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**The Use of Body Language as a Forensic
Psycholinguistic Strategy in Criminal Interrogation:
The Case of Tiaret District**

**A dissertation Submitted to the Department of English in Partial Fulfilment of the
Requirements for the Degree of Master in Linguistics**

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Dedication

First of all, I thank Allah for what I have reached today,
and I dedicate this success to those honourable people who supported me in the faltering steps.
mysupervisor Mr Moulai Hacene Yacine
who was the guide and the reference during this work.

Then to the soul of my father who supported me until his death,
my mother, brother Mohamed, sister Fatima Batoul, her husband Farid, and
my lovely grandmother for being with me.

Salsabil Hadj Otmane

Dedication

In the name of Allah, and by the grace of Allah, the mighty and majestic, who has enabled me to complete this work in the best and most perfect manner.

Thank Allah and praise be to Allah

I dedicate this work of mine to my dear father, thanks to whom I am in this success, who supported me financially and morally.

To the source of my energy, my beloved mother, i dedicate this success to you in appreciation of the tenderness, love and supplication you have given me.

To my lovely brother: Messoud.

Sisters: Soulaf and Kenza.

To all my wonderful friends.

To all my teachers without exception.

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Abstract

Reading body language is an effective strategy in forensic linguistics, particularly in criminal interrogations. Although this method already exists in Algeria, it has not been sufficiently valued. Therefore, this investigation aimed to assess its implementation in their work by comparing the universal and cultural meanings of body language cues. A qualitative approach was employed for the study, focusing on Tiaret district reinforcement law, and professionals in the field of forensics, including psychologists, lawyers, and police officers. Structured interviews were conducted with a sample size of 35 participants from these three groups. Data collection and analysis were performed to examine the alignment between universal and cultural meanings, as well as to evaluate the awareness of Algerian interrogators regarding body language cues. The findings revealed a consistent understanding of both universal and cultural meanings; however, it was evident that Algerian interrogators lacked awareness in utilizing this method effectively, especially in criminal interrogations. Consequently, it is crucial to emphasize the importance of incorporating body language analysis into the training and practices of Algerian interrogators to enhance their effectiveness in criminal investigations.

Keywords: Forensic linguistics, body language, interrogations, criminal, psychologists, law. police officers

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List of Abbreviation

FACS: Facial Action Coding System

FBI : Federal Bureau of Investigation

FL: Forensic Linguistics

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General Introduction

Have you ever read about courts, trials, or the interrogation process and wondered about the methods and techniques used by juries and police officers to obtain information from suspects? One common strategy employed by the FBI is the reading of body language, which falls under the field of sociolinguistics. Our study focuses on implementing body language as a forensic linguistic strategy in the interrogation process.

The main aim of this study is to emphasize the importance of body language as a forensic linguistic tool in the interrogation process, demonstrating its effectiveness in resolving doubts and ambiguities surrounding suspects. The research topic, "The Use of Body Language as a Forensic Linguistic Strategy in Criminal Interrogation," is expected to be useful for future researchers, including police officers and juries, by providing them with a practical and effective strategy in forensic investigations.

By focusing on the initial impression made by criminals during the interrogation process, we aim to facilitate the work of interrogators. The unconscious body movements and gestures displayed by the suspects upon their initial contact may provide the interrogator with valuable hidden information. This research aims to explore the use of body language and its contribution to forensic linguistics as an interrogation strategy. To what extent does body language as an interrogation strategy contribute to forensic linguistic?

To address the aforementioned research question, several sub-research questions have been formulated to investigate the broader scope of our inquiry. These questions include:

- What is the role of forensic linguistics?

- How does body language contribute to forensic investigations?
- To what extent are police officers aware of and trained in using body language during interrogations?

In order to answer the aforementioned questions, a set of hypotheses are generated and they are as follows:

- ✚ Forensic linguistics offers a systematic analysis of legal language, enabling police officers and juries to utilize this analysis to corroborate verbal dialogues with criminals.
- ✚ Forensic linguistics involves an analytical study of body language to enhance the accuracy of interrogations.
- ✚ Recent reliance by police officers on body language indicates their increased awareness of its significance.

This work presents a model highlighting the importance of body language cues to interrogators, enabling its implementation as an effective interrogation strategy. To answer the research question and achieve our objective, we have chosen the qualitative research method as the most appropriate approach.

Upon comparing the interrogation process in our country with that of others, such as the USA, it becomes evident that although body language is a practical strategy, it is not commonly employed in our country. This realization motivated us to explore the significance of body

language through this research. However, we faced challenges in interacting with police officers to observe actual interrogations due to the secretive nature of their profession.

This study is divided into three chapters. Two chapters are theoretical, while the third one is practical. The first chapter familiarizes the reader with the concept of forensic linguistics (FL) and aims to showcase some of the strategies employed in FL to solve crimes and legal matters.

The second chapter is dedicated to body language and its important cues, along with its role in forensic linguistics, to show the reader and future researchers that body language as a forensic linguistic strategy facilitates the interrogator's work.

The third chapter is the practical one. In order to find a solution and reach our aim of study, this chapter focuses on the data collection tools utilized in this research, data analysis, and the subsequent discussion of findings.

**Chapter One: A Preamble to Forensic
Linguistics**

Introduction

Forensic linguistics FL is a branch of applied linguistics that deals with the analysis of the language of the law. Since we have seen so many criminal cases later, it is important to know the relationship between the language and the law and the contribution of linguistics in solving judicial matters. As we have said above, forensic linguistics is the study of the language of the law. It includes three types: 1_ the legal language.2_ the language of the court.3_ language as evidence. In addition to some strategies that are used to analyze forensic linguistics, such as : discourse analysis, forensic phonetics and forensic stylistics, besides another important strategy which we are going to deal with in the next chapter which is “the body language ”. This chapter is divided into three parts. The first part deals with definitions and the history of forensic linguistics. The second part is dedicated to the forensic linguistics types, while the third part is for the forensic linguistics strategies.

I. WHAT IS FORENSIC LINGUISTICS?

Linguistics is a big field that contain so many branches and sub-branches such as (psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics and applied linguistics ...etc.). Applied linguistics is the study of the use of the language with a scientific way, which means to analyze the language using scientific methods like in laboratory. Mostly at is used to solve real problems. Thus, forensic linguistics is the analysis of the legal language to solve judicial matters.

Forensic Linguistics is the interface between language, crime and law, where law includes law enforcement, judicial matters, legislation, disputes or proceedings in law, and even disputes which only potentially involve some infraction of the law or some necessity to seek a legal remedy. (Coulthard, M., & Johnson, p.7)

Halliday said that “Language is as it is because of what it has to do “. This means that understanding the language is depends on the context and discourse analysis, also as we know the legal world is context-rich. Thus, linguists use Forensic Linguistics as a discipline to analyze the language of the law. (Malcolm Coulthard & Alison Johnson.p.1)

1.A Brief History about Forensic Linguistics

More than forty years ago, linguist professor J. Svartvik verified the massive usefulness of Forensic Linguistics, inclusive of examining a transcript of a police interview with Timothy Evans, a man convicted of killing his wife and baby daughter in (1949), Svartvik confirmed that parts of textual content differed appreciably in their grammatical style when he is in contrast them to the rest of the interview. The court dominated that Evans had been wrongly accused. Unfortunately, Evans was finished in (1950). However, thanks to Svartvik’s work, sixteen years later, he was once formally pardoned, and his identify cleared.

Today Svartvik’s work is considered one of the first main cases in which forensic linguistics is used for justice in the judicial matters. Today forensic linguistics is internationally identified independent subject of learn about.

As referred to above, the time period “forensic linguistics ” was once first used by linguistics professor J.Svartvik(1968) in his book the Evans statements : A case for forensic linguistics

In (1980), Australian linguists discussed the application of linguistics and sociolinguistics to legal issues.They discovered that phrases like the same language are open to interpretation.

The German federal criminal police office organized two days convention on forensic linguistics in (1988). The first British symposium on forensic linguistics used to be held at the

university of Birmingham in (1992) and was once attended by using delegates from Australia, Brazil, Ireland, The Netherland, Greece, Ukraine and Germany as properly as the UK. (reprinted from website)

Additionally, certain leading institutions have developed programs of study and institutes focused on forensic linguistics. In the United States, Hofstra University has developed a master's degree program, and the Institute for Forensic Linguistics, Threat Assessment, and Strategic Analysis, which conducts special projects, research, and internships in forensic linguistics

II. TYPES OF FORENSIC LINGUISTICS

Forensic linguistics has main types that expend in knowing and reading the language of the law, so that each type is interconnected with the other, including:

1. Legal Language

Legal language is not the ordinary language used by a population. It is a more specific language of legal norms and related discourse. But there is no universal language of the law that would be comprehensible to all languages.

The language of the judges and lawyers is almost different from the language of every day that was spoken by the population of the jurisdiction in question, we can divide legal language into different parts, legal language is dialects or registers or perhaps. Law is a system that is bound to a particular state organization.

Language of law, it's words, syntactic structure and context are relatively to the legal system in question. The relationship between language and law is mutual: the legal system influences the nature of legal language and legal language, and the legal discourse influences the system. The speech of lawyers is conditioned not by the law alone, but also by the prevailing

language of their environment (Mellinkoff 1963: 4), which means language and the law are interfaced with the law speech. On the other hand, Law language influences every day and many of its originally technical terms are now accepted as common.

A. Morphology

The legal profession perseveres to use the fact though it is quite rare. Besides morphology of criminal English except for the amazing persistence of a few archaic suffixes especially in the phrases hear and know yet, and long after had to well know third person suffix on verbs (as incomes). Some of these phrases have entered normal English like employee. Legal examples include assignee, bailee, donee, lessee, and mortgage.

(Article "Translating Contracts "Bachelor's Diploma The Supervisors ph Dr. Jarmila Fictumová).

B. Syntax

is unique in its way. Legal scholars take as the specificity wears the laypersons perceive it to be a defect because the legal syntax is too complicated to be comprehended easily by laypersons. It is marked by long and complex sentences, too many embedded clauses and overuse of certain levels of words, and so on. The most apparent syntactic fact of felony language. Whenever the "syntactic " language is long and takes up a wide space, it is a way that leads to knowing the facts faster and easier, even modern prison files tend to have long sentences. For instance: Black stonearies includes an append dix with a usual English indenture (specifically, a deed for release) relationship from 1744/ One sentence in this file car Synonyms or over 1400 words.

Synonyms are the largest evidence of documents that American lawyers can rely on so that they do not need to look for documents only the through synonyms or near-synonyms, however

as a substitute denmangany and all letters, correspond dance, memoranda, notes, graphs and charts.

There are so many articles on this subject that both scholars and judges wrote about it, making impossible to do justice to it in the contained house of this article. Basically, there were two competing styles of imitation on that in the common Law world, although, they were applied to most criminal texts most of dialogue has centered on statutes. During medieval.

Article Translating Contr By acts "Bachelor's Diploma Thesis Supervisor Dr. Jarmila Fictumová.

