like material processes than mental and added to their objectivity.
- Beside the presence of the processes imparting objectivity, Mental processes, that represent completely subjective reality, were also found in almost all the FIRs analyzed in this study. Their presence showed in FIRs an element of subjectivity, however, their lesser number as compared to processes reflecting objectivity demonstrated a lesser extent of subjectivity.
- The linguistic analysis of white-collar crime FIRs broadly reflected significant evidences for the presence of objectivity and veracity in them.

5.2 Discussion

This section reflects upon the research questions and research objectives stated in the beginning of the studies and tend to find answers to the questions.

5.2.1 Reflection on Research Question 1

The first research question was aimed to analyze and highlight the linguistic features of FIRs that demonstrate the veracity and genuineness in them. The data was analyzed using Forensic Statement Analysis by Olsson (2008) in order to answer this research question. Forensic Statement Analysis by Olsson (2008) is an impactful framework to analyze the elements in forensic texts that represent their veracity and the instances influencing their veracity or truthfulness and even further, the aspects that might impart them falsity. The analysis under the framework Forensic Statement Analysis by Olsson (2008), takes into consideration time, places, sequence of events and the use of tense, superfluity, character naming and distancing of author from the text, the characters and events mentioned in it.

Data analysis with respect to time represented that the times of happening of numerous events were mentioned including dates and hour of occurrence of events, dates of registration of enquiry, dates and hour when the alleged illegal activities were reported at the police station and date and hour when the first information report was dispatched from the police station to the other concerned authorities. This information regarding time of happening of events adds significantly to the veracity of a document. However, in the selected data, there were some gaps and loopholes observed in the time representing the happening of few events. For instance, in forensic text no 1, the date of registration mentioned was 2 months and 9 days earlier than the date on which the event was reported which brings into question the veracity of the text. Additionally, there were few significant events mentioned in the texts without any temporal reference. Similarly, in forensic text 3, date of registration of enquiry was completely unmentioned and the date and hour of despatch from the police station was not mentioned in column 6, though it was mentioned in the end of descriptive part of the forensic text. Also, in this text, timeposts were not stated for any of the events described. Furthermore, it shows a discrepancy in time of reporting of the alleged event at the police station and the time of despatch of first information report from the police station as well. The time when event was reported was mentioned as 02:10 AM and the time of despatch was mentioned as 12:10 AM in the same date i.e. 27/10/2022, which is not possible and therefore reflects falsity in the information. Similarly, forensic text 4 mentioned the date of occurrence of the offense, the date and time when the offense was reported and the date when the first information report was dispatched from the police station to the other concerned

authorities after the registration of the case. But, it did not mention the date of registration of enquiry and the time of dispatch from the police station which might reduce the veracity of this text. Like forensic texts 3 and 4, forensic texts 9 and 10 also did not answer the “date of despatch” in column 6 though it was given at the end of the description of the text. Moreover, a discrepancy in time was reflected as the time of dispatch provided in both the texts was half hour earlier than the time given when the event was reported.

Forensic text 6 represented all the required dates and times including the date and hour of occurrence and report of the alleged event and the date of despatch of the FIR from the police station to the concerned officials but it skipped from mentioning the time of reporting of the alleged event and the date of registration of enquiry. Another omission of time observed throughout the data was that the “date and hour of occurrence” of the alleged activity only mentioned the year in which the offense was reported to had been happened and didn’t provide the exact date and time of its happening.

However, in forensic text 2, all the dates including that of report of the event, registration of enquiry, registration of case and date of dispatch of the first information report to the concerned officials, are clearly mentioned and are in accordance with each other. Also this text contains the time frame for the major events that were reported. All these factors enhance the veracity of this text. Similarly, forensic text 5 also demonstrates the times and dates of occurrence of all the events in an orderly and precise manner without the omission of the timeslots of any of the major events. Similarly, the forensic text no 7 and 8 also provide all the essential timeslots including that date and hour of report at the police station, registration of enquiry and dispatch of the first information report to the concerned officials after the registration of the case. This signifies a high level of veracity of a text. Overall, the gaps and omissions in mentioning time do not affect the veracity of the texts to much an extent but the ambiguities and discrepancies do.

The places required to be mentioned commonly in all the forensic texts considered for analysis included the police station and its circle or sub-circle, address of the informant, the place of occurrence of crime and its distance and direction from the police station and the address of the alleged person. The common omission of place observed in all the included texts was of the distance and direction of the place of occurrence from the concerning police stations where only the place of occurrence was mentioned. Apart from this, in forensic text 1, all the required details were clearly mentioned. However, in

forensic text 2, though all the relevant and required details pertaining to places were mentioned, the house number in the accused's address was not mentioned which makes it incomplete. Similar to forensic text 2, forensic text 3 also mentioned only the chak number, tehsil and district as the address of the accused person without mentioning any particular area or house number, bringing in a gap in the provided information. Though forensic text 4 and 5 provided in an organized manner all the required details, they too did not mention the complete addresses of the accused persons as well as the abettors.

In forensic text no 6 also, the required details pertaining to place were clearly mentioned except that it did not justify the relation existing between the city of residence of the accused, Islamabad, and the city of the Police Station where the FIR was registered and the investigation proceeded, Haripur. Furthermore, the forensic text 7, 8 and 9 also mentioned all the required details regarding text, but left a gap in referring to the complete address of the alleged person. However, in forensic text 10, the required details pertaining to place were provided comprehensively. Overall, it can be concluded that though all the texts depicted minor information gaps, they did not explicitly indicate any issues like inconsistencies or discrepancies related to place.

In all the forensic texts analyzed in this study, the events were arranged in an organized manner following the chronological. Moreover, the past and present tenses were the predominant ones followed in the text. The past tense referred to the events mentioned as the background information of the alleged and reported illegal activity or the events that had been completed in the past and could be possibly the actions done by the accused persons. However, the present tense indicated the events or practices ongoing or in process at the time the text was scripted or were recently completed and might included the actions carried out during or after the investigation process or the activities in which the accused persons were still thought to have been involved. Though there were few uncertainties with respect to the use of tense occurring in few of the texts, they did not significantly affect the veracity of the texts nor bring a tint of falsity in them.

When it comes to superfluity, the considered forensic texts do contain few elements that could be considered superfluous. The superfluous elements most often include the excessive and detailed information of the accused person including full name, father name, CNIC number and residential address and its recurrence, the excessive background information of the offense, the extensive details regarding the stuff recovered from the accused person after conducting raids for example, vehicles and mobile phones

including their models, registration numbers, IMEI numbers, and SIM card numbers, or the technical information pertaining to the offense, or the illegal activities of the accused persons or the previously registered cases against the accused persons as in forensic texts 9 and 10. Though the presence of these elements in a text brings superfluity to it when analyzed in the paradigm of linguistics, mentioning them and repeatedly stating them in a text could be possibly a feature and prerequisite of these forensic texts. Additionally, the superfluity demonstrated by these texts does not hinder their understanding nor challenge their credibility.

