

Public Awareness: Understanding Register Of First Information Report Through Critical Discourse Analysis

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to explore the linguistic aspects of police FIR using Michael Halliday's system of transitivity and three-dimensional model of CDA, encompassing the macro-sociological analysis of social practice. FIR is a genre of discourse, referring to a report prepared by the police, which reaches the police station first after the commission of a cognizable offence. FIR needs thorough and careful reading, and very difficult to understand by the people of a particular community. In this regard, the Transitivity system is a medley of six different processes realizing ideational meaning which is further strengthened by CDA, which also helps the people of a community to comprehend complex discourses. In accordance with this study, the researchers used the qualitative approach as a paradigm. They used close reading technique as a strategy and relying on purposive sampling in the selection of data. Further textual analysis is used as a method of analysis. The researcher took five FIRs which were analyzed with respect to the transitivity system. This study reveals that the FIRs conform to five processes out of six processes of the transitivity system and the three-dimensional model of CDA. Moreover, this study can be extended to other police reports and common people may easily expand their awareness to understand the language and context of FIRs.

Keywords: FIR, discourse genre, CDA, transitivity system, qualitative research, purposive sampling, textual analysis.

Language is viewed as communicative act embedded in a sociocultural situation, having its own distinct circumstance. It is phonologically, syntactically, morphologically and

pragmatically distributed depending on the need and demand of the context of situation. Each form distributed has distinctive features differentiating one form from the rest. In this regard, a police report that is also called FIR plays a very important role which is consisted of the incident, its components, complainant, offender, place of incidents, date and day. FIRs are lodged by police in their reports. These police reports, which are utilized as investigative tools, are narrative accounts of an investigator's or an officer's recollections. The story is typically based on the victims' or witnesses' descriptions of a crime or incident. Writing police reports is a crucial and fundamental duty for those who work in the criminal justice system (Ang, 2015: 10). According to Redwine (2003), the majority of the work done by the police is only made possible by their ability to provide accurate and thorough information in the form of a police report that is called FIR (1). He claimed that all of the work done by the police is done in the procedure which is defined for lodging FIR in very diligent manner. Every service provided by police officers requires the start of some type of sensitive record-keeping system. On the other hand, it has been noted that the quality of the police reports may be better. Some of the reports are so poorly worded that they negatively affect the investigation in many different countries, which directly affects the officer's credibility. The answers to the questions who, what, where, when, why, and how the words should be included in the incident or investigative reports that these law enforcement officials are obligated to write. It does not, however, guarantee that the reports will be of high quality to respond to all six of these queries which are also existed in the mind of people who are living in a society (Ang, 2015: 11). However, these officers must write these reports in a style that is both clear and concise in order to accurately capture what happened during the incident. Officers who struggle with report writing are frequently ineffective in other areas of their duties. The investigators or the court will have to use more

time and energy trying to resolve the issue or explain it if the report is poorly written, and the greater the report affects the people. Therefore, Language is employed for a wide range of purposes, including passing laws, serving subpoenas, writing reports, and many more (Labov, 1989; Labov & Waletzky, 1967; Shuy, 1996; Leonard, 2004, 2006, 2010). Leonard (2004) first proposed the idea of using linguistic theory to analyze linguistic data of Police reports or FIRs. He asserted that since language is analogous to a fingerprint, it should be studied and examined. He continued by saying that language is important since it helps those who are involved in criminal investigation and crime prevention. Given that police reports are regarded as legal documents, it is expected that they will be written in a way that is precise, clear, and factual so as to help solicitors in upcoming cases. It is currently difficult to find readings and studies about the linguistic features and overall organization of police reports. This project can be seen as a template for new knowledge and information that will be added to preexisting ideas about the structure of police reports. Due to the importance of this factor, the researcher chooses to conduct the research with the hope that the results will add to the body of knowledge already available regarding the linguistic traits, structures, and strategies that are typical of police reports, particularly Investigation Reports which are called FIRs (First information report).

FIR, First Information Report, is a separate form of written language, having specificity of language. According to Centre for Peace and Development Initiatives (CPDI) (2006), when the police receive information regarding the commission of a crime that is subject to their jurisdiction, they are required to create a written record known as a First Information Report (FIR). Because it is the report of information that arrives at the police department first in terms of point in time, it is referred to as the "First Information Report". Generally speaking, it refers to a complaint that is filed by the victim or on the behalf of the victim with the police where

it is confirmed that the offence is confirm (Pakistan Panel Code). Cognizable means that is liable to be initiated for action against the culprit and the police can lodge FIR against the said person when the victim complains both in writing or verbally (CPDI, 2006).