C. Style

The language of the law has multi styles, we can define them like: " language of the law is said to be purposive and pragmatic (1995). Its style is therefore governed by these characters. It means the style of legal language is different from one to another (in court, the the judgegege). On the other hand, "**Vilém Mathesuis** ", defined style as an " individual, unifying character found to be present in any work resulting from an intentional activity " (Vachek. 114)(1974). According to Vilém Mathesais, every person has their specific style in legal language, which means, a style used in legal language is innate. Although this person tries to change their he cannot. The style of the language of the law is fundamental because the style can be described as mainly about its syntactical structure and specific vocabulary.

D. lexis

The axis of difference between legal language and ordinary language is its lexicon because the legal language makes use of specific terminology and vocabulary with specialized meanings, it is very complex than the vocabulary of ordinary language every layperson or police in court has specific technical terms.

D.1. Technical terms or technical vocabulary loop

Technical phrases are the word's meanings that are well agreed upon amongst law persons. However, are unfamiliar to a layperson the use of ordinary English. Most of the words in the legal criminal are technical and of course, they belong exclusively to the discourse of law. As the law touches each subject of this universe, the range of legal words or technical words are quite wide. Some of the legal words or legalized words are -abate, bail, allege, requisition, domicile, Forfeit, Decree, Mortgage, Sub-letting, Deem, Premises, Tenant, Lease, Hereinafter, landlord, and soon some of these are English phrases whereas many of them belong to a foreign origin.

Every profession has its attitude vocabulary. so, has the felony language, the terms like warranty, deed, crook, proceedings, procurator, fiscal, devised, waiver, furnish, covenant, demurrer, novation, and make it distinct Then there are some phrases or words which have the daily that means and the prison that means and the prison that means too and of course, each differs they are polysemic and have high contextual that means for instance: Assignment, Maintenance, Consideration, and Title. However, it is quite fascinating and significant to notice and point out right here ta hat such technical words which are infrequently determined in everyday discourse have been duly defined in the act.

- The second class of words may create confusion because, in the legal text, they may appear in both their meanings ordinary and specialized, distinguishes the following groups of words:

- Legal terms
- Words with specific legal meanings and ordinary meaning
- Words having specific legal meanings, specific meanings in another specialized language as well as the ordinary meaning

- Words with neutral meanings.
- In this later writing, **Kapp** (1995,122) describes legal lexis as follow :
- Words with other ordinary meanings
- Words with both specific legal meanings and ordinary meaning
- Specific legal vocabulary
- Legal language does not use some of the words with ordinary meaning.

(Article “Translating Contracts “Bachelor's Diploma Thesis Supervisor phDr. Jarmila Fictumová).

E. semantic

One of the challenges facing large literary texts is the analysis of legal documents or the law itself. Both judges and lawyers write the analysis of forensic texts. The latter is the focus of disagreement between jurists. There were two competing traditions of common law that apply to both in the same time with contracts, deeds and wills, most of dialogue has center on status. During medieval instance in England, there used to be no dominant principle of statutory interpretation, in phrase due to the fact it was once then both not possible, obtaining an exact copy of the legal text has become very difficult with real words that parliament

Had enacted. But in the eighteenth century eighteenth-century, eighteenth century that, the analysts become more attentive to the word of the original texts to know the crime tool through that text only. “Extrinsic evidence” Ju lord Chief Justice Nicolas Tindal expressed it for that reason in (1843), it become unaccustomed the establishment to be, that the place the phrases of any written instrument are free from ambiguity in

themselves and were external instances don't create any doubt or difficulty as to the proper software of these words to claimants beneath.

(Article "Translating ContraSupervisorelor's Diploma TheiSupervisorer phDr. Jarmila Fictumová).

2. Language of the Courtroom

The second type of forensic linguistics is language of the court, it is a fundamental type because language of the court is not the ordinary language (language of the population) language of the court has specific words and specific place (the courtroom), it has a difficult vocabulary it used by lawyers, witness and judges. Language of the court has made this location of forensic linguistics which greatly affects the outcome of the case.

Questions in everyday:

The letter usually consists of the two parties, the questioner and the See respondent, so that each party has the right to request statistics from the other. But the questioners often do not have the records that they are requesting. In the other hand, the answered is not obliged. However, to answer but there is an everyday Gricean expectation that the reply will provide the data requested. The question of the courtroom is variety, and lawyers usually have a form and method to access through the witness, usually witnesses are compiled to answer and do not have the right to ask questions. That's why courtroom questions different from the questions of everyday in both their social and their information characteristics, it refers to court docket question are exclusive from a long a vary of linguistic parameters. At the mutual narrative or spoken literal meaning level, the legal professional is establishing a version of activities aspect by way of element neither he nor the witness usually provides of full narrative during the interaction. Then the unit

of questions changes. So that only the lawyer is asked " witnesses answer questions are insufficient and unequal, and lawyers " evaluative parts are common. At the level of question structure, coercive grammatical forms are strongly over represented when.

In contrast to everyday conversation.

2.1. Purposes of questioning in courts

Common law criminal courts conduct examinations, particularly highlighting the examination of witnesses. England and Walls, the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Singapore and India and others are used the common law, all that happens is that both parties compete for building variants of the same tournament or kingdom (Bennett and Feldman 1981). In criminal cases the prosecution is trying to gather a model or level appears compilation of competing copy that has the same events, is useful, and has a scope to reach the required, and it is possible that its owner is not accused. In the common law the lawyers on must play a complex game to analyzing a hostile witness but it can be quiet difficult to separate out these agendas, where they are trying almost simultaneously to construct and support their version of activities and assault the version of the different side. But in fact, in the application, the lawyers face many difficulties. So, that the witness does the actual opposite. So, go examination is a verbal battlefield between the lawyer and the witness which legal professionals have the higher hard because they are in manage of the questioning process, that's why it different from the everyday conversation, it affects social and informational relationships. So, that the lawyers manage the interrogation and the witnesses must respond, and the lawyer can pressure the witnesses to tell the truth. Usually, the lawyer during the interrogation uses gentle intelligence, as if they already have documents and evidence in order to increase the pressure on the witness. Stygall (1994 :146) states "for lawyers, the center of attention to question types is

on how to manage witnesses. Their assumption is that by using controlling what the witnesses say, they will additionally control what the jurors think”.

Goffman (1981: 226) affords the following evaluation of the number of participation roles played by speakers, the term speakers “is central to any dialogue of word production and yet the term is used in quite a few senses, frequently simultaneously and (when so) in varying combinations with no consistency from use to use.

There may be questions in our daily conversations that can be understood, but it is not necessary to wait for a response. Likewise, in the media there are many questions, but in the courts especially in common law the lawyer asks the questions and the witness must provide the response.

A. Questioning exchanges

Questioning exchanges are two sides of the same coin, so that it consists of two parts that can not be separated from it and they are a question and answer " Atkinson and Drew “(1979) describe: the trouble here is how prisons is course differs from every day conversation. Asking question is not limited to lawyers only, but all members can ask questions in the court’s questions tables. The lawyers ask questions and the witness answers. No, we move to the second part, the reply in everyday conversation the best response is one which contains all and solely the requested information (see also Grices maxims). In the court’s speech the witness can not answer, immediately or recount the subject in the answer, because he may reflect on him with the accusation, just as the witness can say " I can not answer this question in order to protect my self from the accusation " for example : JE : as a witness in the witness field in directing you re obliged to reply the questions that are put to you er truthfully* however if a question is requested of you the trustworthy reply to which can also nicely incriminate you are not obliged to

reply it and you can say i do not want to reply this question on the grounds the reply may incriminate me To refuse to reply on different grounds should be contempt of court, a punishable offence. In other words the second part of the change is obligatory, and its nature is constrained. In regular conversation, in accordance to Grice's maxims, we count on that the reply is straightforward and contains the requested information. However everyday conversation also includes "white lies", exaggerations, and partial information. In contrast, in court witnesses swear "to inform the reality the total fact and nothing but the truth", and may be punished for committing the offence of perjury if they fail to do so.

B. Questioning forms

During the interrogation and in unequal social relations, the lawyers apply and compare the statements of the witnesses on their model and are able to verify the validity of the the model that follows by increasing the pressure on the goal and ensure their work.

According to (Danet and Kermish) (1978) : pressure on witnesses to agree is once in a while referred to as " coercion " they are extensive description of types of query in felony contexts is given in Gibbons, so I will try to limit this description to those of unique interest. So, that it includes the lawyer's narration by putting a huge and abundant number of questions in the method of storming and confirming his model instead of a vague question, and the lawyers may ask a question to the witness, and the witness's answer must be with certainty. For example :

(5) BD: and likewise (0.5) when you reached the door STEP (.) of his quarter i think it was (1.0) dark (0.5) earlier than you two entered (0.2) the premises. This type of query may also now and again have a rising question intonation, making it more question-like, as in Example 6.

(6) BD: so () it never happened to you on THAT telephone chat () when he told you come over to MY residence (3.0) to watch the video (.) about badminton () that you need to (.) at least (.) see if he (1.0) he should lend you the video and so that you can watch it at home? Although in courtroom parlance this is known as a question, it reads a whole lot greater like an accusation one that the witness is obliged to reply to with the aid of the policies of procedure.

3. Forensic linguistics as evidence

Literature, history, theology, psychology, statistics and computer science. Scholars in the research literature analyze forensic linguistics. So, that they analyze authorship in general and forensic authorship in particular. There are two main types of articles. The first type is a published case report that has great importance and is special. The second type is arguments for building new or specific analytical techniques. Unfortunately, these two articles are combined and a new method is analyzed and discussed using the example of a controversial case.

A. The literary text and the forensic text some texts

In general, some literary texts and forensic language texts, their content does not benefit the police, as their content is a threat or sexual topics between men and girls who do not exceed the legal age. Nevertheless, most of the texts from forensic cases are not criminal. They may be more personal messages. These texts may serve as an argument or help indirectly in forensic analyzed, such as literary, historical, or even written authorship, because the latter may have been written by the author in effort to analyze and aim at a large number of readers. Also, these texts are generally written by professional authors. It may appear to you that these literary texts are written to attract the attention of the reader. But, in fact the point of difference with the texts of forensic linguistics, although there are

no place dedicated to the analysis of forensic texts, and yet it included analysis : examination of messages short texts, suicide notes, letters and diaries, as well as documents. Is it possible to transfer methods and assumptions from the academic field to applied preparation.