Characters in the data were named in more like a similar manner. Almost all the alleged persons in these texts were referred to using their full name and father name, often followed by their CNIC Number and residential address. Also, sometimes their names were mentioned accompanied by “alleged person”, “accused” or “suspect” as adjectives and sometimes these words act as nouns to refer to the accused person. Moreover, the person who reports the offense at the police station was named using his complete name followed by his father’s name, CNIC no and residential address, like that of the alleged person. Other than this naming, this person is referred to using the words “complainant” or “informant”. These forensic texts sometimes mentioned the individuals who report an offence to them anonymously, using the noun “credible source” for them. Further, the entities mentioned in these forensic texts that gave the orders of registration of the enquiries or approve the registration of cases against the accused persons were referred to as “the Competent Authority” or “Incharge, FIA” which is followed by the circle/sub-circle of their Police Station. In addition to these characters and their naming, the texts analyzed as the data stated that the investigating authorities deploy some individuals to search out the alleged persons. These individuals were referred to as “the source” in these forensic texts. In the end, the official who writes the FIR refers to himself in a detached and neutral manner using the name “the undersigned”. Overall, the naming patterns used in the data are consistent and clear and add to their veracity.

The data showed an explicit distancing of the author from the texts and the characters and event mentioned in it. This distancing was incorporated by the use of passive structures and technical terminologies and formal expressions in order to make the text more impartial, factual and objective. Also, the use of first person pronouns was minimized and all the characters including the author himself were referred to using the third person nouns and pronouns. Choosing to refer to the characters involved in events in

the text, in the third person, projects a feeling of objectivity and detachment. Further, subjectivity in the form of affective filter, beliefs, emotions or in any other way was minimized in the text resulting in a neutral and detached tone which is reinforced by author's emphasis on legal procedures and conclusions.

The analysis of the linguistic features of the FIRs aimed at analyzing nouns in the form of time, places and the names of persons mentioned in the FIRs, usage of tense, repetition, adjectives as in character naming and the use of formal language, aloofness, active and passive structures, use of personal pronouns as in character naming and distancing. These features were analyzed under Forensic Statement Analysis by Olsson (2008) and it was inferred from the analysis that the language and structure of FIRs reflect a significant extent of veracity. Though, few gaps are left with respect to provision of required information or the inappropriate use of linguistic elements, the FIRs predominantly tend to represent veracity and truthfulness when analyzed linguistically.

5.2.2 Reflection on Research Question 2

Research question 2 was aimed at analyzing and reflecting the traits of objectivity in the language of FIRs. This research question was answered by analyzing the data on the basis of Transitivity System Network by Halliday (1994; 2014) according to the presence of the processes of reality representation. The language used in these forensic texts employed a range of processes to identify the type of reality representation predominantly occurring in them. In all the forensic texts analyzed in this research, the material process is the one that is found most frequently and persistently. It occurs in active as well as passive clauses and represents the participant roles of the actors and goals. As the material process demonstrates in language the events that occur in the real world, it is considered as the most objective one. Material processes in the data are represented by a number of actions; few of them are receiving of information, registration of enquiries and cases, conducting the raids, recovering the objects that could provide hints related to the offense and transference of information to the higher authorities, performed on the part of the investigating officials. A number of material processes are also represented in the data that depicted the actions performed by the alleged persons.

Afterwards, the verbal process is also demonstrated in all the texts included in the data. Verbal processes refer to the actions of communication and therefore possess the

expression of material processes to some extent as well. Few of the verbal processes demonstrated in the data include, informed, conveyed, alleged, transpired, revealed, stated, thrashed out etc, and some in negatives as well like “could not explain”. Verbal processes also reflect objectivity in the data by concentrating upon transmitting information, stating facts, describing occurrences, articulating universally acknowledged truths and providing evidence without any personal thoughts or subjective viewpoints.

When it comes to mental processes, they are the one that represent a completely subjective reality. It is because of the fact that they occur in the minds of the sender and are fairly affected and influenced by the affective factors, cognition and perceptions. Mental processes are also found in all the texts taken for analysis in this study except forensic text 4 which is completely avoid of the mental processes. However, it can be noticed in the analysis section that they are very few in number in all the clauses as compared the mental and verbal processes. Few of the mental processes observed in the data include depicts, busy, determined, found involved in, involved, analyzed, established, noted and investigate. All these processes are the ones that take into consideration the worldview and mindset of the sender while happening and therefore incorporate subjectivity in them. However, their presence in a lesser amount in a text as compared to other processes demonstrates a lesser extent of subjectivity in the text.

The relational Processes are present in even a lesser number in the forensic texts analyzed in this research. In the first forensic text, the relational process characterizes and identifies the complainant and the alleged person. Further In forensic text 2, it describes the important things pertaining to the alleged person that could provide significant facts to aid the process of investigation. Including his account turnover, business and the transactions he conducted. Similarly, in rest of the texts also, the relational processes describe factual details pertaining to description and identification of the entities and therefore impart subjectivity to the text. However, the forensic text no 4 does not shoe the presence of any relational process in it.

Behavioral process occurs in forensic text 1, 3, 4, 9 and 10 only, and are demonstrated by the verbs pointed, remained fail and accorded. The behavioral processes work at a junction of material processes and mental processes and therefore the type of reality they represent depends upon their being more material or more mental. In the 5 texts, the behavioral processes that occur include pointed, remained fail, accorded. All of these behavioral processes are more like material processes than mental processes and

therefore they add to the objectivity of the forensic texts in which they are found.

In the end, the existential process occurs in the forensic texts 1 and 3 and only appears once in both the texts. However, in both the texts, it refers to the location of existence of the alleged person which is a purely real world and physical phenomenon. Therefore, it also adds to enhance the objectivity of the forensic texts.

Objectivity in the FIRs is evaluated by analyzing the verbs and their subjects and objects under the frame of Transitivity System Network. The analysis of the verbs and the subjects and objects accompanying them categorized the verb in various types of processes of reality representation. The analysis of the data revealed that the language of the FIRs contained most of the processes that were representative of objective reality so it was inferred that the White-Collar Crime FIRs are rather more objective than subjective.

5.3 Conclusion

The results of analysis indicate that the White-Collar Crime FIRs are structured in a way that ensures the presence of the details imparting them a sufficient level of veracity. Moreover, the language of these FIRs reflects a prominent presence of the processes of reality representation that incorporate objectivity in them. However, few gaps were found with respect to the presence of information reflecting veracity or presence of the processes representing objectivity. It can be concluded that the research revealed the importance of the lexico-grammatical features in ascribing objectivity or subjectivity, veracity or falsity to a forensic text.

Nevertheless, it is mandatory to keep in mind that this analysis is based solely on the linguistic analysis of the provided texts and is completely theoretical in nature. It should not be considered as a conclusive assessment of the truth or falsity, or objectivity or subjectivity of these or related forensic texts.