A cognizable offence can be reported to the police either verbally or in writing by anyone who witnesses the offence that has been committed (HRCP and CHRI, 2010; CPDI-Pakistan, 2006). Even a text message left on a voicemail might be considered a FIR (CPDI, 2006). However, it is the responsibility of the police to file a First Information Report (FIR) without any delay or justifications (Lawyer 6 Oct. 2010a; CPDI-Pakistan). The failure to file a First Report of Incident (FIR) is a criminal infraction that may serve as the basis for disciplinary action taken against the involved police officer. A First information report (FIR) is a highly important document because it initiates the process of criminal justice. When the First Information Report (FIR) has been filed at the local police station, the authorities will begin their investigation of the matter. The First Information Report (FIR) is considered an important fact in accordance with Articles 21, 22, 23, 25, 49, and 50 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984 (Hanif, 1984) and also Pakistan Code of Criminal Procedure (Lawyer 6 Oct. 2010a; CPDI-Pakistan) in section 154 commences the procedure. Further, Hudud Ordinances of 1979 introduces the basic law for common citizen which is also a very factual process and way to understand the nature and procedure of FIR (Mahmood, 1972: 20).

FIR, in cognizable cases, the police officer at police station is given the task of lodging FIR, either in writing under his/her direction to inform Mohrar who is given the responsibility to note down all the description of the case which has been directed by the officer under the law prescribed by government of Pakistan, and it is the direction for common masses to understand the nature of all cases whereas in desirable cases the court proceeding are carried out by the

complainant himself/herself (Pakistan, 1898). However, these FIRs in Pakistan are at lower level written in Urdu language (Lawyer 8 Oct. 2010; HRCP 8 Oct. 2010). Therefore, for the purpose that common people may easily grasp the findings effectively. In this regard, a representative of Research Directorate (2010), Government of Pakistan who was working as Lawyer at Lahore High Court came with the opinion that common people are given concise understanding of FIRs which are also advocated by Human Rights Pakistan to understand FIR and its component (6 Oct. 2010a). FIR is consisted of, and explained as the report has total number of offenses such as Section 420 (Stands for forgery, cheating or deceiving someone), Section 302 (Killing someone) and Section 303 (Intention of Killing someone) and vice versa; clear date and day is mentioned along with timing, equipment used, number of persons involved; the detail of complainant such as name, father name CNIC and residence while the same needs for offender as well and site map of the offence; applicability of PPC's (Pakistan Panel Court) sections and the more important if delay is caused must be reasoned clearly (6 Oct, 2010a). These components are presented for the purpose that public awareness is developed and how crimes can be controlled, even, public's rights are encouraged. (HRCP, 2010).

In Refworld (2013), the FIR is the most fundamental document that is used to record a crime and is also the initial step in beginning the process of conducting a criminal investigation (3). On the website of the Punjab Police, a First Information Report (FIR) is described as "an account of a cognizable (that is, over which police has jurisdiction) offence that is entered in a particular format in a register at the police station". Cognizable refers to an offence that can be investigated by the police. In a similar way, the CPDI-Pakistan is working for the promotion of public awareness regarding understanding of FIR in its booklet (2006) published for the purpose to provide a guideline to citizens of Pakistan. CPDI itself is fully independent

organization which can be approached for the said reasons, therefore, the books is a complete and effective in all respect that presents all cognizable offences. Additionally, A cognizable offence is one for which the police have the authority to detain a suspect even in the absence of a warrant. According to the CPDI-Pakistan, the police have the authority to initiate an investigation into a cognizable matter on their disposal, and they are not required to obtain any instructions from the court in order to do so.

CONFIRM that refers to committee for online FIR management is designed by KPK police in 2014 to facilitate the common people to register FIR online. With that a complainant can submit online FIR. Online FIR will be generated instantly after registration. FIRs will be downloaded by IT staff and will be forwarded to chairman of CONFIRM, who will forward genuine FIRs to the focal person of a district. The focal person is supposed to forward FIRs to SHOs to work on an issue on lower level. SHOs will submit reports to focal person within due time. By 2021 there have been 5520 FIRs ID in total. 4438 cases have been registered and 1029 cases have been filed and untraced.