B. The functions of authorship

The functions of authorship Although there is substantial theoretical and vital dialogue on the nature of an writer a good deal at this is not terribly useful in utility to consultancy work in forensic authorship analysis. For spoken texts, in unique Goffman's big difference between animator, writer and foremost (Goffman 1981), has been shown to be useful in the more tutorial analysis of forensic texts (Heydon) (2005). In contrast Harold Love (2002) in his introduction to authorship attribution concentrates on imparting a framework for written texts and produces an optimistic dialogue on the features of authorship. Considering on the whole literary and ancient attribution cases he makes distinctions between precursory, executive, declarative and revisionary authorship. Precursory authorship describes the influence of until now texts in the production of a modern text. This consists of no longer solely obvious examples of quotation, borrowings and plagiarism but also prior writings which would possibly have a tremendous in thence on a text. Love, amongst others, is truly a precursory writer at this chapter in general, and particularly of this section; I have read his work, interpreted his ideas and applied them to my very own vicinity of interest. In my writing I am the use of some of his phrases and structures and even it there are occasions where I disagree with Loves analyses, this engagement with his text, after words him the role of precursory. author Most academic writing includes precursory authorship of this sort; it is possibly the linguistic equivalent of standing on the shoulders of giants. I am, however, the sole executive creator of this

chapter; I have engaged in formulating the expression of ideas and made phrase selections to produce the text. I'm, in Love's language the "wordsmith" (Love 2002:43). The government creator is normally the center of attention of investigation in forensic authorship analysis when the question posed is 'Who wrote this text?' Executive authorship does no longer prevent the opportunity of an govt author dictating to an amanuensis who takes down the words, and there is also the opportunity of there being a number of government authors in a collaborative text. The third at Loves functions of authorship is that at declarative authorship. Declarative authorship typically applies to professional documents such as governmental or organizational reports. For such reports the chief at an employer may additionally signal off a report as theirs and protect it as containing their views and opinions even if they had been now not executive authors. An example where an authorship analysis displays division of labor between executive and declarative authorship is furnished by using Foster (2001) in his British version of Author Unknown. In this version he includes a chapter asserting that some newspaper articles 'signed' via UK Prime Minister, Tony Blair, have been in reality written by means of his then press secretary, Alistair Campbell. The suggestion is that even though Tony Blair is the declarative author, Alistair Campbell used to be the govt author. A parallel can also, be drawn with political speech making the place it regular that these two authorship functions are separated (between the speechwriter and the flesh presser who can provide the words) but with written texts, such a division of labor is perhaps greater controversial, and much less frequently mentioned

III. FORENSIC LINGUISTICS STRATEGIES

Forensic Linguistics F.L is a big field that study the language of the law, to solve problems in the real world. To achieve the main purpose of forensic linguistics, linguistics use some techniques to collect evidences that lead to solve the matter.

When linguists analyze a text they draw on many different tools, methods and theories. In forensic context the analyst needs to see how it is similar and what distinguishes it from other texts in other contexts, it depends on the discourse analysis for both written and spoken language. (An Introduction to Forensic Linguistics, Language in Evidence. p.14. Malcolm Coulthard and Alison Johnson (2007)

1. Forensic Discourse Analysis

Forensic discourse analysis is the identification of social context in which the discourse (spoken or written) is produced. In discourse analysis we have text analysis. In text analysis we need to carry on the situation and social context of the production of the discourse.

Forensic discourse analysis is rarely about the previously existing texts (e.g. threatening letters and suicide notes.), the analysis is performed on the transcribed sayings of convicts and suspects. That is why discourse analysis should take into account the features of both written texts and oral productions including conversation, cooperative principle, turn taking, the design and distribution of speaking chance between interlocutor and length of conversation for each participant. (An Introduction to Forensic Linguistics : Language in Evidence. Malcolm Coulthard & Alison Johnson.p.14_15.). However, discourse analysis has a limitation. When the expert transcribed the oral discourse, some verbal characteristics will disappear. In (1992) Slembork believed that even if the transcribed speech is very precise and word by word, certain features such as: the tone of message, emphasis on certain letters or words, pauses, unfinished sentences

or words, grammatical errors, gambit words and sounds like (ah, mmm, hum ... etc.) These expressions and non-standard structures out of the transcribed texts. Even though these features may include invaluable information.

In written texts features like complex expressions, difficulty of sentences syntactic structures, the use of passive voice instead of active voice, long sentences, subordinate clauses, conjunctions such as: and, or, if and unless, all of these features create a relationship between sentences. Also add nominalization method. These features can make the understanding of the text difficult. Sometimes taking into consideration the socio-cultural context is very helpful, because the socio-cultural context may affect the meaning of words, (it can change the meaning), (Eades)(1996). Thus, while analyzing a discourse should care about the word in context and never draw on the literal meaning. (Pertanika J. soc. sci.& hum. Forensic Linguistics in the light of crime investigation. p. 382_383.).

2.Forensic Phonetics

Linguists in forensic phonetics FL used to compare the recorded voices of the convict and the suspect, to find the relationship between them and determine the similarity of the two voices, which may lead the jury to confirm the conviction or acquittal of an individual.

The first use of this technique was in (1960), it is the same as using fingerprint in judicial processes. The importance of the use of forensic phonetics is to identify the convicts in the legal processes. The analysis of forensic phonetics is based on the observation of voice characteristics divided into two elements of phonetics: auditory phonetics and physical phonetics (acoustic phonetics).

2.1. Auditory phonetics

In forensic phonetics as we have said above, experts used to compare the recorded voices of the convict and the suspect. In this process the method used is Auditory phonetics. Auditory phonetics is the study of language sounds based on what is heard and interpreted by the human listener. The aural perceptual characteristics. This step is considered as a crucial step in any judicial inquiry. The analysis of the individual saying can help the phonetician to determine the identity of the speaker, in addition to paying attention to the suspect's pronunciation, and how does the speaker produce sounds (words) can provide officers with many information about the suspects. (Forensic Linguistics: Advances in Forensic Stylistics. Gerald R. McMenam. p.87.).

2.2. Acoustic Phonetics

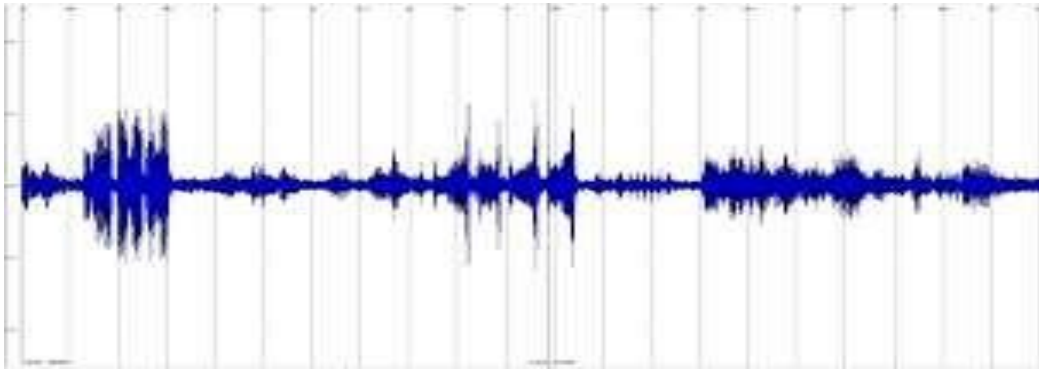
Another method to analyze the sound is called "acoustic phonetics" or physical phonetics. It is the study of the physical characteristics of speech sounds. It deals with the movement of the sound using scientific tools like; computer to represent vowels and consonants as a waveform with three characteristics: amplitude corresponding to loudness, frequency of complete repetition, corresponding to high and low pitch and complexity, which corresponds to the periodic wave of a pure sound, or to a combination of simple waves that composing the sound. When the vocal folds vibrate a complex periodic waveform made up of a fundamental and its harmonics is produced (the vibration of the vocal folds is called fundamental frequency). In addition to harmonics, there are other parts of the frequency spectrum where energy is concentrated. These areas, sometimes referred to as formant bands or formants, alter based on the configuration of the vocal tract cavities size for specific generation of each sound. although higher formants and formant trajectories are also used for specific reasons, such as voice identification, first and second formants are frequently examined. Since the fundamental frequency is isolated, it can be used to

study tone and intonation (pitch) in speech and very useful in voice identification. The waveforms are represented visually as a spectrogram. Thus, the analyst can easily know if the speaker's voice is an imitation or not. (Forensic Linguistics: Advances in Forensic Stylistics. Gerald R. Mc Menamin.p.88.).

A. What is spectrogram

Spectrogram or spectral view is a tool used to identify certain aspects of sounds (human voices) such as : speech, because it tells us many things at once : The horizontal axis gives as time. What is happening in speech signal at any point in time. The vertical axis represent the frequency of the sound (high pitch, low pitch and in between),it is also allow us to know the use of formants and how it can analyze the speech. (Forensic Linguistics, Second Edition. John Olsson.p.166).

Figure 1.1: A Spectrogram Design (waveforms)



(<https://blogs.bl.uk/sound-and-vision/2018/09/seeing-sound-what-is-a-spectrogram.html>).

3.Forensic stylistics

Forensic stylistics is the application of science of linguistics to forensic context. Forensic stylistics often focuses on the written language more than the spoken language, or a spoken

language represented in a written form e.g., transcripts of recorded conversation, deposition, interview ... etc. Forensic stylistics is mostly used in cases of questioned authorship. Other common uses relate to the analysis of meaning in documents, including: wills, insurance policies, contracts, agreements, laws, and the analysis of meaning in spoken discourse.

A. Semantics and Pragmatics: Interpretation of meaning

Semantics is the study of words, phrases, sentences or texts meaning. The analysis of semantics in forensic context is to make the understanding and the interpretation of the language of the law better. In addition to pragmatics. Pragmatics is the study of meaning behind the sentence and it is important for forensic purposes because writers and speakers do not always use direct expressions especially when it comes to criminal cases. There are some studies that combine both approaches (semantics and pragmatics) to meaning interpretation, that means expert linguists analyze both words meaning and intended meaning to interpret meaning of expressions referring to crimes. (Forensic Linguistics: Advances in Forensic Stylistics. Gerald R & McMenamin.)

B. Questioned authorship

Forensic authorship identification is occur through the analysis of style in written language (there is no two writers of a language write in the same way, and no individual writer writes the same way all the time).

Forensic stylistic analysis use stylistic analysis to reach a conclusion and opinion related to the authorship of a questioned writing within the context of litigation. Stylistics deals with the scientific study of patterns of variation in written language. It is the study of the language of a single individual to identify his /her linguistics characteristics.

Mostly, the analyst compare the written note with the writing of the suspect. The analysis is accomplished by examining the writing style of all available questioned and known writings. The author's habitual language reveals the writing style through its intrinsic linguistic patterns. The result of this analysis could include :

1. determination of resemblance of questioned writing to a common canon of known writings.
2. elimination or identification of one or more suspect authors.
3. inconclusive with respect to data that support neither elimination nor identification.

Thus, each person has his own style of writing, the same as the finger prints. This method (Forensic Stylistics) can provide the analyst with many information about the suspect.

Conclusion

In this chapter, we study what is forensic linguistics, which means FL is the scientific analysis of the language of the law. Forensic linguistics is the interface between language, law, and crime. This field of study includes three types: legal language, the language of the court and forensic linguistics as evidence. In addition to some strategies that are used for the analysis of forensics linguistics like discourse and forensic phonetics and forensic indiestics. In addition to the most fundamental strategy of analysis in forensic linguistics body language, we will study it in the next chapter.

Chapter Two: Body Language and Non-Verbal Communication

Introduction

Body language has a significant role in forensic linguistics. In USA the half of the interrogator's work is depend on the body language because they believe that it is a key that can provide them with many information which the suspect tries to cover. In this chapter we are going to discuss some basics of body language includes, the difference between verbal and nonverbal communication, the definition of body language, the beginning if body language, types and some important cues of body language and also how can we analyze people through their body language includes the message transmission through the body, some linguistic theories about the matter, the relation between body language and personality and the last point which is body language in the forensic context.