5.4 Implications of the Study

Following are some implications of this study:

- This study may enhance readers' awareness regarding language of white-collar crime FIRs and provides an insight into the linguistic elements that impart objectivity and

veracity.

- This study may assist the investigators in revealing hidden features that might not be immediately apparent from the report.
- Evaluation of legitimacy and reliability of FIRs can be aided by this study. Investigators can find signs of fraud or deceit in them by examining their language.
- Cross-referencing possibilities can arise from comparing linguistic features of several FIRs related to similar situations. This could help in verifying incidents or pointing out anomalies.
- Findings from linguistic analyses of FIRs can be a useful piece of evidence in court. This may be especially helpful in situations when conventional physical evidence is insufficient or ambiguous.
- Research in this field also brings up significant privacy and ethical issues. Therefore, such an analysis enables one to strike a balance between respecting people's rights to privacy and using language analysis for investigative reasons.

5.5 Recommendations

The research suggests the following recommendations:

- The analytical dimensions introduced in this research could be applied to other researches in the domain of Forensic Linguistics aiming to look for the truth and falsity, or objectivity and subjectivity.
- A comparative study could be conducted between the White-Collar Crime FIRs and the FIRs filed against any other types of crimes or between the FIRs filed by FIA and the FIRs filed by provincial/capital territory police taking same analytical framework.
- This study is purely qualitative in nature and therefore, could be replicated under quantitative or mixed-method approach using descriptive or corpus analysis.
- A qualitative replication of this study can describe veracity and objectivity present in any other forensic text. Similar studies can be conducted using other analytical tools like content analysis, textual, narrative or thematic analysis.

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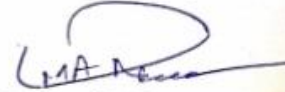
APPENDIX

Text 1

Form No. FIA-26	S. No. <u>0057801</u>
FEDERAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN FIRST INFORMATION REPORT FIRST INFORM OF A COGNIZABLE CRIME REPORTED UNDER SECTION 154 CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE	
Police Station <u>FIA CYBER CRIME WING</u>	Circle/Sub-Circle <u>CCRC, FAISALABAD</u>
No. <u> </u> /2022	Date and hour of occurrence <u>Year 2022</u>
1. Date and hour when reported.	14-03-2022 at 02:00 PM
2. Name and residence of informant and complaint.	██████████ Advocate High Court Pakistan on behalf of Institute of Chartered Accountant Pakistan (ICAP) ██████████ ██████████ ██████████ Khayaban-e-Nishat, Phase 6, DHA, Karachi ██████████
3. Brief description of offence (with section) and of property carried off, if any.	U/S 3, 4, 5, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 23 PECA 2016 R/W 419, 420, 468, 471 PPC
4. Place of occurrence and distanced and direction from Police Station.	FAISALABAD
5. Steps taken regarding investigation, explanation of delay in recording information.	██████████ ██████████ AD
6. Date and hour of despatch from Police Satation.	14-03-2022 at 02:30 PM

Consequent upon Enquiry No. ██████████/2022 Dated 05-01-2022 registered on the complaint of ██████████ Advocate High Court Pakistan on behalf of Institute of Chartered Accountant Pakistan (ICAP), wherein in his complaint, against the unauthorized access/transmission of Information system, Data, software, and use of unfair means including use of electronic/digital devices during the examination of Institute of Chartered Accountant of Pakistan (ICAP) by the alleged person namely ██████████ S/o ██████████ ██████████ R/o House No. P-██████████ Qaswa Home Colony, Faisalabad. The complainant is an Institute, and was established in year 1961 under the Chartered Accountant ordinance 1961 with the prime objective of regulating the profession of Accountancy in Pakistan. Furthermore, the complainant is responsible for conducting Chartered Accountancy Examinations under the said ordinance. In the year 2021, due to COVID, the examination process was transferred from manual to Online using Remote Proctor Exam and Assessment Master Online Software, through which the Examination can be held remotely and invigilation were recorded to protect the use of Electronic/digital devices and other illegal means as any or all electronic devices/software other than "Remote Proctor Exam and Assessment Master Online Software" during examination were prohibited. So, the complainant requested to take strict legal action against the alleged person namely ██████████ S/o ██████████ ██████████. FIA Action: During the course of the enquiry, record was obtained from the concerned institute/organization, revealed that the alleged person namely ██████████ is found involved in unauthorized access/transmission of Information system, Data and software to provide the unfair means during the examination. Today, a source informed that the alleged person namely ██████████ is present near Juice Corner, Mall Road, Lahore, if the raid is conducted, the alleged person will be arrested along with evidence. The said information is conveyed to Incharge FIA, CCRC, Faisalabad, who constituted the raiding team including SI ██████████, FC ██████████ under the supervision of undersigned. The raiding team reached at the above said location,

where the source pointed towards the alleged person namely [REDACTED], present in car SUZUKI SPACIA having registration number LEE-[REDACTED]. The alleged person is introduced with the raiding team. The alleged person is identified as [REDACTED] S/o [REDACTED]. On his personal search, one mobile phone OPPO F 19 Pro IMEI-1: [REDACTED], IMEI-2: [REDACTED] is recovered from him. On spot analysis is made by the undersigned, depicts that the alleged chat regarding, providing solution using unfair means during the ICAP examination is recovered from the alleged person's mobile phone. The accused person was detained by the raiding team, the recovered mobile phone and car SUZUKI SPACIA having registration number LEE-[REDACTED] are taken into possession as per seizure memo. **Prima Facie**, the alleged person namely [REDACTED] S/o [REDACTED] has committed offences U/S 3, 4, 5, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 23 PECA 2016 R/W 419, 420, 468, 471 PPC. Istighasa is sent through FC [REDACTED] for registration of a case against [REDACTED] S/o [REDACTED] R/o House No. P-[REDACTED], [REDACTED], while the role of others (if any) will be determined during the course of investigation. Hence a case may be registered and copy of FIR be sent to the undersigned. I am busy in investigation on spot. **Proceeding at Police Station:** On receipt of Istighasa, a case is hereby registered U/S 3, 4, 5, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 23 PECA 2016 R/W 419, 420, 468, 471 PPC against [REDACTED] S/o [REDACTED] R/o House No. P-[REDACTED] Qaswa Home Colony, Faisalabad. Investigation is entrusted to [REDACTED] Assistant Director, by the orders of the competent authority. Copy of FIR be sent to the investigation officer and concerned quarters.



[REDACTED]
Sub Inspector
FIA/CCRC/Faisalabad
Dated: 14.03.2022

No. Incharge/FIA/CCRC/FSD/351-357

Copy for information to:

- i. The Additional District & Session Judge, Faisalabad.
- ii. The Director, Cyber Crime Wing, FIA, Islamabad.
- iii. The Deputy Director FIA CCRO, HQ, Islamabad.
- iv. Investigation Officer
- v. Superintendent Cyber Crime Circle, FIA, Faisalabad.
- vi. The Special Magistrate for Cyber Crimes Faisalabad.