Keeping the importance of FIR for public awareness it is said that FIR is a separate discourse, and According to CPDI (ibid), FIR is a report that is a distinct genre of discourse. To Munday (2001), a genre is a customary text type that is linked with a certain communicative function, such as an official letter (200). An example of a genre is an essay. It is determined by the sociocultural environment under the systemic functional framework. In other words, a sociocultural environment has a separate genre that has its own distinct register consisting of three elements: field, tenor and mode. Register requires discourse semantics and lexicogrammar. Field of a text is realized through patterns of transitivity; tenor of a text through patterns of modality; and mode of a text though the thematic and information structures. In the words of Munday (2001: 200), Halliday (1985) refers to this type of discourse analysis as

systemic functional grammar. Systemic functional grammar considers the study of language as communication, finding meaning in the writer's linguistic choices and methodically, tying these choices to a wider sociocultural framework. Systemic functional grammar comes up with a system of transitivity consisting of six processes to describe ideational content in verbal language, as stated by Motta-Roth (2009: 323). This system of transitivity is part of systemic functional grammar. Thus, in the current research the research explores the importance of language that is used in FIR and how people can comprehend to develop their conscious level about Law, using Critical discourse analysis in broader context which is a comprehensive model of understanding different discourses.

Research Gap

Police report is a separate genre having its own moves that express meaning called specificity of language which is a complicated register for common people which needs more attention and through reading. FIRs are largely based on the written language which is difficult in comprehension, therefore, the current research intakes the understanding of FIRs through transitivity which analyzes the moves using patterns of transitivity proposed by Michael Halliday (1985a-b). Further, Fairclough's (1992) model of CDA has been used, showing how different discourses are used in the social contexts which are somehow intake state's ideology and exclude people's interests. The models of Halliday (1985a-b) of Fairclough (1992) have been previously used for different researches in Pakistan but it is worth important to conduct research on FIRs using the same model to show the process of transitivity and different discourses are incorporated, developing public awareness through CDA and transitivity analysis about FIRs. Further, the research is done from the perspective of socio-linguistics which has not been done largely in the same context.

Research Objectives

1. To explore the processes of transitivity system, using CDA on the selected FIR to promote public awareness.

2. To develop public awareness through transitivity analysis, employing CDA on selected FIRs to promote public awareness.

Research Questions

1. What are the processes of transitivity system in the clauses of selected FIR, developing public awareness using CDA?

2. How public awareness in developed through transitivity analysis of selected FIRs, developing public awareness employed in CDA?

Significance of the Study

This research is significant for two different reasons. To begin, it assists law enforcement officers and other professionals in the legal field in determining the underlying reason of a criminal act. Second, it enables other researchers working in the field of forensic linguistics to study FIR from a variety of perspectives. However, the socio-linguistics perspective is the most important aspect of this book because it gives regular people the opportunity to develop their awareness of FIRs and how they can become law-abiding citizens while adhering to the law.

Literature review

In Arshad's (2017) research work comes up with the opinion that the process of criminal justice starts with the filing of a First Information Report (FIR) at a local police station. The Pakistani criminal justice system can be divided down into its five component parts: the police, the judiciary, the prisons, the prosecution, and the parole and probation systems. According to *Police Organizations in Pakistan* (2010), the process of registering a First Information Report (FIR) in criminal procedure is carried out in accordance with Section 154 of the Criminal Procedure Code. First Information Report (FIR) is a written record that the police make when they obtain information regarding the

commission of a cognizable criminal, as stated by Centre for Peace and Development Initiatives (CPDI) (2006). Because it is the report of information that arrives at the police department first in terms of point in time, it is referred to as the "First Information Report".

Nawaz and Hussain (2021) in "A forensic linguistic analysis of language of News Crime Reports in Pakistan" is about the crimes which are reported in Pakistani newspapers, showing that how people can be made aware about the basic laws and it is the responsibility of every citizen to have basic understanding of Law (593). Nawaz and Hussain (2021) made forensic linguistic analysis of the language presented in different newspapers which itself is vague in representation because the research only focused on the headlines of the newspapers which are more concerned with the linguistics patterns rather than the thematic perspective of the reports whereas they concluded that negative impacts are annexed by the people with such language (593). It means the linguistics patterns are very difficult to promote public awareness.

