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PECULIARITIES OF INTERROGATION TRANSLATION USING NLP TECHNIQUES

The article is devoted to the study of the interrogation language translation peculiarities, where sentence construction structures which are typical for the neuro-linguistic programming (NLP) technique are used. Attention is drawn to the importance of formulating and posing questions to the interrogated person. The language in which the interrogation is conducted is an important component of the interrogation process. The article reveals the concept of NLP technique and analyzes the issue of psychological influence on the suspect by means of language. It is argued that the purpose of NLP is not to manipulate a person, his thoughts and actions, but on the contrary, it is determined that in the context of interrogation, this technology helps to reveal deep problematic issues and guide the suspect's thoughts in a direction necessary for obtaining important information for the investigation. But it is argued that such influence should be within the framework of social norms, it should correspond to cultural, social and interpersonal standards. By managing attention, an interrogator can help the interrogated person direct his efforts in a productive direction for the investigation. The article also analyzes methods of translating linguistic constructions and the translation transformations applied during interrogation translation. It is noted that an important task of the interpreter is to preserve the semantic meaning and deep emotional message, which is of great importance in creating a friendly environment, an environment of trust, in which it is necessary to conduct an interrogation in order to achieve an effective result. It has been determined that the interpreter must be very attentive in order to preserve or, sometimes, create the necessary message that will imperceptibly direct the thoughts of the suspect. In addition to attentiveness, the interpreter must know the methods of translating certain constructions that are used in different contexts, and he must also be familiar with the vocabulary of legal proceedings. It is argued that the vocabulary used during interrogation is not purely legal, since speech during communication with the suspect concerns different areas of life. Therefore, the interpreter must have a broad outlook and be able to navigate in different situations that may arise during interrogation.

Key words: *interrogation, interrogated person, suspect, investigation, neurolinguistic programming (NLP), technique, Neurolinguistic Interviewing Techniques (NIT), aim, translation, way, interpreter, transformation, psychological state, rapport, direction, thought.*

Statement of the problem. Nowadays, much attention is paid to the effectiveness of a suspect's interrogation. Interrogation is an important and mandatory investigative action, which is an integral part of any criminal proceedings. It not only helps to obtain new information, but also ensures a thorough verification of the facts that the investigator already has. Thanks to interrogation, the investigator finds out the fact of the commission of a crime or its absence, and also establishes other circumstances subject to proof within the framework of each criminal proceeding (Article 91 of the Criminal Procedure Code). Interrogation translation is related to oral legal translation, but it covers vocabulary from different spheres of human life. Therefore, it cannot be considered only legal translation. Besides the diversity of vocabulary, modern approaches to interrogation include the use of neurological linguistic

programming (NLP) techniques in order to improve the efficiency of obtaining the necessary information. The issue of using NLP during interrogation and the specifics of translation is discussed in this article. Interrogating a suspect is a key phase in criminal proceedings, during which psychological techniques, particularly neurolinguistic programming (NLP), play an important role. NLP facilitates the establishment of trust, shapes the suspect's perceptions, and aids in obtaining reliable information. Significant attention is given to the interpreter's role in ensuring the accurate conveyance of content and emotional nuances during the interrogation process. The interrogation of a suspect plays a vital role in criminal proceedings, particularly in serious crimes where the process requires adherence to professional standards of impartiality and respect. Its primary objective is to gather reliable and factual information to support the

investigation. While obtaining a confession may be a goal, it should not override the need for corroborative evidence. Interpreters play a crucial role in ensuring accurate communication during interrogations. Their work requires precision in conveying not just the content but also the emotional undertones of the conversation, as the outcome often directly affects the defendant's fate. Neurolinguistic programming (NLP) is a key psychological technique employed during interrogations to guide a suspect's thoughts and elicit truthful statements. NLP involves creating trust, directing focus, and using carefully constructed language patterns to influence the suspect's state of mind while maintaining ethical and legal standards. Methods such as establishing rapport, using transition words, and employing positive reinforcement foster cooperation. The main task of the interpreter is to maintain the emotional message, which helps to establish contact and put the interrogated person into the necessary state for effective process of the interrogation. Analyzing the NLP technique, it is possible to come to a conclusion about the use of the most effective language constructions and their correct translation, using the appropriate translation transformations.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The issues of involving and participating the interpreters in court cases have been studied by such scientists as Kolomoiets T.O., Shcherba S.P., Kyiak T., Arakelian M.M., Mykhailov O.M., Holovynska O.P., Pokreshchuk O., Kuzyk T.M., Radegundis Stolze, Camelia, Chirilă, Catherine Way and other domestic and foreign scientists. These scholars and researchers have made a special contribution to the understanding of the interpreter's role in the process of judicial interrogation and the methods of the used language constructions translating. The issues of NLP use and interrogation have been studied by such scientists as Gray, R.M., Grimley, B.N., Bull, R., Valentine, T., & Williamson, T., Menn, L., Madison, P.T. and others.