I. NON_VERBAL COMMUNICATION

Communication is a means that people used to exchange ideas and words in verbal or non-verbal communication, so the verbal communication is through writing or reading while the non-verbal is as follows.

1. The differences between a verbal and non-verbal communication

Communication according to Schulz Von Thun when people meet each other, they also communicate messages exchanged in verbal or non-verbal form, the meaning of a message for the receiver depends on the content. The relationship to the sender, the sender are receivers themselves, and the context. “(how we talk each other page 2. H.Schuler,Lubienetzki(2022)

It means Communication is how to deliver a message between two or more people by using words (verbal communication) to, explain feelings and information using signs using body language (non-verbal communication).

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According to Schulz Von Thun, a message has four sides or aspects. It has factual content, a Relationship component, a self-revelation component, and an appeal component (Schulz Von Thun 2013). How we talk each other page 29 (2022)

When we think about communication, we most often focus on how we exchange a message or information using words. But we can also exchange information without using speech, non-verbal communication also differs Peter A. Andersen, non-verbal communication also evolved earlier than verbal communication and served an early and important survival function that help humans later develop verbal communication “. (A Primer on communication studies p 183)

Non-verbal communication is more effective than verbal communication because the non-verbal method is based on cues such as eyes, face, and hand movement all these cues are processed by an older part of our brain making it more instinctual and involuntary than verbal communication.

Verbal communication is people use speech, spoken or written words to exchange information, ideas, and feelings, nonverbal communication uses different ways to express the ideas like body language including facial expressions and gestures.

Body language is fundamental in non-verbal communication between people without using speech or writing, body language depends on the physical side of the person. So, body language is truer than speech and more effective in non-verbal communication.

2. The areas of non-verbal communication:

Non-Verbal communication refers to how people communicate and create a discussion with another person without talking or writing. It has many areas and types which help people can connect a message, information, or emotion.

II. FUNDAMENTALS OF THE BODY LANGUAGE

In order to read the body language of a person you need first to be familiar with the basics of body language or the fundamentals of body language that are considered as the stairway of reading people through their behavior.

1. Definition of Body Language

Body language considered as a tool of communication that convey a meaning without saying a word, it is a contribution of a set of body movements and gestures such as: hands movements, facial expressions and other parts of body.

According to Navarro, “Body language is anything that communicate but is not a word, how we dress, how we walk have meaning and we use them to interpret what is in mind”.

This means that J. Navarro believe that anything is used to communicate without words includes our dress, way of walking and other gestures are used to interpret certain feelings, emotions and even thoughts that comes in mind.

According to Furnham (2010), body language is communication without words. It is anything someone does to which someone else assigns meaning. Not all of the “signals” a person sends are intentional and often they are “not chosen” or misinterpreted. This means that reading body language could be both positive and negative. Sometimes reading body language can provide us with so many things that someone try to hide. This is in one hand, in other hand there are some persons that can easily control their body language in order to mislead the reader to a wrong interpretation.

Communication is the only way for the human interaction. Communication occurs all the time in different manners. it can be spoken language or through gestures, facial expressions and body movements. In which humans communicate through their movements, this is called “body language”.

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Body language can be read in many forms, the person's eyes movement or the direction they are looking, person's mannerisms or even person's postures. The person's clothes are also a key that send a message based on what color or design they are. (How To Read Body Language. Harvey Augustus (2020))

2. The History of Reading Body Language

Body language does not have that importance now a days, it was used by humans to be able to communicate with one to another. In fact, body language was the way of communication between people before spoken language even excite. As such, human have the ability to decode the meaning through gestures and other body movements, facial expressions and even signals. (How To Read Body Language. Harvey Augustus (2020))

Even though it is commonly known that body language has been existed since the origin of human kind, the field of studying nonverbal communication is new, while analyzing human behavior was in early Greek philosophers a more systematic approach has emerged alongside behavioral and evolutionary psychology. (How To Read Body Language. Harvey Augustus (2020))

The study of body language has emerged over the past century. Authors wrote about it since

early Greek philosophers, In fact the study of the body language has emerged with the evolution of behavioral psychology. (How To Read Body Language. Harvey Augustus (2020))

When Aristotle was a student of human behavior, the legend said that he set in the middle of a public place and he observed how people interact with others and he noticed that parts of body like eyes and ears are able to speak and human behavior is a way of communication.

Before the emergence of the behavioral psychology the philosopher Francis Bacon had a strong point of view about the matter before the establishment of psychology as a science.

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Bacon's insights were based on the Greek philosopher Aristotle's work, considering that body language played an important role in the human lives. (How To Read Body Language. Harvey Augustus (2020)

Bacon was the first who began to articulate general assumption about nonverbal communication while he observed human interaction from a philosophical side. His work was as a study of nonverbal interaction.

When psychology began as a science, philosophers like Freud and Gung did not focus on nonverbal communication, both of them have discussed subconscious communication, they did not took a full-fledged position on behavior and mannerisms. (How To Read Body Language. Harvey Augustus (2020)

The focus of Freud and Gung on the subconscious meaning made the reading of the body language as a branch in psychology that can help in the understanding of the human psych

As a results, the study of body language and nonverbal communication is considered to be an important part of understanding the human psyche. (Augustus, 2020)

3. Characteristics of Body Language

The reading of body language is based on two important characteristics that the reader must know how to separate between them, according to the genetic and learned body language.

A. Learned Body Language Versus Genetic Body Language

It is commonly known that is body language seems like something you do by yourself, because it is part of your personality that you have acquired and learn from your parents, family members or friends. When scientists did their researchers, they discovered that even a person has imitate his parent's body language it is not necessary that it has been learned it may has been given to them genetically (How To Read Body Language. Harvey Augustus (2020)

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Paul Ekman in his book “Emotions Revealed” in 2003, discusses how body language is an evolutionary trait. This was made by the observation of chimpanzees when they move their head from side to side when other chimps do something that they should not do. Generally this gesture is something humans do to indicate a negative reaction to an action. As a result, it is believed that this behavior could have been genetic. (How To Read Body Language. Harvey Augustus (2020))

According to the previous example the genetic memory could leave certain behavior in the human DNA that lead some behavior to become instinctive rather than learned from a person's environment.

Another form of body language that seems genetic which is smiling. Smiling is one of the universal gestures that everyone can do even small babies they smile when they feel happy.

Smiling is a body gesture that is used in many different situations throughout our lives, yet it was never taught to anyone of us, it is something that we were born with. (How To Read Body Language. Harvey Augustus (2020))

There are also another point of view supports that certain forms of body language are genetic; it is by observing the body language of people who have been blind for their entire life.

A blind person has never seen the facial expressions of another person so he could not learn from others. A blind person moves a little more when they are nervous. This may prove that body language is genetic because a blind person cannot see someone moving like that to learn from. (How To Read Body Language. Harvey Augustus (2020))

Even though, so many gestures are genetic, there are also others that a person has learned from their environment in which they grow up with many cultural mannerisms that they use to communicate which are relevant to one social group and may be offensive to others like, two fingers held up in “V” sign it can be taken to mean “victory” but it can be a taboo for others

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This example explain that certain mannerisms are developed overtime by certain social group, Another way in which people learned from their environment. For instance, if you grew up in a family that went to sporting events, you may have seen people celebrating in different way. Some people simply clap, while others dance. But if your mother threw her hands high into the air and let out a high pitched “WOO!”, then it is possibly you will do as well since you saw your mother doing such behave each time for years unconsciously you are going to imitate her. Thus, the person’s environment plays an important role in the understanding of body language. An example of the opposite. If you grew up in a certain social group with a certain culture and certain religion simply you would learn some behavior according to your culture. For instance, the physical touch, Muslims are against the physical touch between men and women and it is the opposite when it comes to others (How to Read Body Language. Harvey Augustus (2020))

4. Types of Body Language

Body language includes facial expressions and other parts of body movements are an important part to know the functions and the meaning of each gesture.

A. Facial expressions

Our face is the interface that we first use to communicate with others. We use our facial expressions unconsciously Facial expressions is an important part of studying body language We can know so many information about a person from their face, and our faces can show the truth even when we try to hide it .(Reading Body Language. Amy B &Rogers (2022))

But there is one point that we should take into consideration, body language is the easiest part that can be faked. Most people can control their emotion and they are very conscious of their face and expressions. They can carefully choose the right type of expressions to communicate with others.(How To Read Body Language. Harvey Augustus (2020))

In (2014) E. Ravenscraft wrote in his article called “How To Read Body Language More

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Effectively”, published on life hacker.com, about emotions that could be faked through the face. He starts by mentioning fake smiles. He said” that children in most culture are taught from the childhood that they need to smile in certain social situation”. For example, your grandmother gives you a gift and it was a sweater that she knitted especially for you and you did not like it. In such situation you cannot break her heart by telling her that you do not like it, you are supposed to show happiness smiling and tell her that it was a very beautiful gift.

In situations like that people are obliged to hide their real feelings and lead the other to misread their body language through their facial expressions. (How To Read Body Language. Harvey Augustus (2020)

Actually, it is possible to know if people around us are smiling for real or not by observing the person’s face closely when they are smiling. If it was a real smile our eyes or sometimes the whole head is involved to gives us a sign, each part can move certain way. But if it was fake only our mouth will show a smile gesture. (How To Read Body Language. Harvey Augustus (2020)

The study of facial expressions is not only about smiling. As it is mentioned in the book of Paul Ekman. He and Wallace Friesen have published the reading of facial expressions in (1978) through a system called (Facial Action Coding System FACS).

In FACS. Ekman and Friesen have focused on each part of the face and head, and they identified the movements of each area that line up with specific emotions or feelings.

FACS is used by experts of the field and this technique is done by computers and it performed on certain types of monkeys like chimpanzees. Experts can record the facial movements by using the FACS. These movements can be A (trace), B (slight), C (pronounced), D (severe), and E (unconscious). These movements include eyebrow, raising eye movements and forehead creasing . (How To Read Body Language. Harvey Augustus (2020)

When we talk about the forehead movements, we must know that it is an important part that we need to know. A wrinkled forehead can mean that a person is surprised. A sweat covered forehead means that a person is nervous or afraid, and if someone touches his forehead it can mean that he is stressed or trying to know something. (How To Read Body Language. Harvey Augustus (2020))

In fact, not only facial expressions are important as well as mannerisms and other body gestures such as : hands, arms, feet, and legs, but the difference between them is that the facial expressions are the first impression that you can get from people also, they are the hardest to cover up because most people cannot control their facial expressions. (How To Read Body Language. Harvey Augustus (2020))

5. Body Language and its Important Cues

Each part of our body does actions or certain movement that refer to something in order to give a mean or to communicate with others. When it comes to the study of the body language, we need to decode it by dealing with its important cues.

A. The Eyes

The reading of eyes language is a very useful tool in body language. Our eyes can provide us with many information, from movements that we can control to movements that we can not control, that is why reading eyes language is necessary to learn.