Mcmenamin et al., (2002) develop opinion about the police reports while working on the linguistics items of police reports from forensic perspective. According to Mcmenamin et al., (2002) the register of law is the responsibility of forensic analyst who can effectively develop the understanding of different linguistics items such as style of the written script, how different varieties of written scripts have been used but on the other hand thematic concerns or public awareness related to Law such as first information report is missing in the conclusion of the research. Similarly Holcombe and Thompson (2007), Ungerer and Schmid (2006), Taylor (2003) Klopfer (1999), and Sampson (1980) have written their research papers in the field of forensic linguistics. Their findings are very positively relevant to the field of linguistics but public awareness about basic laws and FIRs are not explicitly documented whereas socio-linguistics if employ would have effective findings to enhance public awareness in the said.

Gibbons (1999) is somehow very prominent who blended forensic linguistics with socio-perspectives that is helpful for common people to understand the linguistics choices of a legal document and how public awareness can be developed. Gibbons (1999) focused on different linguistics choices which need to be the part of the legal documents such as sociolinguistics aspects, discourses, phonetics, grammatical structure and syntactic choices. Doing so, Gibbons (1999) concluded that anonymous and vague information can be identified effectively, even, the author of such scripts is easily traceable. Therefore, the research of Gibbons (1999) is of great importance to understand the language of FIR. Although, the work is very appropriate but still thematic aspects in the research have not been given more importance because Gibbons (1999) is more inclined with proofs, evidences and facts which are largely analyzed in forensic linguistics. Therefore, the question of social-linguistics is not addressed that how language is used in a society but the matter of fact is given importance.

Tatum et al.,'s (2019) research is worth important because the researchers have collected different research articles on the language of law which had both present and future significance. Tatum et al., (2019) also opted legal documents and claim for forensic linguistics which work on the language of court, police and many other legal languages but they noted another factor which is of great importance. Tatum et al., (2019) paid attention to precedent of the law which is presented in other courts, demanding the same relief that was given to past prosecution. However, this precedent is more appraisal for people but Tatum et al., (2019) do not pay attention to the linguistics items of the document, except the subject matter. This process is also of great importance for public's interests but still no awareness with reference to linguistics understanding is developed. The major flaw that has been seen in this research on the part of police's investigation and documentation (FIR) has been questioned.

Olsen (2004: 10) and Kniffka (1996: 167) similarly noted about the usage of legal documents which present the reports of different countries have the similar deficiencies, though, they are of great importance but still need more public oriented approach to understand the nature and importance of legal documents (FIR) for the interest of people. Therefore, the awareness of the public regarding legal documents such court orders and particularly the comprehension of Fir is developed in this research.

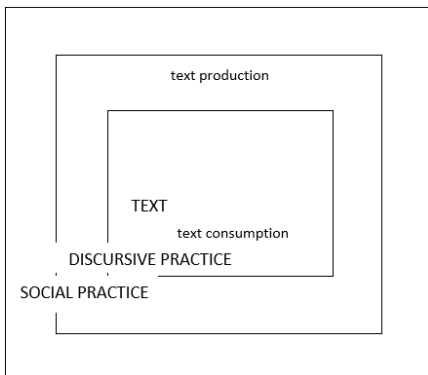
On the part of non-compliance to FIRs, different officers faced legal trials or departmental inquiry. In this regard, Director of Public Relations for the Punjab Police (2015) is of the opinion that DSP Abdul Latif Kanju of the district Muzaffargarh was kicked out of his position for failing to supervise the investigation of case FIR No.02/14 PS Bait Meer Hazar, District Muzaffargarh, in which Ms. Amina Bibi burned herself on fire. The case involved Ms. Amina Bibi setting herself on fire. Inspector General of Police retired Capt. Arif Nawaz Khan stated that any delay in the registration of a First Information Report (FIR) on public complaints would be regarded purposeful carelessness, and those responsible would be subject to action.

Theoretical Framework

Systemic functional linguistics and CDA are the two models, selected for the current study. Within the interpretivist paradigm, which is formulated on theoretical belief that reality is socially constructed, this knowledge is always negotiated within cultures, social settings and relationships with the people. A deep analytical qualitative study about the integration of FIRs, registered in English Language is the part discourse theories. To serve the purpose a methodology has been developed using interdisciplinary theoretical frame work such as Transitivity analysis is embedded with CDA to understand the discourses of FIRs. Sometimes, in FIRs language is used to disguise the reality.

Therefore, CDA is the appropriate model to integrate the society within the used discourses.