[REDACTED]
Sub Inspector
FIA/CCRC/Faisalabad

Text 2

Form No. FIA-26

S. No. 066687

**FEDERAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN**

FIRST INFORMATION REPORT

FIRST INFORM OF A COGNIZABLE CRIME REPORTED UNDER
SECTION 154 CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Police Station FIA Circle/Sub-Circle CBC Peshawar

No. /2022 Date and hour of occurrence 2018 and preceeding years

1. Date and hour when reported.	29.10.2021 at office hrs R/C 14.12.2022 at 1530 Hrs
2. Name and residence of informant and complaint.	Sub-Inspector <u> </u> , FIA CBC Peshawar
3. Brief description of offence (with section) and of property carried off, if any.	3/4 AMI. Act 1947
4. Place of occurrence and distanced and direction from Police Station.	District Nowshera
5. Steps taken regarding investigation, explanation of delay in recording information.	Upon completion of enquiry No. <u> </u> 2021, case is being registered.
6. Date and hour of despatch from Police Satation.	14.12.2022 at 1550 hours

Enquiry No. /2021 was registered upon suspicious transaction whereby it was alleged that was maintaining 10 accounts with different banks and is allegedly involved in high value transactions activity of around PKR 870 million during the last 3 years which comprised of credit turnover approximately PKR 437 million and the debit turnover around PKR 436 million which is not proportionate with the declared profile of the suspect. Moreover, Analysis of statement of accounts (SOA) revealed that during the eleven months of account opening (June 2020- April 2021), the credit turnover of the account was PKR 223 million, which comprises of online cash deposit of PKR 101 million, Interbank Fund Transfers (IBFT) of PKR 51.8 million and internet fund transfer of PKR 42 million. Mostly online transactions were conducted from various distinct branches i.e., Karachi, Lahore, Rahim Yar Khan, Mansehra, Nowshera etc. Withdrawal pattern in the account shows that PKR 129 million were debited through cash mode, PKR 55 million were debited through IBFT mode and PKR 33.6 million were withdrawn through internet funds transfer. During the course of enquiry relevant bank record was procured. Notices u/s 160 CrPC were issued to different counterparties related to suspect's account who appeared and recorded their statements u/s 161 CrpC which are placed on file. Moreover, notice u/s 160 CrpC was issued in the name of suspect who appeared and stated in his statement that he do business of General order supply to different stores. Other than this, he has invested in Crypto Currency for which he buys USDT from different people. For this purpose, he has maintained several accounts in different banks. People used to send PKR to suspect through these accounts

and then he provides crypto currencies to them. Likewise, the suspect also used to send amounts through his accounts to different people from whom the suspect used to buy crypto currencies. Action Taken By FIA: During the course of enquiry relevant record was procured and statement of witnesses recorded. From the perusal of the collected evidence, it transpired that the business of the accused is not registered with FBR. The business of crypto currency is not a registered business not permissible by State Bank of Pakistan. No money trail of the business is available. The accused could not explain the money trail, neither he could produce any authorization of State Bank of Pakistan in this regard. All the transactions made through Crypto Currency are un-documented, un-explained, un-registered, illegal and tantamount to illegal parallel banking causing loss to the national exchequer. Thus it has been established that accused [REDACTED] s/o [REDACTED] is guilty of offence under money laundering, as he failed to justify the transactions made in his bank account. Thus criminal case is registered against [REDACTED] s/o [REDACTED] r/o Moh: Qureshiyan, Akorha Khattak Distt. Nowshehra, CNIC No. [REDACTED] under the section quoted above. Role of others, if any, would be determined during investigation. Efforts are under way to arrest the accused.

[Signature]
[REDACTED]
SI/ FIA CBC
PESHAWAR

Copies to all concerned

[Signature]
[REDACTED]
SI/ FIA CBC
PESHAWAR

Text 3

Form No. FIA-26

S. No. ~~0057990~~FEDERAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

FIRST INFORMATION REPORT

FIRST INFORM OF A COGNIZABLE CRIME REPORTED UNDER
SECTION 15-I CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
FIA CYBERCRIME REPORTINGPolice Station CENTERCircle/Sub-Circle CCRC, FSDNo. /2022Date and hour of occurrence 2022

1. Date and hour when reported.	27/10/2022 at 02:10 AM
2. Name and residence of informant and complaint.	<u> </u> S/O <u> </u> R/o Chak No. <u> </u> JB Ladhra, Tehsil Gojra District Toba Tak Singh CNIC: <u> </u> No: <u> </u>
3. Brief description of offence (with section) and of property carried off, if any.	3, 13, 14, 16 PECA 2016 r/w 109, 419, 420, 468, 471 PPC
4. Place of occurrence and distanced and direction from Police Station.	Toba Tek Singh
5. Steps taken regarding investigation, explanation of delay in recording information.	<u> </u> SI/FIA/CCRC Faisalabad
6. Date and hour of despatch from Police Satation.	

Consequent upon Enquiry No. 2022 of FIA Cyber Crime Circle Faisalabad, it is transpired that the alleged person by using fake numbers and impersonating himself as Bank Official, illegally and unauthorizedly, with mala-fide and criminal motives, transmitted/ communicated misleading, false and dubious information to the complainant namely S/O R/o Chak No. JB Ladhra, Tehsil Gojra District Toba Tak Singh and defrauded him for an amount of Rs. 15,00,000/-PKR from complainant bank account (ABL). During the course of enquiry, Bank record of complainant bank account is obtained which shows that above mentioned amount is further transferred into fakes BB accounts. sources were deployed to trace out the alleged person who informed that a person namely S/o R/o Chak No. SB, Tehsil Sillanwali District Sargodha who is working with other culprits of his area is involved in said crime and now the said alleged person is available at main Adda Shaheenabad, Tehsil Sillanwali District Sargodha. Said information is conveyed to In-charge CCRC, FIA Faisalabad. Accordingly, a raiding party was constituted comprising of undersigned along with Mr. FC. As per the information of source, a raid has been conducted at a shop of tailor master main Adda Shaheenabad, Tehsil Sillanwali District Sargodha. Said accused Muhammad Bilal was pointed out by the source. Raiding team detained the said person. Personal search of the alleged person is made out and one mobile phone (OPPO A96, Having) and fake (27) Ubank ATM cards, BVS Device of Jazz , were recovered from him, his recovered devices were analyzed on the spot and whatsapp account no's & and JS Wallet & UPalsa Wallet of (50) accounts are found active/ logged in the recovered mobile phone. Multiple chats with general public/ individuals and other gang members are available in these accounts for the extortion of amounts from innocent people. The recovered digital media is taken into possession as per seizure memo in the presence of witnesses. During the spot interrogation, the alleged person remained fail to justify his illegal act and disclosed that he called the innocent people of Pakistan, illegally and unauthorizedly, with malafide and criminal motives, transmitted/ communicated misleading, false and dubious information to them regarding their bank accounts and deceitfully got secret information of