The most interesting cue in the eye reading is the eyes have come from the pupils. Because human cannot control their pupils, what they do or how they move. It is commonly known that pupils get larger or smaller depending on the light around us, also pupils can get larger when we are interested in the person we are talking with or something that we like. But if you notice that someone's pupils get smaller without changes in the light around them, you can understand that

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they do not like or they do not agree something in your conversation. (How To Read Body Language. Harvey Augustus (2020))

Another form of eye's language that we cannot control which is blinking. Sometimes we can but often we can not because blinking is an involuntary movement.

Visual contact is one of the most significant means of nonverbal communication that we can learn to decode it. Visual contact considered as an important part in both professional and personal relationship. For instance, if you meet someone in a professional setting, you like to shake their hand and look them square in the eye while you smile, they will clearly see you that you are confident and relaxed.(How To Read Body Language. Harvey Augustus (2020))

When you look directly at the eyes of someone this visual contact will be such a great way to show your feelings and your interest to this person and of course without staring at the other person for a long time, also when you blink regularly this will make your eye contact seem naturel.

In addition, if the other person kept looking at you, you will understand that this person is enjoying and interested with you but if they start moving their eyes you will understand that they do not like the conversation and they are using a lack of eye contact to show you this.

A strong consistent eye contact is also a form of eye language, when a person characterized with such behave they are trying to seem powerful because a lot of people can feel that the other part is powerful from this type of stare.(How To Read Body Language. Harvey Augustus (2020)) Consistent eye contact can even mean that a person is lying to you.usually the lack of eye

contact can be a sign of mistrust. However, if a person is aware of this, they might keep looking at you when they speak. Yet if they kept this visual contact is such way they will be seem like they are not normal and you can feel that they are trying to hide something.

When someone lie to you unconsciously they will look away. This is an involuntary response

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as they feel shy or not safe. This why interrogators keep looking at the suspects straight in the face.(How To Read Body Language. Harvey Augustus (2020)

Nevertheless, a lack of visual contact does not always a sign of lying. It can mean that this person is nervous or shy. Especially in situations like a job interview. The interlocutor might be shy to talk to you so it is necessary to give him the chance to look away from time to time.

Another important thing to observe is the direction of the eyes. If a person points their eyes to their left, they are trying to remember something. If a person points their eyes to the right.They are trying to be creative.

The study of the body language when it comes to the eyes it can include things that we do purposefully. For instance, communication through winking, asking help by crying or even cry to get things in unfair manner which called “crocodile tears”. (How To Read Body Language. Harvey Augustus (2020)

B. Ears, Nose, Cheeks, Jaw and Chin

The analysis of the body language that shown by the face can provide us with many information because it contain different feelings and emotions.

First of all, ears also have the ability to speak in their own way. Ears relate to the body language with movement called ear pulling. A person can either lightly pull on, wipe their hand over, or slightly block their ear. This behavior could be done when a person is lying or when they feel stressed. This performance is done because the ears get extra blood which make them seem red and hot. (How To Read Body Language. Harvey Augustus (2020)

Max Atkinson, in his (1984) work “Our Master’s Voices “state that certain gestures like touching nose or ears may tell us that a person is lying. But the point behind this is these movements may be seen as a comfort mechanism because such behavior could be done subconsciously because of the stress.(How To Read Body Language. Harvey Augustus (2020)

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Next let us talk a little bit about the cheeks. Cheeks are part of the body that cannot tell us many things because they do not move. When cheeks are sucked in which a person's breath, it mean that they do not like what is going on. When a person blows their cheeks out, it means that they are tired or trying to take a decision.(How To Read Body Language. Harvey Augustus(2020)

Another form of cheeks is, all we know that they turn red in certain situation. For example, when someone feel shy or angry. You can notice the difference based on your observation of other parts of the body, this in one hand in other hand, if you notice that cheeks lose their redness altogether, this mean that this person is feeling ill.(How To Read Body Language. Harvey Augustus (2020)

As well as the chin is an important area of the body. When a person is holding their chin inward, means that this person may feel threatened or being submissive, because if you hold your jaw in this position can protect the throat and it would be the opposite if a person pushes their threat out it mean that this person is dominant or they want to fight.(How To Read Body Language. Harvey Augustus (2020)

In addition to the bread, if a man let his full bread grow it can show that they are comfortable, if it was full and messy that would mean that they do not care about themselves or they are living a difficult moments or even they are psychopaths. (How To Read Body Language. Harvey Augustus(2020)

C. Mouth, Lips, Smiles, and Laughter

We have discussed the facial expressions and we have dealt with each part and its important uses. Now lets take a look at the head in general, with adding some features about what comes from the neck and shoulders.

First, if you see a person lets their head hang lower and kept their eyes looking at you this could mean that this person is feeling threatened from you. If a person lowers their head and

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fixed their eyes looking at the ground, this mean that this person is afraid or think that you are powerful than him, or maybe they think that you are an amazing person and they respect you or even feel ashamed or guilt about something.(How To Read Body Language. Harvey Augustus (2020)

However, if someone put their head down that could be because they are tired and they could not raise their heads up. This is an overview about the head's movements. Now lets look at some behavior shown by the person's neck.

When people keep touching their neck this would be happened because they do not feel comfortable or they are nervous, or worried as well. If someone is rubbing their neck, it would mean that this person is angry and trying to calm themselves.(How To Read Body Language. Harvey Augustus (2020)

Another point, when it comes to shoulders movements, when a person holds their shoulders high it mean that they are excited and sometimes afraid, while if they hunches their shoulders and holds their arms close is a sign that they feel cold. If a person push their shoulders back this mean that they are confident. (How To Read Body Language Harvey Augustus (2020)

D. Hands, including the Palms, Fingers and Thumbs

Hands are something that a few persons pay attention to. However it is also one of the most important cues that used to read and analyze the body language.

Reading body language through hands is not only about touching body parts like nose, ears and others. For example, holding things in certain way like you hold a cup with gentle hands this mean that this cup is special for you or it is fragile. The opposite if you hold something tightly here it means that you are afraid of dropping it. Also if you see the way that someone holding things, you can know if they are nervous or stressed. When people get stressed they often try to take out stress by squeezing.(How To Read Body Language Harvey Augustus (2020)

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When someone want to lie, you can see that they are trying to keep their hands fixed, they try to control their body language, and you can easily see that. If you see someone's hands constantly moving be sure that this person is feeling stressed and trying to hide something.

When someone touch any part of the body that could also be a sign like we have mentioned above, but sometimes it could be subconsciously like when something get inside your eyes unconsciously you start rubbing your eye to remove it.(How To Read Body Language Harvey Augustus(2020)

Another form of hands contact is the palms of the hands that it seems like nothing to do with, but it is not true. When a person holds their hand out with their palm facing up this mean that you need the support and you are requesting it in a calm way. And the opposite if you face your palm toward the ground, it mean that you want the others to hold on or you would like them to be quite and do not interrupt you.(How To Read Body Language Harvey Augustus(2020)

Next, body language is also can be read through fingers. The way that all we know is pointing everyone knows what pointing is. When you point your finger on something it is clearly you want to show this thing or sometimes they use fingers to be rude with others.(How To Read Body Language Harvey Augustus (2020)

E. The Position of the Body and Its Role In Body Language

We must know that all the body movements contribute in the transmission of meaning.

Lets first start by our legs and identify what they can say. Our legs moves so much in different ways throughout the day. The legs position might lead to certain meaning about the person's feelings.(How To Read Body Language. Harvey Augustus (2020)

When a person stands with their feet apart, it mean that this person is comfortable and confident. If their legs are close together mean that they are worried about something.

Another aspect which is the stance, the sitting or standing way is also very important. If a person sits with hands on knees and back straight with feet flat on the floor, this means that they were interested with the conversation. But if they look like they are preparing themselves to get up this means that they do not enjoy the conversation. Also if they sit with a turned back with putting elbows on their knees this means that they do not feel confident between the group that they are with. (How To Read Body Language. Harvey Augustus (2020))

III. ANALYZING BODY LANGUAGE

Analyzing people through their body movements is considered as an effective method, so paying attention of the message transmission and the person's personality is very important.

1. Message Transmission Through Body Language

Body language is a set of psychological cues that convey certain feelings and emotions from human behavior in certain situations. The relation between the body and the brain is very important because it allows you to be conscious to read others.

Almost all the basic cues of body language have the same meaning over the world except some gestures might change according to the religion and culture. And it is believed that some gesture forms are genetics because if someone born blind, they can imitate their parents even they never learned visually from them. Scientists are still searching about genetic and non-genetic behavior. Some believe that some behaviors are back to animals' ancestry.

Actually, there are three basic rules for the reading of the body language. You should avoid the interpretation of single gesture; you have to read clusters of gestures. You need to observe all the body movements and compare each gesture to the others.

When it comes to body language, as just a spoken language, it also has its own words, sentences and punctuation. From the common rules of the spoken language is that the person needs at least three words to make a meaningful sentence, and it is the same for body language the

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individual need three gestures to convey a meaning, that would help you to understand someone's feelings.(How To Analyze People. Daniel Carnegie. Dale Greene Greaves .N.D)

A. Searching For Consistency

This method is a key that allows you to know if a person is lying to you. Consistency is the ability to observe the saying of the individual and their movements at the same time. If there is no coherence between the individual's words and the body language this would be a sign of lying.(How To Analyze People. Daniel Carnegie. Dale Greene Greaves N.D)

B. Context

The context is also a significant of reading body language. It is important to take the individual's environment into consideration with paying attention to signals that are given by their body movement according to the environment, the situation, culture and religion. (How To Analyze People. Daniel Carnegie. Dale Greene Greaves N.D)

2. Linguistic Theories Toward Body Language

According to Sigmund Freud, human behavior is influenced by the unconscious thoughts, memories, and urges. And this theory is also proposes that the human psyche is based on three aspects: The id, ego, and super ego. That is to say, the human behavior is done consciously and unconsciously, the ego work inside the conscious mind while the super ego is work in them both consciously and unconsciously. (Website. Very well mind Freud's theory of the psych 2023)

Another linguist Gung said that "you are what you do not what you say you will do". This means that Gung states that when you speak your body movements and gestures will support or deny your saying in other term your body language will reveal if you are honest or liar. (How To Read Body Language. H. Augustus (2020)

3. Language Body and Personality

More than half of all human communication takes place nonverbally. Scientific studies have proven that body language determines the personality of an individual.

When a person knows that his personality is built and depends on body language, he will work to develop his personality through his actions and gestures, you will also need to improve your body language, proper speaking posture, gestures, body movement, facial expressions and eyes contact are keys and tools to a powerful personality for making a positive first impression on an audience.

