

## UNIT 12. LESSON 19

### INTERROGATION

**Get ready!** Before you begin lesson, talk about these questions:

1. What rules of interrogation do you know?
2. What is the main difference between interrogation and interview?
3. What is the main purpose in interrogation?

**Active words:** interrogation, acquire, accused, cooperative, willing, suit, temperament, innumerable, recognize, successful, obtain, verify, circumstance, radically, rearrange, interruption, complainant, eliminate, degrade, retain, betray, push, attitude, toward, prejudices, patronizing, react, even though, dominate, hesitation.

### WRITING

**Task 1.** Listen to following new words and expressions then find the correct translation of the words.

A.	<b>interrogation</b>	1.	butkul yo'q qilmoq, tugatmoq
B.	<b>acquire</b>	2.	munosabat
C.	<b>suit</b>	3.	asossiz, haqiqatga mos kelmaydigan fikr
D.	<b>temperament</b>	4.	mehribonlik ko'rsatuvchi
E.	<b>recognize</b>	5.	biror narsaga javoban qilingan harakat; tegishli tarzda javob bermoq
F.	<b>successful</b>	6.	xatto ... -ga qaramay
G.	<b>circumstance</b>	7.	birovni kamsitmoq, yerga urmoq, xo'rلamoq
H.	<b>complainant</b>	8.	avvalgi holatida qolmoq
I.	<b>accused</b> <b>(the accused)</b>	9.	oshkor qilmoq; sadoqatsizlik qilmoq; sotmoq
J.	<b>cooperative</b>	10.	ikkilanish
K.	<b>willing</b>	11.	ustunlik qilmoq
L.	<b>innumerable</b>	12.	so'roq

M.	<b>obtain</b>	13.	o‘rganmoq, egallamoq yoki rivojlantirmoq
N.	<b>verify</b>	14.	qulay bo‘lmoq, mos kelmoq
O.	<b>radically</b>	15.	insonning xulq-atvorida aks etadigan tabiat
P.	<b>rearrange</b>	16.	son-sanoqsiz
Q.	<b>interruption</b>	17.	olmoq, egallamoq
R.	<b>eliminate</b>	18.	tekshirib, solishtirib haqiqat ekanligiga ishonch hosil qilmoq
S.	<b>attitude</b>	19.	tubdan, butkul
T.	<b>prejudices</b>	20.	o‘rnini o‘zgartirmoq
U.	<b>patronizing</b>	21.	xalal beruvchi narsa
V.	<b>react</b>	22.	tan olmoq; tanimoq
W.	<b>even though</b>	23.	мувоффақиятли
X.	<b>degrade</b>	24.	avvalgi hodisa yoki harakatga bog’liq holat yoki sharoit
Y.	<b>retain</b>	25.	shikoyatchi
Z.	<b>betray</b>	26.	ayblanuvchi
AA.	<b>hesitation</b>	27.	hamkorlik qiladigan
BB.	<b>dominate</b>	28.	biror ishni qilishga tayyor

## READING

**Task 2.** Read the text and answer the following questions.

### Interrogation (Questioning)

There is not one method of interrogation. Every good investigator acquires a technique of interrogation which best suits his temperament and his talents. Many good investigators do not recognize some general rules because they have their own methods which they find successful.

The subject of interrogation is any person who has information about the details, circumstances, or individuals in a case or who may have such information.

Interrogation depends upon too many factors that cannot be controlled. The subject in an interrogation may be the victim, the complainant, witnesses, suspects, accused or criminals. Sometimes in order to conduct the interrogation the investigator must go out to a crime scene not one time, because a witness or a suspect is nervous and does not tell the truth. Sometimes these persons may be cooperative or uncooperative, willing or unwilling. The reasons for their reactions will be innumerable. Therefore, all information, no matter from what group obtained, must be verified.

Part of the problem of interrogation is the place at which the interrogation takes place. The place for interrogation of the subject should be chosen carefully. If an interrogation takes place in the investigator's office, he does not radically rearrange his room, but some unnecessary things should be taken away. The subject should be seated so as to face a light source. The investigator should seat with his back to the light source. Be sure that all interruptions will be eliminated.