Task statement. The purpose of the article is to analyze the modern approach to interrogation, where the technique of neurological linguistic programming is used and to determine the methods of translating of the language constructions used in the process of a suspect interrogating.

Outline of the main material of the study. The interrogation of a suspect is always of great importance in criminal proceedings. Interrogation is an investigative action, the content of which is the receipt and recording the testimony in the form established by criminal procedural law that contains data important for making the right decision in

criminal proceedings (Article 91 of the Criminal Procedure Code).

The term "interrogation" is typically associated with suspects involved in serious crimes and carries a more severe connotation. However, during the process, the specialist adheres to professional standards of impartiality, treating all individuals – be they victims, witnesses, or suspects – with respect and dignity. The primary goal of interrogation is to gather accurate and reliable factual information that will serve as the foundation for the investigation and contribute to its successful resolution. In the case of suspect interrogation, an additional objective is obtaining a confession of guilt. However, this should not be the primary focus, as any confession must be corroborated by supporting evidence and information.

Interpretation during interrogation plays a crucial role, and understanding its specific features contributes to the continuous improvement of this aspect of a translator's professional work. The interpreter bears significant responsibility, as the defendant's fate depends directly on the precision and accuracy of the translation.

Before initiating any stage of an interrogation, it is essential to adhere to the "Golden Rule" of interrogation: no circumstances can justify the use of intimidation, threats, physical or psychological abuse, or violence in order to obtain information, implicate someone else in a crime, or obtain a confession. Such actions violate ethical principles as well as national and international laws. Moreover, these methods are entirely ineffective. Instead, it is necessary to employ appropriate interrogation techniques that ultimately result in either the suspect's conviction or release. At the pre-trial stage, there are various types of interrogations, with our focus being on suspect interrogation.

During the preparation stage for an interrogation, it is crucial to carefully select the most appropriate technique to ensure effectiveness and arrive at fair conclusions. The choice of technique is influenced by various factors, including the suspect's age, psychological and physical health, and intentions. Among these, the suspect's psychological state is particularly significant, as it directly impacts the entire interrogation process. For this reason, specialists often utilize neurological linguistic programming (NLP), a highly effective method for achieving the desired outcome.

Neurological linguistic programming (NLP), also known as the coding of the psyche, is a field within psychotherapy and practical psychology that explores patterns in people's subjective experiences. It focuses

on uncovering the mechanisms and methods behind behavior modeling and transferring these models to others. NLP was founded by American linguist Richard Bandler, his student, programmer John Grinder, and Joseph O'Connor, who first introduced the method in 1973. The term "NLP" combines references to neurological processes ("neuro"), language ("linguistic"), and behavioral patterns ("programming") [1].

According to Bandler and Grinder, NLP serves as a model of human experience and communication. By applying its principles, any human activity can be described in detail, enabling quick and sustainable changes in behavior. Essentially, it acts as an encyclopedia of human behavior in specific situations. Linguistics forms the foundation of NLP, serving as a tool for influencing the human psyche. This technique allows for a degree of control over mental processes and can guide a person's thoughts in a desired direction.

Neuro-linguistic programming is founded on four key principles:

1. **Sensory Awareness.** A core aspect of neuro-linguistic programming is being attuned to both our own reactions and those of others in various situations. This mindfulness enhances our ability to adapt and maintain control.

2. **Building Rapport.** Establishing relationships based on mutual trust and understanding is essential. Success in personal and professional interactions often hinges on our capacity to build and nurture rapport with others.

3. **Outcome Thinking.** Focusing on desired outcomes helps us steer our thoughts away from negativity, enabling us to make better decisions and achieve our goals effectively.

4. **Behavioral Flexibility.** This principle emphasizes the importance of adapting behaviors, gaining fresh perspectives, and cultivating constructive habits to overcome unproductive patterns.

Behaviors often contribute to negative actions and thoughts. It is crucial to be able to identify the unwanted behaviors that should be changed. Beliefs and values serve as internal permission for change. However, addictions, obsessions, and other harmful behaviors can take on significant value, overshadowing and negatively impacting other personal values.

