

The Realm of Forensic Linguistics with Credentials to the Arab World

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Abstract: This research considers the extent to which forensic linguistics can be considered a science. It outlines some ways in which it is useful in legal proceedings, including voice identification, verification of police reports, and authorship attribution. It also discusses ignoring forensic linguistics in the Arab world and concludes by raising some ongoing controversies in forensic linguistics.

Introduction

Forensic Linguistics is the operation of linguistics to legal issues. That's a starting point, but like all answers it's a miss and serves only to stimulate further questions. For illustration, what does 'the operation of linguistics' mean? When Forensic Linguistics is apprehended to as an operation of linguistics or, more compactly, applied verbal wisdom. The word applied isn't inescapably being used in the same sense as, for illustration, in the expression applied statistics, where what's being applied is a proposition bolstering a particular wisdom to the practice of that wisdom. Forensic Linguistics is, rather, the assignment of verbal knowledge to a solitary social environment, *videlicet* the legal forum (from which the word forensic is deduced). In its wide sense, we may bring out that Forensic Linguistics is the interface between language, crime, and law, where law includes law enforcement, judicial matters, legislation, difficulties or actions in law, and indeed difficulties that only potentially involve some contravention of the law or some necessity to seek a legal remedy. Contributed the centrality of the usage of language to life in general and the law in particular, it's perhaps kindly surprising that Forensic Linguistics is a relative beginner to the arena, whereas other domains, analogous as point identification and shoeprint analysis, are important aged, having a well-established presence in judicial processes. The operation of verbal styles to legal questions is only one sense in which Forensic Linguistics propositions may be applied to the analysis of the language samples in an inquiry. therefore, the forensic linguist may quote compliances from exploration accepted in fields as different as language and memory studies, discussion Analysis, converse Analysis, the proposition of alphabet, Cognitive Linguistics, Speech Act Theory, etc. The reason for this reliance on a broad diapason of verbal fields is accessible the data the linguist receives for analysis may bear that

commodity is said about how the average person remembers language, how exchanges are constructed, the kinds of moves speakers or pens make in the course of a discussion or a written textbook, or they may need to explain to a court some aspects of expression or judgment structure. In summary, we can say that the forensic linguist applies verbal knowledge and ways to the language intertwined in (i) legal cases or proceedings or (ii) private controversies between parties which may at an after stage result in legal action of some kind being taken.

Forensic Linguistics: Some Areas of Application

A- Forensic Phonetics

Phonetic techniques are primarily applied in the analysis of the voice as referred to in criminal investigations. This comprises specialized voice comparisons, lay voice recognition, a recap of spoken language, speech signal improvement, and the authentication of recordings.

B- Discrepancies in Police Reports

Authorship Attribution

Police officers generally use so-called “police speak”, which is fairly easy to describe. It's characterized by effective and compact set expressions, thick wording in an impersonal, sanctioned style, precise renditions of time, place, and sequence, and precise descriptions of objects, similar to munitions. When establishing the delicacy of police reports and contended questionable statements, one must consider the relationship between the documents displayed and the events they intend to describe. What's the time frame? When were the incident notes taken? Is there a report and delicacy in recalling the events? Too numerous common features between the statement and the incident notes, coupled with chronological consistency and frequent use of characteristically written rather than spoken converse, may raise dubitation as to the authenticity of the police record of an interview or a statement.

Authorship attribution is the science of inferring the characteristics of the author from the characteristics of documents produced by that author. The key task is to establish who said or wrote something which is to be used as evidence. Attribution is facilitated by measuring word length average, the average number of syllables per word, article/ determiner frequency, and type-token ratio (a measure of lexical variety).

Forensic Text Types

Forensic Text Types A forensic text is any kind of text, a written document, or an audio or video recording, which is the subject of a police investigation or criminal procedure. The investigative linguist may be called upon to analyze a variety of documents. The text types may include emergency calls, ransom demands, and other threats, such as hate mail, aimed at victimizing others. In this case, the genuine or false nature of the call has to be

determined to detect or eliminate a hoax, for example. The same differentiation applies to suicide notes or letters. Last statements, on the other hand, may throw some light on the guilt or innocence of a convicted person, if a death row inmate decides to utter their last words: Well, I don't have anything to say. I am just sorry about what I did to Mr. Peters. That's all. Death row statements either (explicitly or implicitly) may confirm commitment to a crime, or deny it, leaving an impression of innocence behind. They may also denounce witnesses as dishonest or criticize law enforcement as corrupt. He believes that there is a reason for this is the lack of popularity of the term and their insufficient knowledge of the new language and law.