IV. Body Language in Forensic Context

Body language in forensic context F.L is used as a tool or a strategy to interpret what is in the criminal's mind and what are thinking about. As J. Navarro the previous FBI agent in interview about his career said "How we dress, how we walk have meaning and we use that to interpret what is in the mind of a person". And he mentioned that the first thing that he used to look at is the hair, does it healthy or not, then he moves to the forehead to see if this person is stressed or lying, then the eyes to see if they are red or not enough sleep. Another important thing is to focus between the eyes which called "Glabella" that reveals so many information. He talked also about the bunny noise when someone does not like something.(WIRED.0.01 m. 2023)

Another point which is lips when someone feels like something bothered them they cross their lips, then the neck to see the held tilt which mean that the person is relaxed. And if someone cross their hands that would be a block answer and mean nothing because it is something normal, if you are watching TV or waiting someone you will cross hands.(WIRED.2023)

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Other gestures like, touching nose, cross hand or covering mouth these mean that this person is lying, but most of the time these gestures are misconception. Reading body language is to assess what is this person say by his body.

Now let's move to see an example about body language in forensics. All of us know what does serial killer mean. But just few people know what are the characteristics of a serial killer. Serial killers are distinguished by some characteristics like, they kill people that are the same like, age gender and occupation and they collect a souvenir from their victims and according to the encyclopedia of "The A to Z Encyclopedia of Serial Killers.by Harold Schechter and David Everitt", these gifts that they collect they consider it as something that makes them remember their previous crimes, and sometimes it includes parts of body like, fingers which makes them feel comfortable and happy. (Fares Ashour .5 :15 m)

One of the most known serial killers Alexander Pichushkin. This serial killer was writing in the chessboard the date of each crime he did and he did not take anything from his victims as a gift. This serial killer was called "chessboard killer", they said that when Alex was a kid of 4 years old he got an accident and he damaged in his head which lead him to stay in the hospital where his grandfather discover that Alex likes to play the chess so he helped him to develop his skills. After that Alex's grandfather died and Alex became depressed and start killing people by playing chess with them and give them drinks till they get drunk then kill them. His first crime was in (1992) and the police arrested him in (2006).when they get in his house they found that he used to write every date of each crime and they found that he wrote 61 columns and still just 3 columns to end the game. (Fares Ashour .5 :15 m)

Conclusion

It is really you understand and can analyze any person through body language during verbal or non-verbal communication, because in this chapter we touched on how to analyze and read

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body language of any person whether in our daily life or during the Investigation because body language is the way to know the truth in legal issues and this is what the Algerian courts lack. Body language is the means that tells you everything without speaking or writing only through gestures and actions of the accused. So that, we studied all the cues on what also Indicates how to deliver the message through eyes contact, facial expression, hand movement, head and hair. All of the things are considered a body language signal.

Chapter Three: Methodology, Data Collection, and Analysis

Introduction

To answer the research question and reach its aim it is necessary to go through some steps including research methodology, data collection and data analysis, then the discussion and findings. In the research methodology we will deal with type of research, the tools that are used, the target population of the study and the procedures. In the data collection we will deal with collecting data from different sources such as books, you tube channels and interview, then we will analyse the data collected in form of tables, pictures and GIF, and the last step will be the discussion and results.

I. Research Methodology

The current research aims at implementing body language as a forensic linguistic strategy. This is to facilitate the process of interrogation as to show how linguistics can contribute in the study of nonverbal linguistic signs. In order to achieve the fore mentioned aim, the research adopted a qualitative method. This method is used to analyse the interview which were used to gather data.

In this respect, and in order to collect data, the researchers used different homogenous tools includes, a structured interview with psychologists. The interview included questions about body language and its important cues, meanwhile the cues design was interpreted based on books and you tube channels.

The target population in this research are lawyers, judges, and police officers, from Tiaret districts, courts and reinforcement law.

The collected data are going to be analysed on two levels. The first level is to categorize the cues collected from the books of J.Navarro and H.Augustus, and the psychologist's interview.

While the second level is to analyse this data according to the universal meaning and the cultural meaning.

II. Data Collection and Analysis

Data collection and analysis is an essential step of any research because it is the only way that allows us to find the results. The result that we reach in the end of the collected data will be the solution of the whole study, thus that is why this step is the essential one

1. Data Collection

Any research should include data collection, without data collection we cannot find the result. Data collection is basically about gathering information from different sources such as a questionnaire, interview or books, in order to use them as evidences to answer the research question.

1.1. Body Language Cues

The data collected to reach the aim of this study is about the most common body language cues that are used in the interrogation process, including facial expressions and other parts of the body. According to H. Augustus (2020), facial expressions are the most important part in the body, because when you think about body language the first thing that may come to mind is the face and its signs (eyes, mouth, lips, and legs).Our eyes can tells a lot about the individual's feelings and emotions, and it is something that is hard to be faked, unlike other parts of the body like, smiling, mouth, lips, hands and legs. When we talk about mouth and lips we should take into consideration their functions because they have a significance, sometimes when a person cover his/her mouth by his/her hand it mean that this person is lying, or even if someone bites their lips it is a sign of stress.(How To Read Body Language. H.Augustus.2020).The previous FBI agent J.Navarro, also has mentioned that even if the facial expressions are important, but we should not

forget about the other parts, how we walk, how we sit also have a meaning as well. According to J.Navarro(2018) the sitting behaviour like holding legs together and legs apart can show hidden emotions like confidence and stress, it depends on the situation. (The Dictionary of Body Language. J. Navarro. 2018)

A. The Interview

As we have said above this research is a combination between a given design about body language cues and structured interview with psychologists to find a result. This interview is represented by fifteen question about the cues, importance, techniques and the use of body language.

Q1. What role does body language play in understanding human behaviour and communication?

This question is to indicate the importance of body language in understanding human behaviour

Q2. How does body language contribute to forming impression and making judgments about others?

in order to make judgments about others we should understand their body language

Q3. What are some common body language cues that psychologists consider when analysing nonverbal behaviour?

this question is about providing us with some of the body language cues that indicate the same meaning used by psychologists to analyse nonverbal behaviour

Q4. How do psychologists differentiate between universal and culturally specific body language cues?

the fourth question is about the features that the psychologists depends on to differentiate between universal and cultural body language cues

Q5. Can you provide examples of body language cues that indicate certain emotions or psychological states ?

to support our findings we need examples about body language cues

Q6. How accurate and reliable is the interpretation of body language when it comes to understanding someone's thoughts, intentions, or truthfulness ?

in order to understand someone's thoughts, intention, or truthfulness, there are specific body language cues

Q7. What are the limitations and challenges associated with interpreting body language cues in real life situations ?

sometimes there must be some challenges that psychologists face during the interpretation of body language cues

Q8. How do psychologists account for individual differences in body language expression and interpretation ?

to reach the good understanding of the human behaviour the psychologist need to take into consideration the individual's differences

Q9. Are there any specific population (e.g., individuals with certain psychological disorders) Where body language analysis becomes particularly relevant or challenging ?

There must be a specific population with psychology disorders like mental retardation, it can be a barrier in the interpretation in the human gestures

Q10.What research methods and techniques do psychologists use to study and analyse body language ?

in order to avoid the misreading of body language psychologists use some techniques

Q11/How do psychological factors, such as perception, biases, and expectations, influence the interpretation of body language ?

Body language has many psychological factors that affect it to become more able to interpret it, such as perception, bias, and expectations.

Q12/ Can you share any case studies or examples where the analysis of body language had significant implications in understanding human behavior or in forensic context?

To provide us with examples of the analysis of body language in understanding human behavior or in forensic context

Q13/ How does the integration of verbal and non-verbal communication affect the accuracy of interpreting body language?

when it comes to the integration of verbal and nonverbal this will gives us the right interpretation of body language

Q14/ Are there any ethical considerations psychologists should be aware of when using body language analysis in their work ?

there are several ethics that psychologists must use in their work

Q15/ What advice would you give to individuals who are interested in improving their ability to read and interpret body language effectively ?

There are a lot of people who are interesting reading and analysing body language, so experienced people and specialists must give them advice to follow.

2. Data Analysis

In order to reach the aim of this study we need to analyse the collected data according to the comparison between the universal and the cultural meaning of the body language.

A. Body Language Cues Design

As we said above this research is a form of implementing body language as a forensic linguistic strategy in the interrogation process. In order to achieve the result of this study, we have discussed some of the body language cues and its function for both universal meaning and cultural meaning to see the difference between them.

2.1.1 Universal Meaning

A. The Eyes

According to J.Navarro, our eyes are the visual gateway to the world and the mirror that reflecting what is inside us. Our eyes cannot lie, they show love and compassion as well as fear and stress. They are usually the first thing that we look at in the body because it is like we are looking through the window to soul. (The Dictionary of Body Language (2018))

- **Eyes Directions**

H. Augustus in his book (How To Read Body Language) illustrate eyes directions and its meaning, thus he said that looking left upper would mean that a person is trying to remember an image of a situation. Looking right upper mean that a person trying to create an image (trying to lie). When someone look left it mean that they trying to remember a voice, while looking right mean that they want to fabricate a voice (lying). Also if a person look left down mean that a

person trying to make a conversation with himself. If they look right down it would be a sign that this person is trying to remember certain feelings. And if someone looking directly eyes to eyes this is normal. (How to Read Body Language. H. Augustus (2020))

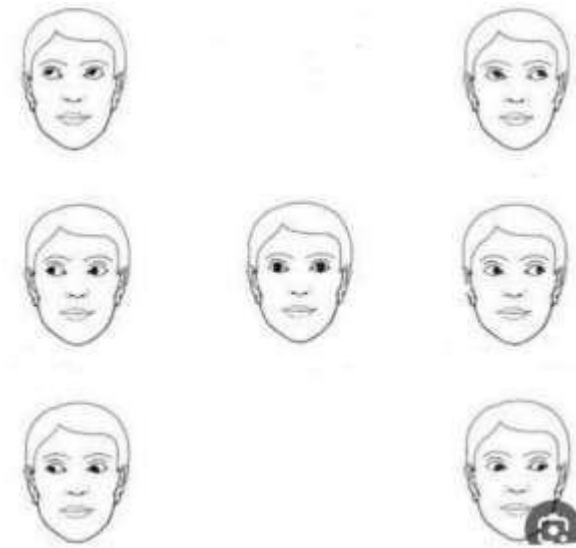
<https://www.scienceofpeople.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Jenn-Closed-Mouth-Smile-1.mp4>

<https://www.scienceofpeople.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Jenn-Rolling-Eyes-4.mp4>

<https://www.scienceofpeople.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Kenyon-Averting-Gaze-2.mp4>

<https://www.scienceofpeople.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Jenn-Shifting-Eyes-1.mp4>

Figure 3. 1: An Image that Represents the Eyes Directions



B. Blinking

Blink rates is depending on the environment and the amount of stress. Blink rates is differ from one to another, but usually rate is between sixteen and twenty blinks per minute. It is depending on the light, dust and dry eyes. Generally people who are nervous or stressed blink more rapidly then those who are not.

C. Real Smile and Fake Smile

Fake smile and real smile are also very important in the interrogation process because it allows you to differentiate between the feelings of a person either they are comfortable or they are pretending that they are comfortable.