There are various NLP techniques, including the following:

1. **Anchoring.** Inspired by Pavlov's conditioning, anchoring involves associating sensory experiences with triggers to evoke a desired emotional state or mindset. An anchor can be a physical gesture, such

as pressing the thumb and index finger together, or a word tied to a positive emotion. The goal is to instantly access the desired mental or emotional state using the selected anchor. With practice, negative emotions can be replaced by activating these learned triggers.

2. **Swish Pattern.** Similar to anchoring, the swish pattern aims to change automatic responses to situations that lead to unwanted behaviors. This technique is often used to address anxieties or obsessions. Patients first identify the trigger for their problematic behavior and then visualize replacing their usual response with the desired one. Over time and with practice, the new response becomes automatic, gradually replacing the old, undesirable reaction.

3. **Visual-Kinesthetic Dissociation (VKD).** Also known as the rewind technique, visual-kinesthetic dissociation helps resolve negative emotions linked to past events, such as traumatic memories or phobias. By mentally reimagining and reliving the event from the detached perspective of an out-of-body experience, individuals can weaken the emotional intensity of the memory, reducing its ability to provoke unwanted feelings [2].

When law enforcement uses NLP during interrogations or interviews, it is known as Neurolinguistic Interviewing Techniques (NIT). The use of NIT during interrogation of a suspect should not be considered as psychological compulsion, but as a means of making it possible to:

- incline a person to change their position and obtain truthful testimony from them;
- direct the thought and focus attention on issues necessary for the investigation;
- obtain information about the preparation and commission of other crimes unknown to the investigation;
- turn out the circumstances that contributed to the crime committing.

When preparing for an interrogation using NLP, it is necessary to:

- 1) study the personality of the person being interrogated;
- 2) carefully think through the questions;
- 3) determine the sequence of asking questions;
- 4) create the necessary conditions for conducting the interrogation.

NLP techniques can be used in almost all types of questions: basic, clarifying, supplementary, reminding, except for the control questions. The planning and formulation of questions during an interrogation can be adjusted based on the obtained information, the behavior of the interrogated person, and their physical or psychological state. Given the

existing tactical interrogation techniques – which include establishing psychological rapport, retrieving information from the person's memory, and formulating effective questions – it is crucial to select a suitable NLP model to achieve optimal interrogation outcomes. Accordingly, determining the appropriate sentence construction model becomes essential.

First and foremost, it is essential to establish the initial contact. Building trust with the suspect is a key step in this process. The “Creating Rapport” technique is often employed here – a deliberate and controlled method of establishing mutual resonance by aligning with the rhythms, tempos, expressions, and traits of the other person. Proper alignment enables the effective use of speech techniques that help direct and maintain the collocutor's attention [3].

At this stage, the interpreter's role is to accurately convey the rhythm, emotion, and semantic weight of the message in a way that aligns with the suspect's cultural and linguistic background. The interpreter must ensure that not only the message's meaning is preserved but also the deeper impact it has on the interrogated person. Therefore, it is necessary to choose appropriate expressions while maintaining both the meaning and emotional tone of the sentences.

After the establishing rapport, it is important to guide the interrogated person into the necessary state using “transition words” such as «якщо» (*if*), «коли» (*when*), «і» (*and*), which allow to move from one idea to another without interruption. For example: *Якщо Ви знаходитесь тут, то Ви можете зрозуміти, що я збираюсь задати Вам декілька питань.* – *If you are here, you can understand that I am going to ask you some questions.* Or: *І от Ви тут оскільки Ви хочете відповісти на деякі мої питання.* – *And here you are because you would like to answer some of my question.* In the translation of this sentence we have emphasized the word «тут» (“here”), placing it before the word «Ви» (“you”), emphasizing the metalocation of the interrogated person. In the translation of the word «хочете» we have used “would like”... in order to soften the form of the statement. Thus, in the first part of the sentence we observe the transformation of transposition, in the second part – a synonymous translation was used.

To encourage the interrogated person to cooperate with the investigation, it is important to use positive statements that convey understanding and support. For this purpose, truisms are utilized – commonly known statements that require no proof and are universally accepted as true. For example: *Усі ми іноді помиляємось.* – *We all make mistakes sometimes. Ми ж не можемо знати, що людина має на думці.* – *We can't*