their Bank accounts and transferred amount from their bank accounts through IBFT. He admitted that he called the said complainant through masking call software and gained the alleged amount RS. 15,00,000/-PKR from the complainant. He also disclosed his other gang member namely [REDACTED] S/o [REDACTED] R/o Chak No. [REDACTED] Sb Tehsil & District Sargodha is also involved in said crime, who is available At main chowk Bhagtanwala and can be arrested if raid is conducted. I along with other officials departing towards Bhagtanwala. As per the information of the accused, a raid has been conducted at main chowk Bhagtanwala. Said accused person [REDACTED] was pointed by the accused namely [REDACTED]. Raiding team detained the said person. Personal search of the alleged person was made out and one mobile phone (Oppo A5s, having IMEI: [REDACTED]) was recovered from him. Recovered mobile phone is taken into possession as per seizure memo in the presence of witness. During on spot interrogation, the alleged person remained fail to justify his illegal act. Both accused persons further disclosed that other involved criminals are 1- [REDACTED] S/o [REDACTED] R/o Chak No. [REDACTED] SB, Tehsil Sillanwall District Sargodha 2- [REDACTED] S/o [REDACTED] 3- [REDACTED] S/o [REDACTED] 4- [REDACTED] S/o [REDACTED] of R/o [REDACTED] SB, Tehsil Sillanwall District Sargodha 5- [REDACTED] S/o [REDACTED] R/o [REDACTED] NB Tehsil Sillanwall District Sargodha are involved in this scam and they run this gang with the active connivance of each other. Prima facie a case u/s 3, 13, 14, 16 PECA 2016 r/w 109, 419, 420, 468, 471 PPC is made out against 1. [REDACTED] 2. [REDACTED] 3. [REDACTED] 4. [REDACTED] 5. [REDACTED] 6. [REDACTED] 7. [REDACTED] Whereas the role of others associates will be determined during the course of investigation. The Istghase is being sent for registration of case through [REDACTED] FC. I am busy in the investigation at the spot. Copy of FIR be sent after registration of the case. Signature: [REDACTED] S/FIA/CCRC Dated: 27/10/2022 Time: 12:10 AM.


A case is registered accordingly on the order of competent authority. Investigation is entrusted to [REDACTED] S/FIA/CCRC/FSD.

No. In charge/FIA/CCRC/FSD/2444-50

Copy for information to:

- I. The Additional District & Session Judge, Faisalabad.
- II. The Special Magistrate for Cyber Crimes Faisalabad
- III. The Director Cyber Crime Wing, FIA HQ, Islamabad.
- IV. The Deputy Director FIA CCRO, HQ, Islamabad.
- v. The Deputy Director NR3C, FIA, Lahore.
- vi. Investigation Officer
- vii. Superintendent Cyber Crime Reporting Center, Faisalabad.


[REDACTED]
Sub Inspector
FIA/CCRC/Faisalabad
Dated: 27/10/2022


[REDACTED]
Sub Inspector
FIA/CCRC/Faisalabad
Dated: 27/10/2022

Text 4

Form No. FIA-26

S. No. 0038713

FEDERAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

FIRST INFORMATION REPORT

FIRST INFORM OF A COGNIZABLE CRIME REPORTED UNDER
SECTION 154 CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Police Station FIA, CCRCCircle/Sub-Circle IslamabadNo. 2020Date and hour of occurrence 2020

1. Date and hour when reported.	<u>29-04-2020 at 19:15 Hours</u>
2. Name and residence of informant and complaint.	<u>██████████ s/o ██████████ r/o Block No. ██████████ Flat No. ██████████, Sector I-9/4, Islamabad.</u>
3. Brief description of offence (with section) and of property carried off, if any.	<u>20, 21 & 24 of PECA-2016 r/w 419 & 509 PPC</u>
4. Place of occurrence and distanced and direction from Police Station.	<u>Islamabad</u>
5. Steps taken regarding investigation, explanation of delay in recording information.	<u>No Delay</u>
6. Date and hour of despatch from Police Satation.	

Consequent upon conclusion of enquiry No. RE-██████████2020 of FIA Cyber Crime Reporting Centre, Islamabad, it transpired that the accused ██████████ s/o ██████████ holding CNIC No. ██████████ r/o Tarlai Kalan P.O Khas, Tehsil & District Islamabad, with mala fide intentions & ulterior motives, created / developed a fake Facebook profile in the name of ██████████ having URL: <https://www.facebook.com/██████████52056> associated with Gmail account i.e., ██████████7777@gmail.com & mobile phone No. +92 ██████████, and used the same for blackmailing, threatening, harassment and defamation against the complainant and further transmitted / disseminated nude / personal pictures of the complainant through the alleged / fake Facebook profile associated with Gmail account i.e., ██████████7777@gmail.com & mobile phone No. +██████████, thus damaged her repute / honor among her family members outrageously and spoiled her modesty. During the course of enquiry, the relevant electronic equipments were taken into the possession of FIA through Seizure Memos. During probe, sufficient incriminating evidences came on record against the accused ██████████ s/o ██████████, for his involvement in commission of subject offences. In view of aforementioned facts, prima facie, a case u/s 20, 21 & 24 of PECA-2016 r/w 419, 509 PPC is made out against the accused ██████████ s/o ██████████ holding CNIC No. ██████████ r/o Tarlai Kalan P.O Khas, Tehsil & District Islamabad. Competent authority has accorded permission for registration of FIR so the case is registered. Role of other involved person/s, if any, will be thrashed out during investigation. Copies of FIR are being sent to the concerned quarters.