Forensic Linguistics in the Arab World

Between language and law, the law cannot exist without a language that embraces and expresses it. Understanding judgment and understanding its meanings can only be through one tool, which is language. The ignorant of the language cannot understand the legal text, because the text is a language and the language is a specific system. Forensic linguistics in many countries of the western world has become a standing science in itself. Science gained great confidence in them, so it became in all courts' confidence in them, so it became in all courts and investigation departments. Professor Ahmed Nor El-Din demonstrated in a questionnaire conducted that the Forensic linguistics is completely ignored in the Arab world. Can Forensic Linguistics Establish Guilt or Innocence? By meeting scientific forensic criteria and presenting convincing linguistic evidence in court, forensic linguists can certainly contribute to pronouncing some one innocent. They can also prompt admittance of guilt. Forensic linguists may be asked to investigate recorded police interrogations to decipher whether or not a person knowingly admitted guilt, under went just interrogation or understood the conversation conducted throughout the interview. Since recorded interviews can be admitted in court as evidence, dialogue analysis may be carried out to (dis) prove guilt and determine potential inconsistencies in the interviewing process, making recordings in admissible in court. The defense can therefore show that the recorded language does not necessarily indicate the defendant's guilt. Conducted throughout the interview. Since recorded interviews can be admitted in court as evidence, dialogue analysis may be carried out to (dis) prove guilt and determine potential inconsistencies in the interviewing process, making recordings inadmissible in court. The defense can therefore show that the recorded language does not necessarily indicate the defendant's guilt.

A Brief Background Survey of Arabic

A review of the forensic linguistics literature reveals that it primarily discusses languages spoken in Europe, the United States, and Australia. The forensic linguistics of Middle Eastern Semitic languages, like Arabic, the dominant tongue in that region, and Hebrew, the dominant tongue in Israel, are the subject of relatively little research. Therefore, by concentrating on Arabic in Israel, we hope to advance forensic linguistics. There are a few things you should know about Arabic in general before moving on to the linguistic description. According to Voigt (2009), this semitic language has a lengthy history and numerous dialects. Since the seventh century, its original speakers have been migrating

from the Arabian Peninsula to the north, east, and west (Behnstedt and Woidich 2005). Numerous Arabic dialects have developed as a result of the long history and extensive geographic spread. Different parts of the MENA have different spoken dialects. In fact, some Arabic dialects (like Maltese; Mifsud 2008) differ from one another so much that they might as well be considered separate languages. Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) is another variant of Arabic. It is its written variety and has evolved over the centuries since the time of Classical Arabic (the 8th and 9th centuries CE). Since the Koran is the most revered and important book for Muslims and was written in classical Arabic, its modern descendant, the MSA, is also very revered. MSA is typically thought of as bringing together native Arabic speakers of dialects that are not always understandable to one another. However, recent research has discovered variations among MSA varieties in various Arabic nations (Ibrahim 2009). The majority of native Arabic speakers still refer to MSA as their language, while dialects are typically seen as inferior to MSA and undeserving of the title "language". However, MSA is also used on a variety of occasions, mostly official ones, such as religious sermons, lectures, media news, etc. However, spoken colloquial dialects are used in everyday situations.

The Research Aims

The research aims to identify the areas of application of forensic linguistics and its importance in achieving justice in the Arab world.

The Research Method

The research uses the descriptive method.

The research limitations and fields:

The research studies the extent to which forensic linguistics can be considered a science and outlines some of the areas in which it is useful in legal procedures.

The Research Findings

Forensic linguistics is applied in the following most important areas:

- 1- Forensic phonetics.
- 2- Discrepancies in police reports.
- 3- Authorship Attribution.
- 4- Forensic text types.

The research recommendations:

The need to pay attention to forensic linguistics and take it into consideration.

Use the help of forensic linguistics to solve cases that require this.

- The necessity of the interest of language students in forensic linguistics.

Conclusion

The present research has offered a brief overview of the inter-disciplinary field of forensic linguistics and illustrated some of its applications, such as pragmatic analysis and various scientific methods of authorship attribution, serving the law and law enforcement. No matter how strongly the linguist is convinced that the defendant is innocent, he/she should restrict their opinion to only stating the degree of probability of, for example, a confession being ‘verballed’ by police officers. Moreover, forensic linguists need to stay impartial at all times, as they serve the law in the role of experts and cannot under any circumstances side with the defense or prosecution.

Despite the fact that linguistic expertise has been frequently favorably compared to finger print or DNA evidence, the current state of the art in practices such as voice identification and authorship attribution has not yet reached the same level of reliability. At most, linguistic expertise facilitates the elimination of a suspect as the perpetrator but is not in a position to identify one with certainty yet.

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