As “epistemology is the relationship between researcher and the reality (Carson et al, 2001)” or how the reality is captured or known. The researchers find themselves on transactional or subjective epistemological position where there is found a close link between the knowledge of the researchers and the research procedures and approaches rely heavily on naturalistic method i.e. the analysis of existing text, FIRs, to generate purposeful meanings of the discourses by using qualitative methods.

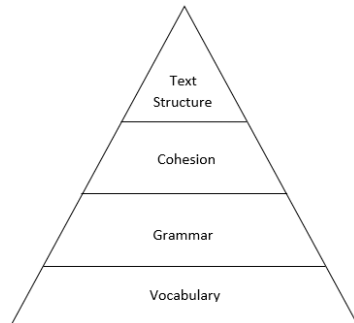


“Fairclough’s three dimensional model for critical discourse analysis (1992b: 73).”

Fairclough’s three dimensional model of CDA for its interdisciplinary and emancipatory value best suits the study that encompasses the three analytical categories; at micro- level, various aspects of textual/linguistic features have been analyzed. Meso or the level of discursive practice involves studying issues of production and consumption for instance from where the text is produced and who is the target audience. At macro level the major concern is with intertextual and interdiscursive elements and traits to take into account the broad societal currents that are effecting the text under study.

For exhaustive analysis of language in its social set up detailed textual analysis of, “The selected FIRs”, including the aspects of

Halliday’s systemic functional grammar as well. Textual analysis encompasses the following model as well.



“Adapted from Fairclough’s text analysis model (1992: 75).”

Fairclough’s “language and power” (1996) chapters five and six have also been used as guiding principles and frame works for the analysis of the text under study. Vocabulary used in the text at experiential, relational and expressive levels has been analysed in detail, following the same three levels grammatical aspects have also been analysed to highlight the text analytical categories within the leadership discourse. Finally overall structure of the text has historically been analysed describing the intertextual and interdiscursive blends.

An effort has been made to analyse the text analytical categories in the same section of the research with reference to critical discourse analysis thereby presenting a transdisciplinary engagement of theory and practice. The selected FIRs are selected as a discourse presented from a specific perspective influenced by the process of social interaction. It is assumed that, this discourse is produced not only under the influence of certain social structures, rather it is produced to counter the determining effects of structures. It concerns with the constitutive effect of discourse upon identities and power relations with this perception that there is dialectical relationship between the text and the larger scale context. This study not only primarily explores

discourse and social practice but also focuses on how linguistic features function through such social relations. The first two sections of 3D model of CDA has also been presented through transitivity analysis in the analysis section of the research while CDA's third aspect has been discussed in the research.

Further, Systemic functional linguistics is a model of discourse analysis, considering language as a kind of communication, as stated by Munday (2001). Word choice, which is in turn dictated by the sociocultural context, is what gives a form its meaning. The sociocultural framework and the surface-level realizations of the linguistic functions are intimately connected with one another and share a strong interrelationship. A certain register, which can be broken down into field, mode, and tenor, is necessary for each type of speech. The distinctiveness of lexical items is covered by the term "field," which relates to both the topic matter and the social action. The historical, geographical, and social provenance of the addressee, as well as his intellectual, emotional, or affective attitude, or personal viewpoint, all contribute to the tenor of the conversation. Mode refers to the 'channel' of communication (spoken, written, etc.) as well as the degree of participation between the addresser and addressee. The meaning of a piece of writing can be broken down into three distinct patterns: the pattern of transitivity, the pattern of modality, and the pattern of thematic and information structures. The researcher bases her arguments on transitivity patterns, which she employs as a theoretical framework.

Bustam (2011) asserts that Michael Halliday, in his well-known book *Introduction to Functional Grammar* (1985), is the one who first presented the concept of the transitivity system. This system has been described as a pattern that allows ideational function or meaning to be realized. According to the hypothesis, the grammar of clauses has a crucial role in the subject matter. According to the following description, there is a sentence that places an

overarching emphasis on: According to Halliday (1985: 42), the term 'phrase' is used in the English language to refer to the simultaneous realization of many meanings simultaneously. These meanings include ideational, interpersonal, and textual connotations. A clause is the culmination of three distinct semantic processes occurring simultaneously. According to Halliday (1985: 53), it is simultaneously a representation of experience (ideational), an interactive exchange (interpersonal), and a message (textual). All of these aspects are simultaneously present. The transitivity system, also known as the grammar of clause, is comprised of three components: the process itself, the individuals who take part in the process, and the conditions that are associated with the process. In addition to this, it is made up of six different processes, which are the material, mental, relational, verbal, existential, and behavioural processes.