Figure 2.2: Real Smile and Fake Smile



In some interrogation cases the suspect try to fabricate his/her smile in order to mislead the reader and seem like they are confident and powerful. Thus, the difference between real smile and fake smile is shown in the facial expressions. Real smile is happened when eyes shine and contractions occur around the eyes and mouth. While fake smile occurs when only the mouth moves as it is shown in the picture. (How to Read Body Language. H. Augustus. (2020)

<https://www.scienceofpeople.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Jenn-Rapid-Eye-Blink-1.mp4>

D. Lips

According to Navarro lip biting is happened when someone is under stress or have concerns they bite their lips in order to make themselves feel comfortable.(The Dictionary of Body Language.J.Navarro. (2018)

<https://www.scienceofpeople.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Jenn-LipPurse-1.mp4>

Figure 3.3: An Image about Lip Movements**E. Hand Arms and Fingers**

Hand movements are very important as well as the facial expressions, even it is not the first thing that we look at but they tells us so many information about the suspect. Hand movements including arms, fingers and palm are illustrated here to deal with the function of each one of them.

If a person put their hands in the jaw this would mean that this person is feeling stressed or hide something, the same if a person rub their thigh with hands.(How to Read Body Language. H.Augustus.2020)

Figure 3.4: A Picture about Hand Movements

Another form of hand gestures. If a person put their hand on their mouth, this would mean that they are lying.



E. Flicking Nails on Teeth

People used to flick nails on teeth on order to soothe themselves because this behaviour release stress as it is mentioned in the picture (The Dictionary of Body Language. J.Navarro.(2018)

Figure 3.5 :Flicking Nails on Teeth



F. Hand on Cheek

If someone put their hand on cheek it mean that this person is feeling bothered or thinking about something it is something normal.

Figure 3.6: Hand on Cheek



G. Interlaced Fingers

According to J. Navarro, fingers interlaced with thumbs down is a sign of a negative emotions and it shows a low degree of confidence and it is the opposite if fingers interlaced with thumbs up. (The Dictionary of Body Language. J.Navarro. (2018)

Figure 3.7: Interlaced Fingers



H. Ring playing

J. Navarro claims that playing with wedding ring or taking it off and putting it on, is a behaviour that people used to calm their nerves (The Dictionary of Body Language. J.Navarro.(2018)

Figure 3.8: Playing with Ring



I. Arms

According to J. Navarro crossing arms is a block behaviour it does not make any sense, it is considered as a way to comfort ourselves while waiting for somebody, watching or feeling tired, and it does not has any relationship with fears and stress. (The Dictionary of Body Language.J.Navarro.(2018)

Figure 3: Cross Arms



J. Legs

Our legs are the most useful part of the body everyday and every moment, because they allowing us to walk, run, kick and do so many movements with them, usually they are ignored when it comes to nonverbal, even they can tell everything from elegance to nervousness.(The Dictionary of Body Language. J.Navarro. (2018)

K. Holding Legs Together in Sitting

Our confidence is shown depending on the way we sit, of course it is changing according to each culture, but the most common position in the world is when legs come together suggest insecurity, but we should not forget that in many places, women sit with their knees together (The Dictionary of Body Language. J.Navarro. (2018)

Figure 3.10: Holding Legs Together in Sitting



shutterstock.com - 489798385

L. Legs apart

According to J. Navarro, when sitting with legs apart within an interview or during an interrogator conversation suggest comfort or confidence. (The Dictionary of Body Language. J.Navarro (2018)

Figure 3.11: Legs Apart in Sitting**M. Leg Rubbing**

According to J.Navarro, rubbing the tops of quadriceps is a gesture called “Leg Cleanser”, this would happen when a person is under high stress, sometimes it is universal because it happened under the table (The Dictionary of Body Language. J.Navarro. (2018)

Figure 3.11: Legs Apart in Sitting**N. Wiggling Feet**

Wiggling feet is happened when someone try to release stress or even when they feel happy or excited about something, the movement of the feet stimulates nerves that help to alleviate boredom and stress. (The Dictionary of Body Language.J.Navarro.(2018

Figure 3.13: Wiggling Feet



<https://www.scienceofpeople.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/giphy-7.mp4>

Table 3. 1: classification of body language cues according to universal meaning

Body language cues	Normal	Tense	Lie	Memory retrieval	Fear
Eyes	Looking directly		Looking right up	Looking left up	
Lips		Lip biting			
Hands, arms and fingers	Hand on cheek cross arms	Interlaced fingers Playing with ring	Hand on mouth		

Legs	Legs apart	Leg cleanser			Holding legs together
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2.1.2. Cultural meaning

We did some studies and collected information about our Algerian society and culture regarding the interpretation of some body language signs and gestures, as well as the movement of the hands, and regarding all this, we interviewed psychologists and some lawyers, and they explained it to us as follows

A. The eyes

According to the interview with the psychologists and the research that we did, we learned that the eyes are the most the essential thing in understanding body language. So, the eyes are the focus of the human body. Inside the human, thanks to the eyes the individual can understand what the other party wants to say because the eyes do not know lies, as they express everything that is inside the person.

Eyes directions

The human eye has several directions it looks right or left, and each direction has a meaning in psychology and investigation alike. Psychologists in our country said when people look left upper that means to think and recall information, a memory, action. If someone look to the opposite side that means the speaker is in the process of creating internal images that he has seen before. In the other words, when the speaker looks in this direction, he is lying.

The other direction is the down on the left side indicates that this pea person is lying most of the time. On the other hand, the opposite of this direction is the right downside means he talks about feelings and inner feelings that he loves and is directly related to him. Looking at the left

side, means he trying to lie, if someone looks at the right side that means he remembers something. If a person looks eye to eye (directly) into your eyes, this indicates self-confidence and focus.

B. Blinking

According to the psychologists blinking the eyes a lot is evident that the owner is upset and does not want to listen to your words, because blinking a lot during the conversation express the nervous person who want to end the conversation. If you want to know the extent of a person's anxiety, either look at the movement of his eyes while he is talking if you notice that he is blinking a lot that he is very worried tense, and uncomfortable with you in talking and he want to end the conversation quickly and in any way.

C. Real smile and fake smile

The smile may be overlooked by many people because it symbolizes happiness and joy, but in psychology and in reading body language the smile play a big and important role in understanding the behaviour of the individual, as it hides behind it a lot of meaning and according to psychologists in our country it is divided into two types, the real smile is the one that comes from the depths of the heart and is drawn on the face and forms lines around the eyes and the mouth. As for the fake or artificial smile it consists of moving the lips only and this indicates that the owner conceals the truth and remove doubt from him.

D. Lips

Biting lips in reading body language indicates pressure or tension in general, but for psychologists, explain this movement if someone did it during an investigation or interview, as it indicates that that person is trying to hide something. Lip biting can be an action when a person is trying to stop themselves from saying something or to calm themselves when they are angry, Nail

biting is a very common movement practiced by nervous people or under stress, as it is also done by accused people, so it indicates anxiety, tension and lack of understanding

E. Hand Arms and Fingers

The hands are of great importance in reading and interpreting body language. So, with the help of the hand, we can identify the persons condition, whether it expresses concern, tension, or relaxation, and according to psychologists, they expressed a group of hand movements as follows

F. Hand on Chin

The person places his hand on the chin when trying to stabilize his head, to send a signal to the other person that he has not decided for approval or affirmation, and he wants to know more information.

So that every movement made by the accused or the person who is in the investigation has a meaning and significance that only the specialists can understand, such as psychologists and the police officers. If that person puts his hand on his chin, then this indicates that he is anxious and want to understand the question or the words of the interrogator.

G. Hand on mouth

The accused in the presence of the accused expresses tension and thinking about something that will save him from the investigation, and the police questions are thus interpreted by psychologists

The meaning of this in psychology is that if a person is lying, he subconsciously puts his hand over his mouth because he is afraid to reveal the truth, so most of the accused who put their hands on their mouth inevitably lie and do not tell the truth.

H. Hand on cheek

If you ask anyone about the meaning of putting the hand on the cheek, he will inevitably tell you that it means a person thinking about something, but if we search for its meaning in psychology or during the investigation, then what does that mean?

When someone put his hand on his cheek means that his mind is preoccupied with something and that he is not focused on what you are saying to him.

I. Ring playing

Playing with the ring while you are talking to someone will inevitably draw your attention to this movement because it indicates the height of anxiety and tension, and you also consider that that person is not comfortable with you in talking, so with this movement he sends you an indirect message expressing himself for this reason the psychologists expressed that once Someone started moving his hands or playing with a ring, so know that he is very tense and anxious

J. Interlaced fingers

When hands are interlaced while speaking, it is considered that the individual confused and tense, if you ask him, he will inviably said “No”. In general, the investigation or clinical interview psychologists who in our society find it a lack of confidence and tension.

K. Flicking Nails on Teeth

Nail biting is a common behavioural pattern to relieve psychological stress, so that it becomes one of the habits followed in times of distress, excitement, or boredom and lethargy.

L. Crossing arms

In this movement, psychologists in our country differ in its interpretation, because this movement does not mean anything in body language, but here it expresses comfort and harmony,

so that when someone is telling the truth, he is not afraid of anything, so he nods his hands or face expresses that.

Arm crossing in the world does not indicate anything in the sense of this movement is normal. But, in our country crossing arms during the conversation it would mean focus and relaxation.

M. Legs

The legs are a part of the human body that is not taken into account during the investigation except in one case, which is a quick knock on the ground, as this movement is considered a severe concern, and that person hides a lot of secrets and does not want to be revealed.

When the individual sits during the interrogation with his legs open, this expresses the extent of his comfort in sitting and that he is not tense, unlike sitting with holding legs, because it indicates to the owner that he is tense, anxious and impatient.

N. Leg rubbing

If a person puts his hands on his thighs and rubs them upwards, then this indicates his intense feelings of remorse and sadness.

2.2. The analysis of the interview

1/ In the first question, most of the psychologists agreed in one answer, which is: Through body language, we can identify behind the behaviour and thus the ability to communicate properly. But the few groups of them answered as follows: understanding the human behaviour and communication by the gestures and body movement of an individual.

In the second question, some of the psychologists' answers differed, so that half of them answered as follows

2/ With understanding body language and paying attention to it, this contributes to Understanding behaviour and forming an idea and perception on the person, and thus the impression / judgment (it may be true, first, the love of the degree of understanding the language).

As for others, they replied: The impression is based on what the other makes and what we see from him. His behaviour and the way he expresses his words (body language) is what leaves the impression on us.

3/ This third question all psychologists agreed to answer, as they provided us with these common signs of body language such as sitting method, facial features when talking, gestures, hand movement, looks (presence, absence, way of looking).

4/For the fourth question, some of the answers were as follows: Expansion of cultural anthropology and the use of observation and analysis of signs with a local cultural anthropology reference. But two psychologists agreed on this answer: according to the environment and the situation.

5/This question is represented in presenting examples of body language signals.

Each of the psychologists provided us with an example from among them: Excessive blinking when speaking is evidence of confusion. Also, Fear/Shock Talking in a trembling/faint voice, trembling of the hands, aggressive eyes sparkling while speaking is an indication of suppressed anger.

6/ This question is represented in presenting examples about understanding Someone thoughts, intentions or truthfulness, such as: Facial features, gestures, eye movement (during a

lie, the person looks at the left side under) mouth movement, the mouth may move to one side to reveal bad intent.

