

Appendix: Features of the Police-Suspect Interviews

<i>Code</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Sex of participants</i>				<i>Charges</i>
		<i>Pio</i>	<i>Sio</i>	<i>Tio</i>	<i>SPT</i>	
INT1	PS	F	M		M	Assault and criminal damage
INT2	PS	M	M		M	Assault
INT3	PS	M	M		M	Possession and use of cannabis
INT4	CIB	M	M		M	Burglary
INT5	PS	M	F		M	Car theft
INT6	CIB	M	M		M	Theft
INT7	PS	M	M		M	Possession and use of cannabis
INT8	PS	M	F	M	F	Burglary
INT9	CIB	M	M		M	Firearms
INT10	CIB	M	M		M	Indecent act
INT11	CIB	M	M		M	Assault
INT12	PS	F	M	M	M	Assault
INT13	CIB	M	M		M	Burglary

Notes

1. This is followed with the instruction to '[u]se the wording on the Preamble to Interview Card', a prompt for officers containing such legislatively inspired scripts, which accounts for the consistency of wording across interviews.
2. This interview, recorded in 1995, reflects a slightly different wording in use at that time, notably the use of the passive form of the verb 'oblige', which has been replaced by the active form 'have to' in the latest instructions.
3. See section 2.3.2 for a description of the conventions used in transcriptions and extracts.
4. The word 'answers' here seems anomalous – it is possible that this clause is supposed to read 'where such person makes a confession [a member of the Force shall not] attempt, by further questioning, to break down **questions** to which unfavourable replies have been received ...', but this too seems less than clear.
5. Cf. Webster's definition of forensic psychiatry: 'the application of psychiatry in courts of law (as for the determination of criminal responsibility or liability for commitment for insanity)'.
6. Some of the legislative requirements have changed very slightly over the period of time in which the interviews were recorded. Most notably, the wording of the fingerprinting caution changed in 1993 to reflect the new power granted to police officers to 'use reasonable force' to obtain fingerprints from suspects who did not consent to giving them freely. Prior to this change, the officer had to apply to the magistrates' court for an order to take the suspect's fingerprints by force.
7. This situation might usefully be compared to the notion of 'knowership' proposed by Goffman (1983) as involving 'the right and obligation mutually to accept and openly to acknowledge individual identification on all initial occasions of incidentally produced proximity' (p. 13).
8. Unfortunately we are unable to ascertain why SPT1 takes this stance of ignorance – we can only speculate that he must feel it mitigates his actions in some way, perhaps because he is trying to give the impression that the assault was not premeditated – if he did not know Ian, he could not have planned to assault him. Alternatively, SPT1, having recently ended a long-term relationship with Betty, may be unwilling to give any more weight than necessary to the possibility that she has begun a new relationship with Ian. Certainly SPT1 is quick to downgrade Ian's relationship with Betty from 'boyfriend', as suggested by pio1, to 'someone who hangs around the shop' (while still claiming not to know him!) which would support this alternative. Ultimately, though, it may be a combination of these factors, and others, which motivates SPT1 to claim he does not know Ian.
9. SPT2 names a radio station, which is here given the pseudonym 3ZX.
10. Incidentally, SPT2 uses the same terminology to describe smoking marijuana in line 138/SPT2: *and I said well↓ (0.6) more like you've had too much to↓ (0.2) smo:ke^.*

11. The example given by Greatbatch included cases where the interviewee began to initiate question sequences that did not return the floor to the interviewer, and the interviewer responded by noting the inappropriateness of this initiation in some way.
12. In INT3, the response 150/SPT3: *mm*⇒ *no*↓ has already been offered in response to pio3's question but a further response is invited by pio3 in line 151/pio3: *no*∧.
13. Extracts from interviews contained in the text are preceded by a code including the Interview number, Turn number and Participant number. See Appendix I for a list of transcription conventions and codes used in the study. For the full transcriptions of the seven interviews see Appendix II in Heydon 1997.
14. See for instance Thomas (1989), who discusses the use of discursal indicators in a disciplinary interview between two police officers of unequal rank. This is a different form of discourse from that of a police interview with a non-member of the police force; however the same feature is being used.
15. Fairclough's use of the term 'orders of discourse' – drawn from Michel Foucault's work – forms an important part of the discussion in Chapter 7 where it is examined in more detail.

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