Material Processes: Processes of Doing

The act of 'doing' is a material process. They communicate the idea that one entity 'does' something, which may be done 'to' another entity by a different entity. There are two types of participants that play a role in material processes; these are the actor and the objective. For instance:

The lion (the actor) managed to catch the tourist (the process) which was the goal.

2. Mental Processes: Processes of Sensing

1. Perception (seeing, hearing, etc.)

2. Affection (liking, fearing, etc.)

3. Cognition (thinking, knowing, understanding, etc.)

In mental processes, there are two participants: the sensor, which is the conscious being that is experiencing, thinking, or seeing, and the phenomenon, which is what is 'sensed' - that is, what is felt, thought, or seen. Take a look at the sample that follows:

You (phenomenon) have convinced me (sensor) of your credibility.

3. Relational Processes: Processes of Being

There are three types of relational process in the clause, namely:

1. Intensive 'x is a' (establishes a relationship of sameness between two entities)
 2. Circumstantial 'x is at a' (defines the entity in terms of location, time, manner)
 3. Possessive 'x has a' (indicates that one entity owns another)
4. Behavioral Processes

It is important to note that mental processes come before material processes, while behavioral processes come after mental processes. Because of this, it may be difficult for some of us to differentiate between behavioral process verbs and material process verbs on the one hand, and between behavioral process verbs and mental process verbs on the other. This is partly due to the fact that many of these verbs have similar sounding roots.

As a general rule of thumb, a behavioral process verb is a. intransitive (it refers to an action in which there is only one participant) and b. indicates an activity in which the mental and physical components are intertwined and necessary to the completion of the task.

There is just one participant in this process, and that participant is the behavior (the agent who behaves). For instance, Buff is the behavior, and he neither laughs nor smiles (the process).

5. Verbal Processes: Process of Doing

These are different ways of putting things. The individuals who take part in the processes are referred to as the sayer (the participant who talks), the receiver (the person to whom the verbalization is directed), and the verbiage (a name for the actual verbalization). However, there is one more form of verbal process, in which the sayer is in sense acting verbally on another direct participant. Verbs like insult, laud, slander, abuse, and flatter are examples of this type of verbal process. The term "target" will be used to refer to this other participant in the game. Take, for instance:

They (the Sayer) peppered him (the Receiver) with a plethora of questions (Verbiage).

6. Existential Processes

These processes are symbolic representations of the fact that something exists or takes place. Following the verb be or another verb that expresses existence (such as exist or originate), these clauses often have a nominal group that functions as Existent (a thing that exists in the process). The existent can be any kind of phenomenon, and in reality, it most commonly takes the form of an event. Take, as an illustration, the fact that there was a storm (which is based on existent: event and process).

Research Methodology

Using textual analysis, the research employs the method of purposive sampling. The qualitative technique is the paradigm that is used in this study. Creswell (2013) defines qualitative research as a type of investigation that tries to produce a full and, for the most part, narrative account of a social or cultural phenomenon in order to inform the researchers' knowledge of that phenomenon. This description is intended to provide the researchers with information about the phenomenon. When conducting qualitative research, which is carried out in its natural contexts, the major methodologies that are utilized are the practices of observation, interviewing, and document review. In addition, qualitative research is a subset of scientific practice that encompasses any research that engages in the process of conducting an inquiry with the intention of getting solutions to a specific question. The use of techniques in order to uncover the answers to a question, the collection of evidence, the generation of outcomes that were not determined in advance, and the revelation of findings that are applicable beyond the immediate premises of the study are all aspects that are included in this. For the purpose of this investigation, the system of transitivity and CDA were utilized as a theoretical lens, and the selected chunks of FIRs were analyzed using this lens. There are three different systems of systemic functional

grammar, and one of them is called the system of transitivity, developed on discourse. This system is a model of discourse analysis. The grammar of clauses is referred to as the system of transitivity. Six different processes make up this system: the material, the mental, the behavioural, the relational, the verbal, and the existential. It is through patterns of transitivity that ideational meaning is brought into existence. The researchers use the system of transitivity that was presented by Michael Halliday (1985) in order to analyze the motions or structures of the FIR, and more importantly CDA was used to justify the stance of researchers.

Research Design

The researchers received some of the copies of FIRs which were available online, registered in English Language. Five FIRs were selected for analysis, using purposive sampling and analyzed the data using transitivity given by Michael Halliday (1985). The detail is as given.