Handwritten Signature
19-4-2020
(██████████)

Sub-Inspector/ FIA
Cyber Crime Reporting Circle
Islamabad

Text 5

Form No. FIA-26

S. No. 0002946

FEDERAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

FIRST INFORMATION REPORT

FIRST INFO RM OF A COGNIZABLE CRIME REPORTED UNDER
SECTION 154 CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Police Station FIA CYBER CRIME WINGCircle/Sub-Circle CCRC LAHORE

No	Date and hour of occurrence	Year 2020
1	Date and hour when reported.	02.10.2020 at 06:15 A.M
2	Name and residence of informant and complaint.	Through [REDACTED] (TASI) Police Station, Saddar Kasur.
3	Brief description of offence (with section) and of property carried off, if any.	U/S 7,14,16-PECA-2016 R/W 109,419,420,468,471-PPC
4	Place of occurrence and distanced and direction from Police Station.	Kasur
5	Steps taken regarding investigation, explanation of delay in recording information.	Investigation is entrusted to [REDACTED] Inspector
6	Date and hour of despatch from Police Satation.	02.10.2020 at 06:40 A.M

Today information has been received from police station Sadar Kasur that they arrested a gang which is involved in illegal activities of SIMs, fake thumb impression, and fake silicon printed thumb impression for activation of SIMs. It is, therefore, requested that the offences does not fall under the ambit of local police so the accused persons namely 1. [REDACTED] S/O [REDACTED] Cast Rehmani R/O Kot Sardar Muhammad Khuddiyan Khass Kasur 2. [REDACTED] S/O [REDACTED] Cast Rehmani R/O Makah Colony Khuddiyan Khass Kasur 3. [REDACTED] S/O [REDACTED] Kot Sardar Muhammad Khuddiyan Khass Kasur R/O Khuddiyan Khass Kasur with the seized digital media as per seizure memo handed over by [REDACTED] (TASI) from police station Sadar Kasur. Upon initial interrogation accused [REDACTED] disclosed that he with his team found involved in the unauthorized activation of SIM cards with the thumb impression of other people which he gets from other sources i.e. a person namely [REDACTED] from the NADRA office. The accused was asked as to why he has stored such sensitive information but he failed to justify his defense and disclosed that he used to purchase the said data about SIM cards, Thumb Impressions, CNIC, etc. from different persons from WhatsApp and the same were sold through advertising on WhatsApp groups for money which he received through easy paisa Jazz Cash accounts. Upon the initial analysis of the mobile phone conducted by the undersigned it is found that, cellular information of different mobile numbers and NADRA record in the form of images found stored in it. The accused used to issue SIM cards from franchises and ensures that he will achieve the target for the activation of a certain number of SIMs using the CNIC and thumb impressions provided by person namely shah g person from the NADRA office. Furthermore, the accused also created easy paisa and jazz cash accounts using provided CNIC and thumb impressions and sell them to other people. It is further

found that the person is also involved in criminal activities i.e. calling some person and telling them that they have won a prize of an amount kindly pay some tax/amount for rent or extort through social engineering by using fake SIMs. The accused is also involved in grey trafficking, in which the accused provided illegal activated SIMs to a person namely [REDACTED] who runs the grey trafficking setup in convince with each other. Mobile activation devises (Tabs) are also found available, by using these devices the accused activates the SIMs. Prima facie, the alleged person namely [REDACTED] in connivance with the accused persons namely [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were found involved in the unauthorized selling of highly confidential data of cellular mobile operators and NADRA for their ulterior motives and extorted money, thus have committed offenses u/s 7, 14, 16 of PECA-2016 R/w 109, 419, 420, 468 and 471-PPC. Istaghasa is being sent to Incharge PS Cyber Crime Reporting Centre, FIA, Lahore for registration of a case against the accused persons namely [REDACTED] S/O [REDACTED] [REDACTED] S/O [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] S/O [REDACTED]. After registration of the case, a copy of the FIR is sent to the undersigned. -sd- [REDACTED], Inspector, FIA, CCRC, Lahore: Proceeding at Police Station: On receipt of Istaghasa, a case is hereby registered u/s 7, 14, 16 of PECA-2016 R/w 109, 419, 420, 468 and 471-PPC against the accused persons namely 1. [REDACTED] S/O [REDACTED] Cast Rehmani R/O Kot Sardar Muhammad Khuddiyan Khass Kasur 2. [REDACTED] S/O [REDACTED] Cast Rehmani R/O Makah Colony Khuddiyan Khass Kasur 3. [REDACTED] S/O [REDACTED] Kot Sardar Muhammad Khuddiyan Khass Kasur R/O Khuddiyan Khass Kasur. Investigation is entrusted to [REDACTED] Inspector, FIA, CCRC, Lahore by the orders of the competent authority. Copy of FIR is being sent to concerned quarters.


Sub-Inspector
FIA/CCRC/Lahore
Dated: 02.10.2020

No. Incharge/FIA/CCC/LHR/2061-67
Copy for information to:

- i. The Additional District & Session Judge, Lahore.
- ii. The Project Director NR3C, FIA, Islamabad.
- iii. The Director FIA, Punjab, Lahore.
- iv. The Deputy Director FIA CCRO, HQ, Islamabad.
- v. Investigation Officer
- vi. Superintendent Cyber Crime Circle, FIA, Lahore.
- vii. The Special Magistrate for Cyber Crimes Lahore.


Sub-Inspector
FIA/CCRC/Lahore

Text 6

Form No. FIA-26 S. No. 0055810

FEDERAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

FIRST INFORMATION REPORT

FIRST INFORM OF A COGNIZABLE CRIME REPORTED UNDER
SECTION 154 CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Police Station FIA/CC/Abbottabad Circle/Sub-Circle Abbottabad

No. [REDACTED] / 2021 Date and hour of occurrence 2019-20

1. Date and hour when reported.	<u>5th Jan 2021</u>
2. Name and residence of informant and complaint.	<u>[REDACTED]</u> <u>AD/FIA/CC/Abbottabad</u>
3. Brief description of offence (with section) and of property carried off, if any.	<u>4/5/23 FERA 1947, 109 PPC r/w</u> <u>3/4 AMLA 2010</u>
4. Place of occurrence and distanced and direction from Police Station.	<u>Haripur</u>
5. Steps taken regarding investigation, explanation of delay in recording information.	<u>Upon completion pf enquiry</u> <u>case is registered</u>
6. Date and hour of despatch from Police Satation.	<u>16:00 hours, 19/12/2021</u>

Information was received from credible source that one [REDACTED] son of [REDACTED] R/o House No. [REDACTED] Street No. [REDACTED] Sector G-10/3, Islamabad, CNIC No. [REDACTED] is involved in money laundering and illegal business of foreign Currency Exchange. Relying upon information, Competent Authority ordered registration of Enquiry No. [REDACTED] 2021. During enquiry bank record of the accused was requisitioned. From the record it is established that accused purchased huge volume of foreign currency and also involved in 16 suspicious cash transactions. During enquiry the accused was summoned to justify the purchase of foreign currency and purpose of suspicious cash transactions. Accused did not join the enquiry proceedings and is deliberately concealing and disguising the true nature, origin, purpose and source of funds. In view of above mentioned facts and after approval of competent authority a case is registered against [REDACTED] son of [REDACTED] R/o House NO. [REDACTED] Street No. [REDACTED] Sector G-10/3, Islamabad, CNIC No. [REDACTED] under section 4/5/23 of FERA 1947, 109 PPC r/w 3/4, AMLA 2010. Role of others if any shall be thrashed out during course of investigation. The undersigned will investigate the case. The copies of FIR are being sent to concerned quarters.