know what's on a person's mind. Phrases of agreement are also often used, such as: *Я теж так думаю.* – *I think so too. Згоден із Вами.* – *I agree with you. Так, я Вас розумію.* – *Yes, I absolutely understand you.* Different types of translation transformations are used. For example, in the last sentence, the addition (“absolutely”) was used, which improves the emotional intensity of the sentence. Or: *I absolutely understand your feelings.* – *Я повністю розумію Ваші почуття.* Another example sentence for creating a positive atmosphere: *Так, звичайно, Ви знаходились в певних умовах.* – *Yes, of course, you were in certain circumstances.* In this case, the translation involved the transformation of differentiation of the word «умови» to enhance its emotional impact on the individual being interrogated. In interrogation practice, specific models – such as phrases or sentences – are employed to guide or redirect the person's thoughts and statements in a direction beneficial to the investigation. For this purpose, additional sentences or phrases are introduced alongside the individual's own words to subtly adjust their responses. These may include leading questions, rhetorical questions, or other types of statements. For example: *Щойно ви усвідомлюєте результат того, що Ви зробили, то відразу зрозумієте наслідки цієї дії.* – *Once you realize the result of what have happend, you will immediately understand the consequences of this action.* In this case, the transformation of replacing the personal part of the sentence with the impersonal one, replacing the active voice with the passive one were used in the translation. («Ви зробили» was replaced by “what have happend” – те, що сталося) in order to soften the statement and improve the psychological state of the interrogated person [4].

In order for the person being interrogated to understand and trust the person interrogating him, it is necessary to use the so-called meta-form, which implies that the questions asked follow from the forms of surface structures used by the person being interrogated in the process of communication.

Individuals use their senses, primarily the five basic ones, to unconsciously encode information from their surroundings. In the context of NLP interviewing techniques, an officer analyzes the interviewee's language to determine which sensory mode they relied on during a crime. Sight, sound, and touch (kinesthetic) are the three most commonly used senses. During the interview, the officer formulates questions and responses based on the sensory information provided by the interrogated person.

When addressing a question to a visualizing interviewee, questions can be constructed in the

following way: *Як Ви дивитеся на цю ситуацію?* – *How do you view this situation?* Or: *У чому Ви бачили для себе вигоду?* – *What benefit did you see for yourself?* In the first sentence, the word «бачили» is translated as “view”. Here, the transformation of the differentiation of the word «бачили» meaning is used, which in the sentence has an evaluative character and means “to consider, to evaluate”. In the context of the second sentence, the word «бачили» remains unchanged, its general dictionary meaning is used.

If the interrogation is carried out with a kinesistatic person, the question can be structured as follows: *Що Ви відчували в цієї ситуації?* – *What did you feel in this situation?* In the context of this sentence, the word «відчували» also remains unchanged, its general dictionary meaning is used, i.e. direct translation is used. If the question is structured like this: *Що, на вашу думку, дало вам користь?* – *What do you think was beneficial for you?* – In this case, it is desirable to use the lexical transformation of logical development in translation or, on the other hand, the grammatical transformation of replacement: *What did you feel benefited you?* – *У чому Ви відчували для себе вигоду?* The purpose of a such transformation in the translation is to follow the leading system of the interrogated person. It is also necessary to take into account that, in addition to the visual and kinesthetic representative systems, there is also an auditory representative system, which must also be taken into account when asking and translating questions asked to the interrogated person. Anyway, during interrogation it is necessary to use a peaceful model that takes into account the use of the above-mentioned kinesthetic, visual and auditory representations.

The interrogated person may have omissions in their answers that need to be addressed in order to obtain more complete information. For example: *My boss obviously dislikes me.* – *Мій начальник, мабуть, недолюблює мене.* Or: *It's obvious that my boss dislikes me.* – *Очевидно, що мій начальник мене недолюблює.* In the first sentence the omission is not as pronounced as in the second. The key word here is “obviously”. In this case, regarding both versions of the suspect's statements, the officer may ask a clarifying question: *To whom is it obvious?* – *Кому це очевидно?* But the two mentioned structures are semantically different in their deep sense. Therefore, the interrogator must clearly distinguish the order of the words in the sentence of the suspect. Accordingly, the translator's task is to preserve the structure without violating its semantic depth.

There is another class of omissions that is particularly important for the reconstruction

of material omitted in the transition from the interrogated person's experience to its full linguistic representation. Let us consider following example: *Необхідно враховувати інтереси моїх колег.* – *It is necessary to take into account the interests of my colleagues.* The next question may be: *А що трапилося б, не зумій Ви враховувати інтереси Ваших колег?* – *What would have happened if you had failed to take into account the interests of your colleagues?* In the translation of this question we use the Third Conditional to convey what would happen if... Next, continuing the semantic chain, a question is asked with a change in tense, focusing on the future: *А що станеться, якщо Ви не зможете враховувати інтереси колег?* – *What would happen if you failed to take into account the interests of your colleagues?* In the translation of this sentence we use “What would happen” instead of “What happens” and “if you failed” instead of “if you fail” in order to soften the impact of the question on the interrogated person, without limiting him to the hopelessness of what was happened. Thus, the transformation of replacement is used in the translation. Thus, by slightly changing the construction of the sentence stated by the interrogated person and containing omissions, it is possible to lead him to the necessary direction of thought and obtain a linguistic representation of what happened.