Population and Purposive Sampling

Using purposive sampling, the researchers collected data from a population consisting of ten FIRs during the course of their study. For the purpose of analysis, a further deduction was made out of ten. There was not confidentiality associated with the FIRs because they were public and available online. In this method, the researcher decides what information is required to be known and then searches for individuals who are able to provide the information and are willing to do so due to their prior knowledge or experience (Bernard, 2002).

Data Analysis

Interpretation of material process

Material process refers to the act of performing actions. It consists of cause, procedure, and objective. The FIR has clauses that demonstrate the process of performing. The very example is given below.

It adversely affected the traffic and activities of the common people.

The word 'it' refers to the vehicle, which acts as the actor in the sentence. The word 'affected'

represents the process of doing, while the remaining part of the clause represents its aim.

Interpretation of mental process

The mental process encompasses the various cognitive functions involved in sensing, including perception, attachment, and cognition. The components consist of a sensor, a process, and a phenomena. The FIR contains sections that outline the procedural steps. The given sentence is the very clear example:

High officials are informed hereby.

The word 'high officials' refers to a sensor, while 'informed' refers to a mental process, particularly cognition. In this context, the phenomena is understood or implied. The phenomenon can be inferred as a symbolic allusion to the act of perpetration.

Interpretation of relational process

The concept of relational process encompasses three key elements: quality, place, and ownership. The First Information Report (FIR) demonstrates clauses that are associated with circumstances in relation to quality and possession. The following lines are the examples:

In charge officer, police station Shamoza, who was patrolling on foot was present.

From the direction of Kabal, a vehicle No. 973/ID came and stood in the middle of road as a result it adversely affected the traffic and activities of the common people.

Both clause 1 and clause 2 pertain to the immediate setting of the scenario, specifically the Chowk where the police officer was performing his duties. Simultaneously, a vehicle arrived and parked in the middle of the road, causing a negative impact on traffic flow and the normal functioning of the general public.

Interpretation of behavioral process

The behavioural process is situated between the brain and the physical world. This pertains to an activity wherein the mental and physical components are inherently interconnected and essential. Furthermore, it alone possesses behavior processes, or the agent that exhibits behaviour. The verb does not have an object. The

FIR contains sections that describe the methods of conduct. As given:

From the direction of Kabal, a vehicle No. 973/ID came.

The clause under consideration encompasses both behaviour (agent) and process. The verb does not have any object that follows it.

Interpretation of verbal process

In the realm of communication, the verbal process encompasses three fundamental components: the sayer, the phrase, and the receiver. The term 'sayer' refers to the individual who utters or produces verbal expressions, whereas 'verbiage' pertains to the act of receiving or receiving such expressions. It is determined that the FIR does not contain any clause that involves the act of uttering. The FIR includes clauses that demonstrate several cognitive processes such as action, perception, emotion, and cognition. Consequently, FIR does not allow for the act of expressing. However, investigation reports may contain information that is created by the investigating officer.

Interpretation of existential process

Existential process refers to the manifestation of the presence of existence. The process of a clause is indicated by the verb 'to be' and frequently includes an expletive (such as 'there' or 'it'). The FIR contains clauses that demonstrate the existence of a process. The given example illustrates as:

In charge officer, police station Shamoza, who was patrolling on foot was present.

The presence of the police officer is indicated by the verb 'was' within the phrase.

Explanation and social practices of FIRs Using CDA

The language used in FIRs is also a discourse that has a strong relationship with the society. CDA provides the opportunities to understand and comprehend complicated discourses which are also the part of social practices but somewhere and sometimes implicated disguisedly to foreground the ideology of the discourse producers. Therefore, CDA provides a better understanding of such discourses,

identifying as social practices. In the current research such discourses are used which are difficult in comprehension for common people. The "direction of Kabal" itself is complicated because common readers do not identify the exact location of the vehicle, even vehicle number also needs the color, company and model of the car. Though, the provided information in the given FIR intimates the readers to have background information, tracking the model, company and color of the care using online system of car tracking, available online. Further, the phrase "From the direction of Kabal, a vehicle No. 973/ID came" is a complete discourse that can be interpreted using the given and prescribed channels. Therefore, the common people need awareness and through reading of the government rules, whosever lacks understanding and comprehension of FIRs discourses are not familiar with the given channels. Further, "It adversely affected the traffic and activities of the common people" and "In charge officer, police station Shamoza, who was patrolling on foot was present" are the two passages, again disguisedly incorporating the hidden agenda of the law enforcement agencies. The name of the officer on duty is not provided; even the affected locality is not defined. The discourse markers of the passage again need the similar procedures and processes where the common masses are being trapped in the hands of law enforcements agencies. The law enforcement persons on duty are disposed off from charges because they FIRs bear no identity and true representation. Therefore, timely the discourses are showing the interests of the common masses but actually the situation is diversified in nature to detract people's attention, appraising the duties of the policemen. The phrase "High officials are informed hereby" is more strengthening the role of policemen on duty but in trials of the FIRs in court may lead to useless and timeless evidences which are the wastage of time. Although, such practices provide the better understanding of the situation to people that they need better and through study