[Signature] 19/12/21
AD/FIA/CC/Abbottabad

Text 7

Form No. FIA-26

S. No. 0046875

**FEDERAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN**

FIRST INFORMATION REPORT

FIRST INFORM OF A COGNIZABLE CRIME REPORTED UNDER
SECTION 154 CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Police Station FIA/CC/MardanCircle/Sub-Circle MardanNo. / 2021Date and hour of occurrence 2019-20

1. Date and hour when reported.	<u>09/12/2020 at office hrs</u>
2. Name and residence of informant and complaint.	<u>SOSAN AMIN SI/FIA/CC/Mardan</u>
3. Brief description of offence (with section) and of property carried off, if any.	<u>3/4 AMLA 2010</u>
4. Place of occurrence and distanced and direction from Police Station.	<u>Swabi</u>
5. Steps taken regarding investigation, explanation of delay in recording information.	<u>Upon completion of Enquiry case is registered</u>
6. Date and hour of despatch from Police Satation.	<u>11:30 hrs, 19/12/2021</u>

Information was received from a credible source that one s/o (CNIC No.) r/o Mohalla Jana Khel, P.O Khas, Thandkoi, District Swabi, is involved in Money Laundering. Relying upon information, competent authority ordered registration of Enquiry No. /2021 dated 30-06-2021. During enquiry, bank record of the suspect was requisitioned. From record, it is established that huge account turnover i.e. Rs. 34.6 million (Debit) and Rs. 34.8 million (Credit) was noted in the account (No.) maintained by the accused at UBL Marghuz Branch, Swabi. Accused was summoned time and again who didn't join the enquiry proceedings despite service of summon. Accused is deliberately concealing and disguising the true nature, origin and source of funds. Thus, accused is guilty of money laundering as he is involved in layering and hiding the actual beneficial owner of funds. The true nature, source, origin and purpose of funds, is within the exclusive knowledge of accused but he didn't join the enquiry proceedings. In view of above mentioned facts and after approval of the competent authority, case is registered against the accused s/o (CNIC No.) r/o Mohalla Jana Khel, P.O Khas, Thandkoi, District Swabi, u/s 3/4 AML Act 2010. Role of others, if any, would be thrashed out during course of investigation. The undersigned will investigation the case.

Copies to all concerned

19/12/21
ASI/FIA/CC Mardan

Text 8

Form No. FIA-26

S. No. 0046874

FEDERAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

FIRST INFORMATION REPORT

FIRST INFORM OF A COGNIZABLE CRIME REPORTED UNDER
SECTION 154 CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Police Station FIA/CC/MardanCircle/Sub-Circle Mardan

No. <u> </u> /2021	Date and hour of occurrence <u>2020</u>
1. Date and hour when reported.	<u>22/09/2020 at office hrs</u>
2. Name and residence of informant and complaint.	<u>SI/FIA/CC/Mardan</u>
3. Brief description of offence (with section) and of property carried off, if any.	<u>3/4 AMLA 2010</u>
4. Place of occurrence and distanced and direction from Police Station.	<u>Mardan</u>
5. Steps taken regarding investigation, explanation of delay in recording information.	<u>upon completion of Enquiry case is registered</u>
6. Date and hour of despatch from Police Satation.	<u>19/12/2021 at 10:00 hrs</u>

Information was received from a credible source that one s/o (CNIC No.) r/o Kherabad Tehsil & District Mardan, is involved in Money Laundering. Relying upon information, competent authority ordered registration of Enquiry No. /2021 dated 19-07-2021. During enquiry, bank record of the suspect was requisitioned. From record, it is established that accused received frequent inward/home remittances from Oman. The amount received was substantial and multiple remitters (52 remitters) remitted funds into single account (No.) maintained by the accused at UBL Bank Road Branch, Mardan. Accused was summoned time and again who didn't join the enquiry proceedings despite service of summon. Accused is deliberately concealing and disguising the true nature, origin and source of funds. Thus, accused is guilty of money laundering as he is involved in layering and hiding the actual beneficial owner of funds. The true nature, source, origin and purpose of funds, is within the exclusive knowledge of accused but he didn't join the enquiry proceedings. In view of above mentioned facts and after approval of the competent authority, case is registered against the accused s/o Muhammad (CNIC No.) r/o Kherabad Tehsil & District Mardan, u/s 3/4 AML Act 2010. Role of others, if any, would be thrashed out during course of investigation. The undersigned will investigation the case.

 19/12/2021
Copies to all concerned

 19/12/2021
SI/S/O FIA/CC Mardan

Text 9

Form No. FIA-26

S. No. 0045712

FEDERAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

FIRST INFORMATION REPORT

FIRST INFORM OF A COGNIZABLE CRIME REPORTED UNDER
SECTION 154 CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Police Station FIA/SGD

Circle/Sub-Circle FIA/ECW/SGD

No. <u>CA/2022</u>	Date and hour of occurrence <u>2018-2020</u>
1. Date and hour when reported.	Dated: 25-02-2022 ON: 10:30 AM
2. Name and residence of informant and complaint.	State through FIA Sargodha
3. Brief description of offence (with section) and of property carried off, if any.	U/s ¼ AMLA 2010 (Amended 2020)
4. Place of occurrence and distanced and direction from Police Station.	Sargodha
5. Steps taken regarding investigation, explanation of delay in recording information.	SI/FIA/SGD
6. Date and hour of despatch from Police Satation.	

Istighasa: Briefly the facts of the Enquiry No. 2022 (ECW) of FIA Sargodha are that Inspector General of Police, Punjab, Lahore Ist sent a list to FIA vide Letter No. /RMU dated 07-10-2020 wherein Case FIR NOs. /2019 dated 22-05-2019 U/s 365-B PPC 2018 dated 10-05-2018 U/s 7 ATA, 386, 109, 148, 149 PPC, /2020 dated 19-04-2020 U/s 7 ATA, 386, 387 PPC, /2020 date 16-10-2020 U/s 7 ATA, 387 PPC & 25-D The Telegraph Act 1885 of Police Station Kot Momin, District Sargodha registered against it accused person namely alias s/o r/o Uppi, Tehsil Kot Momin, District Sargodha having CNIC with the content that the accused person has committed predicate offences specified in schedule of AMLA 201 (Amended 2020) and the accused person has acquired properties beyond the known source of his income through proceeds of crime Perusal of record revealed that the accused person alias s/o has acquired the movable immovable assets from the complainants namely s/o r/o Uppi, Tehsil Kot Momin, District Sargodha s/o r/o Chak No. SB, Tehsil Kot Momin, District Sargodha s/o r/o Karkhana Barf wala, Shahi Masjid, Kot Momin, District Sargodha of the said FIR NOs. /2019 dated 22-05-2019 U/s 365-B PPC, 2018 dated 10-05-2018 U/s 7 ATA, 386, 109, 148, 149 PPC, /2020 dated 19-04-2020 U/s 7 ATA, 386, 387 PPC, 2020 dated 16-10-2020 U/s 7 ATA, 387 PPC & 25-D The Telegraph Act 1885 of Police Station Kot Momin, District Sargodha. In view of the detailed discussed above, it is established that accused person has generated property through kidnaping for ransom and robbery / extortion of money which are predicate offences specified in AMLA 2010 (Amended 2020). Accordingly, the competent authority has accorded permission to register the case against accused person alias s/o