Numerous research methods aim to understand human behavior when individuals are being deceitful. Many of these methods depend on asking different types of questions to the interrogated person. These methods involve having an interrogatee respond to a series of questions where the officer already knows whether the individual is being truthful or deceptive. For example, an officer might ask: *У вас зелені очі?* – *Are your eyes green?* and the interrogatee would answer *Так.* – *Yes,* if their eyes are indeed green. Such questions help the officer establish a baseline to measure the individual's verbal behavior when telling the truth. Once the baseline is set, the officer will introduce a mixed series of questions, including some where they know the interrogatee is lying [5].

This article discusses only the linguistic aspect of Bandler and Grinder's NLP methodology and the specifics of translation. Some researchers note the ineffectiveness of using this method during interrogation, meaning non-verbal signs of the interrogated person's behavior to determine false testimony. This may be true, since there are a number of factors associated with human behavior that cannot be assessed by templates. But the Bandler and Grinder model is based mainly on language patterns, with the help of which it is possible

to influence the thought processes and state of a person. Therefore, the use of linguistic models, certain sentence structures together with rapport is a fairly effective method that can be used during interrogation to obtain the necessary information.

However, it is evident that factors such as ethnic background, gender, and the use of profanity can significantly influence perceived credibility (i.e., truthfulness) and greatly hinder an investigator's ability to detect deception when techniques like NLP are applied without evidence-based data [6].

Conclusions. NLP is usually understood as manipulation, which is the art of stimulation of another person to certain actions. It is a form of psychological

influence, in which the communicator develops new attitudes, goals and motives that differ from the initial ones. However, such influence must be within the limits of social norms, it has to correspond to cultural, social and interpersonal standards. By managing attention, it is possible to help the interrogated person to facilitate his efforts in a direction that is productive for the investigation. Observing how suspects communicate through nonverbal, verbal, and vocal cues is considered crucial during investigative interrogations. By understanding and applying NLP techniques, interviewers can leverage these methods effectively, significantly increasing the likelihood of obtaining vital information.

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З ВИКОРИСТАННЯМ ТЕХНІК НЕЙРОЛІНГВІСТИЧНОГО ПРОГРАМУВАННЯ

Стаття присвячена вивченню особливостей перекладу мови допиту, де використовуються конструкції побудови речень, притаманні техніці нейролінгвістичного програмування (НЛП). Звертається увага на важливості формування та постановки питань особі, яка допитується. Мова, якою ведеться допит є важливою складовою процесу допиту. В статті розкривається поняття техніки НЛП та аналізується питання психологічного впливу на підозрюваного засобами мови. Стверджується, що ціллю НЛП не є маніпулювання людиною, її думками та діями, а навпаки, визначено, що в контексті допиту вказана технологія допомагає розкрити глибинні проблематичні питання та направити думки особи, яка допитується у напрямку, необхідному для отримання важливої інформації для слідства. Але стверджується, що такий вплив має бути в рамках соціальних норм, він повинен відповідати культурним, соціальним та міжособистісним стандартам. Керуючи увагою, можна допомогти допитуваному спрямувати його зусилля у продуктивному для слідства напрямку. Також в статті аналізуються способи перекладу мовних конструкцій, перекладацькі трансформації, які застосовуються під час перекладу допиту. Звертається увага на те, що важливою задачею перекладача є збереження семантичного значення та глибинного емоційного посилу, що має велике значення при створенні доброзичливого середовища, середовища довіри, в якому необхідно проводити допит для досягнення ефективного результату. З'ясовано, що перекладач повинен бути дуже уважним, щоб зберегти або, інколи, створити необхідний посил, який буде непомітно направляти думки підозрюваного. Крім уваги, перекладач повинен знати способи перекладу тих чи інших конструкцій, які використовуються в різних контекстах, а також він повинен бути обізнаним в лексикі судочинства. Стверджується, що лексика, яка використовується під час допиту не є суто юридичною, так як мова під час комунікації з підозрюваним стосується різних галузей життя. Тому перекладач повинен мати широкий кругозір і вміти орієнтуватися в різних ситуаціях, які можуть виникати під час допиту.

Ключові слова: допит, допитувана особа, підозрюваний, розслідування, нейролінгвістичне програмування (NLP), техніка, методи нейролінгвістичного інтерв'ю (NIT), мета, переклад, спосіб, перекладач, трансформація, психологічний стан, взаєморозуміння, напрямок, думка.