The attitude of the investigator toward the subject of the interrogation may be the key to the solution of a case.

The investigator must recognize that the subject may have information without which the case cannot be solved. But it may so happen that the subject does not want to talk. Therefore it is useful to remember some principles of interrogation.

During the interrogation an investigator should observe the following principles:

Don't show your prejudices. The subject will react to them even though you think you have them under control.

Be a good actor; play the part.

Don't be patronizing. Nobody likes it.

Don't degrade yourself in act or word.

Retain a pleasant mood.

Don't let your reactions to answers betray your feelings.

Control your temper. If the subject understands your mood he is getting the upper hand. The investigator should never show anger, hesitation or other emotions, if it is not a part of plan.

Don't try to dominate. Most people do not like when they are being pushed.

Be serious where seriousness is proper. Don't be in a hurry with the conclusions.

## SPEAKING

**Task 3.** Answer the following questions.

1. What is interrogation?
2. What is the object of interrogation?
3. Who may be the subject in an interrogation?
4. What are the features of a good investigator?



5. What factors does the interrogation depend upon?
6. Should the investigator show his prejudices, hesitation or other emotions?
7. What mood should the investigator retain during the interrogation?
8. When may the subject of interrogation get the upper hand?
9. Must the investigator dominate during the interrogation?

**Task 4.** Comment on the following statements.

1. Sometimes in order to conduct the interrogation the investigator must go out to a crime scene not one time.
2. Part of the problem of interrogation is the place at which the interrogation takes place.
3. Many good investigators do not recognize some general rules.
4. The investigator must recognize that the subject may have information without which the case cannot be solved.
5. All information, no matter from what group obtained, must be verified.

**Task 5.** Agree or disagree with the following statements.

1. Every good investigator recognizes some general rules of interrogation.
2. Interrogation depends upon too many factors that cannot be controlled.
3. During the interrogation, the subject should be seated with his back to the light source.
4. The investigator should never show anger, hesitation or other emotions, if it is not a part of plan.
5. The interrogator should not be in a hurry with the conclusions.

## WRITING

**Task 6.** Writing the rules of interrogation.

**Procedure:** divide the group into two groups and ask them to write the rules of interrogation. The team wins the game who writes more rules of interrogation.

## LISTENING

**Task 7.** Listen to a conversation between a police officer and a suspect. Choose the correct answers.

**1. What is the officer mainly asking about?**

- A. where a weapon is now
- B. what happened in a fight
- C. how a fight was stopped
- D. who was injured in a fight

**2. Why might the man go to jail?**

- A. He injured witnesses.

- B. He would not obey commands.
- C. He threatened to hurt the other man.
- D. He refused to answer questions.

**Task 8.** Listen again and complete the conversation.

**Officer:** Darren, I don't want to tell you again. 1\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ and answer my questions.

**Darien:** Why? I didn't do anything! You should arrest Paul!

**Officer:** I'll talk to Paul in a moment. 2\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_,  
you need to stop yelling.

**Darren:** This is ridiculous.

**Officer:** What caused the fight between you and Paul?

**Darren:** It was his fault. He was trying to start a fight 3\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

**Officer:** The witnesses said that you pulled out a knife.

**Darren:** I told you, 4\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_.

**Officer:** Well, Darren, you're in some serious trouble, too. You committed an assault with a deadly weapon.

**Darren:** What? I never even 5\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_! He threw a glass at my face!

**Officer:** Calm down, Darren. You threatened to hurt him.  
6\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ to send you to jail.

## SPEAKING

**Task 9.** With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 8. Then, switch

roles.

### USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

*What caused the...*

*I didn't do anything!*

*Witnesses say that...*

**Student A:** You are a police officer. Talk to Student B about:

- *a recent fight*
- *possible charges*

**Student B:** You are a suspect. Talk to Student A about:

- *what happened during a fight.*

## WRITING

**Task 10.** Use the report and the conversation from Task 8 to fill out the officer's notes.

### Incident Notes

Individuals involved: \_\_\_\_\_

Events: \_\_\_\_\_

Possible charges: \_\_\_\_\_