Ahmad ¼ AMLA 2010 (Amended 2020). Therefore, Istighasa is being sent for registration of case U/s ¼ AMLA 2010 (Amended 2020) against above mentioned accused person alias Upon receipt of Istighasa Report, instant FIR has been registered U/s ¼ AMLA 2010 (Amended 2020) against the accused person alias s/o
Signature Assistant Director dated 25-02-2022 Time: 10:00AM
A CASE IS REGISTERED ACCORDINGLY WILL INVESTIGATE THE CASE
NO./C/12/2022/ DD/FIA/SGD 595-603 Date 25-2-22

- Copies For Information
- 1- Special Judge Central SGD
 - 2- Director FIA / HQ Islamabad
 - 3- Director FIA / I & S HQ Islamabad
 - 4- Director FIA Punjab Zone II Lahore
 - 5- CCRO FIA HQ Islamabad
 - 6- CCRO FIA Punjab Zone II Lahore
 - 7- Area Magistrate FIA / SGD
 - 8- Reader To Adjl. Dir / DD / FIA SGD
 - 9- Investigation Officer FIA SGD

Text 10

FEDERAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

FIRST INFORMATION REPORT

FIRST INFORM OF A COGNIZABLE CRIME REPORTED UNDER
SECTION 154 CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Police Station FIA/SGD Circle/Sub-Circle FIA/CBC/SGD

No. C-2022 Date and hour of occurrence 2020-21

1. Date and hour when reported.	سوری مورخہ 28/06/2022 وقت 00 بجے دن
2. Name and residence of informant and complaint.	State through FIA Sargodha
3. Brief description of offence (with section) and of property carried off, if any.	3/4 AMLA 2010 (AMENDED 2020)
4. Place of occurrence and distanced and direction from Police Station.	Sargodha
5. Steps taken regarding investigation, explanation of delay in recording information.	Sub Inspector
6. Date and hour of despatch from Police Satation.	

Istighasa: Briefly the facts of the Enquiry No. [REDACTED]/2021 (CBC) of FIA Sargodha are that District Police Officer (DPO) Sargodha has sent a list of Cases/ FIRs to FIA vide Letter No. [REDACTED] dated 02-03-2021 wherein Cases/ FIRs NOs. [REDACTED]/2020 dated 21-10-2020 U/s 489-F PPC, 488/2020 dated 25-10-2020 U/s 489-F PPC, [REDACTED]/2020 dated 29-10-2020 U/s 406/506(ii) PPC, [REDACTED]/2020 dated 30-10-2020 U/s 406 PPC, [REDACTED]/2020 dated 28-11-2020 U/s 489-F PPC, [REDACTED]/2021 dated 21-01-2021 U/s 406 PPC, [REDACTED]/2021 dated 30-01-2021 U/s 406 PPC, [REDACTED]/2021 dated 21-02-2021 U/s 406 PPC and [REDACTED]/2021 dated 02-03-2021 U/s 382 PPC of Police Station Sajid Shaheed Sargodha, District Sargodha registered against accused persons namely [REDACTED] s/o [REDACTED] caste Baloch r/o Street # [REDACTED] Kot Fareed, Sargodha having CNIC # [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] s/o [REDACTED] caste Butt r/o [REDACTED] A, Satellite Town, Sargodha having CNIC # [REDACTED] with the contents that accused persons, in active connivance of each other, have committed predicate offences specified in schedule of Anti Money Laundering Act (AMLA) 2010 (Amended 2020) and accused persons have acquired properties beyond known sources of their income through proceeds of crimes. Perusal of record revealed that accused persons [REDACTED] s/o [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

_____ s/o _____ have acquired movable and immovable assets/ properties from complainants namely _____ s/o _____ r/o Maqam e Hayat, Shepas Chowk, Sargodha, _____ s/o _____ r/o Maqam e Hayat, Shepas Chowk, Sargodha, _____ s/o _____ r/o Resala No _____ PO Miha Lak, Tehsil & District Sargodha, _____ s/o _____ r/o II # _____ Street # _____ Mohallah Jinnah Colony, Sargodha, _____ s/o _____ r/o Risala No _____ PO Miha Lak, Tehsil & District Sargodha, _____ s/o _____ r/o II # _____ Mohallah Shoukat Hayat Colony, Maqam e Hayat, Sargodha, _____ s/o _____ r/o Chak No _____ SB, Sargodha, _____ s/o _____ r/o _____ Y, New Satellite Town, Sargodha, _____ s/o _____ r/o Risala No _____ PO Miha Lak, Tehsil & District Sargodha of above said Cases/ FIR NOs _____/2020 dated 21-10-2020 U/s 489 F PPC, _____/2020 dated 25-10-2020 U/s 489-F PPC, _____/2020 dated 29-10-2020 U/s 406/506(ii) PPC, _____/2020 dated 30-10-2020 U/s 406 PPC, _____/2020 dated 28-11-2020 U/s 489-F PPC, _____/2021 dated 21-01-2021 U/s 406 PPC, _____/2021 dated 30-01-2021 U/s 406 PPC, _____/2021 dated 21-02-2021 U/s 406 PPC and _____/2021 dated 02-03-2021 U/s 382 PPC respectively. In view of the detail discussed above, it is established that above said accused persons have acquired assets/ properties through cheating and fraud in lieu of sale/ purchase of cars which are predicate offences specified in AMLA 2010 (Amended 2020). Accordingly, the competent authority has accorded permission vide Letter No. DPZ-III/ _____/21/CBC/SGD/ _____ dated 27-06-2022 to register Case/ FIR against accused persons _____ s/o _____ and _____ s/o _____ U/s 3/4 AMLA 2010 (Amended 2020). Therefore, Intiqhasa is being sent for registration of Case/ FIR U/s 3/4 AMLA 2010 (Amended 2020) against above mentioned accused persons namely _____ s/o _____ and _____ s/o _____ Case/ FIR number should be informed after registration. Signature _____ Sub Inspector Dated 28-06-2022 Time 01:30

A Case/ FIR is registered accordingly Sub Inspector _____ will investigate the Case/ FIR.
 No. DD/HIA/SGD/C-34/2022(CBC)/165-23 Dated. 28-06-2022

- Copy for information
- 1. District Judge District Sargodha
 - 2. District Magistrate District Sargodha
 - 3. District Police Officer District Sargodha
 - 4. District Jail Officer District Sargodha
 - 5. District Jail Officer District Sargodha
 - 6. District Jail Officer District Sargodha
 - 7. District Jail Officer District Sargodha
 - 8. District Jail Officer District Sargodha
 - 9. District Jail Officer District Sargodha

SI. _____