Another psychologist answered, Interlocking hands during the dialogue, the person expresses that he is tense, and any question directed to him, he answers with no.

7/ The seventh question is about the challenges he faces in interpreting body language signals, so he answered as follows: the practiced behaviour may be related to a situation only and not an imprinted behaviour of the person. It may also be false gestures and signals used by the person consciously.

8/The eighth question was identical to all the answers given to the psychologists as follows: individual differences are each person's cognitive, physical ability that differs from others, and a person may behave (his body suggests) in a way that has a meaning of love, upbringing that does not apply to what is agreed upon by specialists, so always in the analysis please pay attention to the individual's background and cultural

9/ Regarding this question, some answers differed. Some answered as: Yes, for example, people with personality disorders have high manipulation, and therefore

body language is silent. And others they replied: anxiety, shocks and obsessive are some disorders that may affect the human behaviour.

10/ All psychologists agreed to answer: The first thing is observation. Observation is the key to its senses and understanding. It is through the interview detailing what the person observes, and sometimes referring to some reference anthropological.

11/ Also, in this question all psychologists agreed to the answer The three factors

mentioned may be interpreted correctly, for example: the expectation that the reaction of anger will be aggressive with aggression, the person may respond with suppression, which appears as a breathing disorder (rhythm) or a movement on the face that the specialist ignores because he expected a certain pattern of responses. With aggression, the person may respond with suppression, which appears as a breathing disorder (rhythm) or a movement on the face that the specialist ignores because he expected a certain pattern of responses.

12/In this question, psychologists shared with us some case studies from which we took some in a fixed psychological evaluation case (17 years old) fugitive, through the way she sits, the way she speaks (the mouth crooked in one direction, the movement of the eyes while speaking and the head as a whole) with a general agitation (sitting instability), it was revealed that the case had taken a narcotic during her escape (was raped).

The second case: the European spy in American they know that he was a spy because he was holding the flowers upside down and this is the opposite in the American culture.

13/ Most of the answers are the same

Body language may indicate a sign that we divide into two things. Through the language (talk), we can know in which direction it goes in the analysis.

14/ Sometimes, due to social upbringing, a person may refrain from the behaviour of another or indicate to him otherwise, even if it was with a look or a movement of fingers. Detachment from prejudices, objectivity, impartiality, taking into account individual differences were most of the answers.

15/ Developing a sense of observation and not being bound by international references, where meanings and expressions may differ from another culture (in the same country) and

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impartiality in the analysis, trying as much as possible not to pre- control the situation on which it is being analysed.

Table 3. 2: classification of body language cues according to the cultural meaning

Body language cues	Normal	Tense	Lie	Memory retrieval	Fear
Eyes	Looking directly	Blinking a lot	Looking right up Looking left side	Looking left up Looking right side	
Lips		Lip biting			
Hand, arms, and fingers	Cross arms	Interlaced fingers Ring playing	Hand on mouth	Hand on cheek	
Legs		Leg rubbing Quick knock of the ground			Holding legs together

Table 3. 3: similarities and differences between the universal meaning and cultural meaning

Body language cues	Universal meaning	Cultural meaning
Eyes	✓	
Lip biting	✓	
Cross arms	✓	
Legs apart	✓	
Interlaced fingers	✓	
Ring playing	✓	
Leg cleanser	✓	
Hand on mouth	✓	
Holding legs together	✓	
Hand on cheek		x

III. Discussion and Findings

Based on the analysis of the data collected for both universal and cultural meaning, we have found that most of the body language cues have the same interpretation in our culture, there are some differences but they are small differences that do not change the meaning. According to J.Navarro and H.Augustus, our eyes is very important and they can tell a lot e.g. when someone lie to you unconsciously will look away, if a person look to the left they are trying

to remember something, if a person look to the right here it means that they are trying to create something (to create a lie), and it is the same thing for the other parts of body for example if a person put their hand on mouth this is because this person is lying or if they flicking nails on teeth this is because they feel stressed or even if someone wiggling feet or leg cleanser, all these behaviours may happened because this person is feeling stressed and afraid of something, all these beside other parts of body like cross arms, playing with ring, sitting with legs apart or legs together and interlaced fingers have the same meaning in the Algerian culture. Just one small remark in cross arms gesture, this behaviour is a block behaviour in the universal meaning, while it means that a person is feeling confident and comfortable in the Algerian meaning.

Then when it comes to the different meaning, we have found that putting hand on cheek is normal in the universal meaning, but in the cultural meaning it is the besides, it can be a sign of trying to remember something. And from the analysis we conclude that H.Augustus and the previous FBI agent J.Navarro have written about body language and its cues based on their experiences. According to the analysis of our research which was a comparison between the universal and cultural meaning of body language cues and the psychologists' interview, we have found that they have the same meaning. Thus, the result of our study is, body language is

considered as an effective forensic psycholinguistic strategy in criminal interrogations, and we valid this.

Conclusion

In this chapter there are more details about the importance of body language and that it is a strategy in forensic linguistics, and we seek to implement it in our society as the world works with it. Through the data that we studied, we found that body language in the world is not much different from our society, even if they differ. There is not much difference. Through these results, the Algerian courts, police stations and the judiciary must deal with body language on the basis of a strategy that is integral to the language of legitimacy.

General Conclusion

General Conclusion

The main aim of this research is to confirmed the importance of body language as a forensic linguistics strategy in interrogation process. This study is based on the awareness of the police, lawyers and all areas in which body language is used to take it into account.

The research question of this study is : to what extent does body language as an interrogation strategy contribute to forensic linguistic ?

In order to answer the aforementioned research question, a set of hypothesis are generated we mentioned some of them :

Forensic linguistics offers a systematic analysis of legal language, enabling police officers and juries to utilize this analysis to corroborate verbal dialogues with criminals.

Forensic linguistics encompasses the study of body language, facial signals, voice (tone, pitch), and conversational language.

Our study is about the comparison between our country and the others such as the USA, it becomes evident that although body language is a practical strategy, it is not commonly employed in our country. This realization motivated us to explore the significance of body language through this research. But in fact, it was not easy because we faced several difficulties and obstacles including that we could not enter prison and police stations under the pretext that they are sensitive places. And with this, we reached results through the studies that we carried out which following through a comparison between the universal and cultural reading body language cues we found that they have the same meaning and do not differ from us.

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Appendix

The Interview

Q1. What role does body language play in understanding human behaviour and communication?

Q2. How does body language contribute to forming impression and making judgments about others?

Q3. What are some common body language cues that psychologists consider when analysing nonverbal behaviour?

Q4. How do psychologists differentiate between universal and culturally specific body language cues?

Q5. Can you provide examples of body language cues that indicate certain emotions or psychological states?

Q6. How accurate and reliable is the interpretation of body language when it comes to understanding someone's thoughts, intentions, or truthfulness?

Q7. What are the limitations and challenges associated with interpreting body language cues in real life situations?

Q8. How do psychologists account for individual differences in body language expression and interpretation?

Q9. Are there any specific population (e.g., individuals with certain psychological disorders)
Where body language analysis becomes particularly relevant or challenging ?

Q10. What research methods and techniques do psychologists use to study and analyze body language ?

Q11/How do psychological factors, such as perception, biases, and expectations, influence the interpretation of body language?

Q12/ Can you share any case studies or examples where the analysis of body language had significant implications in understanding human behaviour or in forensic context?

Q13/ How does the integration of verbal and non-verbal communication affect the accuracy of interpreting body language?

Q14/ Are there any ethical considerations psychologists should be aware of when using body language analysis in their work?

Q15/ What advice would you give to individuals who are interested in improving their ability

Abstract

Reading body language is an effective strategy in forensic linguistics, particularly in criminal interrogations. Although this method already exists in Algeria, it has not been sufficiently valued. Therefore, this investigation aimed to assess its implementation in their work by comparing the universal and cultural meanings of body language cues. A qualitative approach was employed for the study, focusing on Tiaret district reinforcement law, and professionals in the field of forensics, including psychologists, lawyers, and police officers. Structured interviews were conducted with a sample size of 35 participants from these three groups. Data collection and analysis were performed to examine the alignment between universal and cultural meanings, as well as to evaluate the awareness of Algerian interrogators regarding body language cues. The findings revealed a consistent understanding of both universal and cultural meanings; however, it was evident that Algerian interrogators lacked awareness in utilizing this method effectively, especially in criminal interrogations. Consequently, it is crucial to emphasize the importance of incorporating body language analysis into the training and practices of Algerian interrogators to enhance their effectiveness in criminal investigations.

Résumé

La lecture du corps est une stratégie efficace en linguistique medico légale, en particulier dans les interrogatoires criminels. Bien que cette méthode existe déjà en Algérie, elle n'a pas été suffisamment valorisée. Par conséquent, cette enquête visait à évaluer sa mise en œuvre dans leur travail en comparant les significations universelles et culturelles des signaux du langage corporel. Une approche qualitative a été employée pour l'étude, en se concentrant sur la loi de renforcement du district de Tiaret et les professionnels dans le domaine de la médecine légale, y compris les psychologues, les avocats et les policiers. Des entretiens structurés ont été menés auprès d'un échantillon de 35 participants de ces trois groupes. La collecte et l'analyse des données ont été effectuées pour examiner l'alignement entre les significations universelles et culturelles, ainsi que pour évaluer la sensibilisation des interrogateurs algériens aux signaux du langage corporel. Les résultats ont révélé une compréhension cohérente des significations universelles et culturelles, cependant, il était évident que les interrogateurs algériens manquaient de sensibilisation pour utiliser efficacement cette méthode, en particulier dans les interrogatoires criminels. Par conséquent, il est crucial de souligner l'importance d'intégrer l'analyse du langage corporel dans la formation et les pratiques des interrogateurs algériens pour renforcer leur efficacité dans les enquêtes pénales.

الملخص

قراءة لغة الجسد هي استراتيجية فعالة في علم اللغة الشرعي خاصة في التحقيق الجنائي . بالرغم من ان هذه الطريقة موجودة في الجزائر الا انها غير مستعملة . يعتمد هذا البحث عن القيام بمقارنة بين معنى ايماءات لغة الجسد في العالم و في ثقافتنا . النهج النوعي هو ما كان معتمدا للإنجاز هذا البحث بحيث سلط الضوء عن مراكز القانونية لمدينة تيارت كما تشمل علماء النفس ايضا الشرطة و المحاميون بحث المقابلة كانت مع خمسة وثلاثون 35 مشارك في هذا المجال , اضافة الى ذلك تجميع البيانات كانت معتمدة عن المقارنة بين معنى ايماءات لغة الجسد في العالم و في ثقافتنا . النتائج التي وصلنا اليها من خلال قراءة و القيام بأبحاث عدة هي قراءة لغة الجسد في العالم الخارجي و في الجزائر نفسها لا تختلف و لهذا يجب على القانونيون و الشرطة الجزائرية اخذ قراءة لغة الجسد بعين الاعتبار لأنها حقا استراتيجية فعالة خاصة في التحقيق الجنائي