of the legal language. Therefore, CDA stands in parallel relationship to understand FIRs discourses in a better way rather to take surface understanding.

Discussion and conclusion

A First Information Report (FIR) is a police report created by the police following the occurrence of a serious crime. The initial stage initiates the functioning of the criminal justice system. An ideational meaning is realized through a set of six processes known as transitivity systems which was employed in this research. These six processes are also aligned to CDA's 3D model which is also paying attention to text, vocabulary and grammar. Qualitative approach is used as a research paradigm, close reading as a strategy, and textual analysis as a tool of analysis. The researcher used transitivity analysis for the research, opting Halliday's model and Fairclough's CDA which have been employed to develop public awareness in the mind of common masses regarding FIRs and Police related issues where majority of people are unfamiliar and they cannot decide properly. Therefore, they have to rely on the disposal of the lawyer and police, thus, resultantly they are pushed back from their rights or they are further sent to more crises.

In this research it has been pointed at interpersonal of material process that the importance of the doers and actions matters hugely because it is the process to the initial development that signifies meaning, means the doer, while the interpretation of mental process leads the people to get sensing, develop affection and cover perception. This process provides the opportunity to imply a reference point for perpetration. The FIR clauses have been marked, and comprehended through interpretation of relational process that is showing the place, time, direction and the movement whereas people are informed through this process to get in touch with interpretation of the events to get meaning. The next the data showed that interpretation of

behavioral process is held between mental and physical process, showing how the events can be either inseparable and indispensable. However, in FIRs the object is missing, is indication how the meaning is attributed and assigned. As it has already been stated that verbal process is the process of saying, comprising three things: sayer, verbiage, and receiver. Sayer is the one saying or makes verbalization; verbiage is saying or verbalization, and receiver is one receiving saying or verbalization. It is evaluated that there is no clause throughout the FIR, which consists of the process of saying. The FIR has clause exhibiting the processes of doing, perception, affection, cognition, etc. It follows that FIR has no room for the process of saying. Though, there can be in the investigation reports prepared by investigation officer, indicating the public to develop their conscious level which is adherent to the language of the FIRs and the meaning can easily be attributed. At the end the existential process shows the existential position of the police which is for great interest at the level of public.

However, this process of transitivity is complex in understanding but it is very effective to develop of public conscious level of the people regarding FIRs and police reports which are worth understandable through transitivity, and this research is grounded first at thematic level to develop public awareness as the Mcmenamin et al's., (2002) research is also worth important about the police reports which is focusing on the linguistics items of police reports from forensic perspective. According to them the register of law is the responsibility of forensic analyst who can effectively develop the understanding of different linguistics items such as style of the written script, how different varieties of written scripts have been used but on the other hand thematic concerns or public awareness related to Law such as first information report is missing in the conclusion of the research which is fulfilled through current research.

The findings of this study indicate that the clauses found in the FIRs collected by the

researcher encompass several processes of the transitivity system established by Michael Halliday, endorsed by Fairclough's discourse as social practice with the exception of the process of speaking. The clauses of the FIR have been examined using the transitivity system, which is one of the three systems of systemic functional grammar. This system is a model of analyzing speech and may be applied to understand the register of a society and the development of public consciousness.

Recommendations:

1. This study has the potential to be expanded to encompass several genres of

communication, including but not limited to email, text messaging, commercial marketing, and medical recipes.

2. This study also provides a foundation for researchers in the field of forensic linguistics, enabling them to examine police First Information Reports (FIRs) from many angles.

3. The study can be further extended to other sub-fields of socio-linguistics.

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<https://www.punjabpolice.gov.pk>
HRCP Human Rights Commission of Pakistan: <https://hrcp-web.org/hrcpweb/>
CHRI Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative:
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