

Triggers of Pragmatic Presupposition in the Discourse of Detective Fiction: A Case Study of Cyril Hare's the Heel

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Abstract:

The current research investigates the role of pragmatic presupposition in Cyril Hare's *The Heel* (2014). Pragmatic presuppositions are activated by certain linguistic structures called *presupposition triggers* (PSP). They are of three main kinds, i.e. existential, lexical, and structural. This research reveals how PSP triggers are used by the inspector as clues to expose the suspect's perpetration of criminal acts in the story under investigation. On the other hand, the research reveals how the suspect uses PSP triggers as verbal devices to insinuate counterfeited facts to accuse innocent persons, and hence to evade punishment. The focus is on the police investigation between the inspector, Mr. Place, and the suspect, Thomas Wilson in the murder case of Mr. Harris, the master of Hawthorn House. To achieve this aim, this research uses the approaches of John I. Saeed (2016) and Paul R. Kroeger (2019) to analyze the PSP triggers in Cyril Hare's detective story *The Heel*. A qualitative and quantitative analysis is provided, preceded by a comprehensive classification of PSP triggers. Findings suggest that PSP triggers are used by the suspect as an informative tool on one hand and as a manipulative and deceiving tool on the other hand. Conversely, the inspector uses PSP triggers mainly as a tool of eliciting information and measuring the psychological state of the suspect.

Keywords:

Presupposition triggers, lexical presupposition, factive verbs, implicative verbs, existential presupposition, referring expressions, structural presupposition, wh-questions, counterfactual meaning, cleft sentence, and adverbial clause.

1- Introduction

PSPs are one of the most influencing factors in everyday conversations. Kroeger (2019, p. 40) defines presupposition as "shared assumptions between the participants in a conversation". They are an essential condition for an economic, understandable, and meaningful communication. They are information taken for granted, which are about the outside world or about the background knowledge of the utterances. Although they are non-linguistic in nature as they are not part of the utterances propositional component, they are marked linguistically. This research detects PSP triggers by specifying their linguistic markers in the police investigation in the story under investigation.

2- Aims of the Study

This research aims to clarify the role of PSP triggers as a truth-seeking linguistic technique in the inspector's contributions, and to illustrate the suspect's use of PSP triggers as a deceiving and manipulative device. Following that is a linguistic comparative analysis between the contributions of the inspector and the suspect based on the number of occurrences of the PSP triggers and the speaker's intended goals. Finally, this research provides a quantitative analysis of the frequency and distribution of the existential, lexical, and structural PSP triggers in the inspector–suspect interrogation in the story under investigation, and hence to specify the functions of PSP triggers in Cyril Hare's *The Heel*.

3- Methodology and Data of the Study

This research uses the approaches of Saeed (2016) and Paul R. Kroeger (2019) to analyze the PSP triggers in Cyril Hare's detective story *The Heel*. In *Semantics*, Saeed (2016) specifies definite descriptions as triggers of *existential presupposition*: cleft sentences, pseudo-cleft sentences, time adverbial clauses, and comparative clauses as *structural PSP triggers*, and factive and aspectual verbs as *lexical PSP triggers*. In *Analyzing Meaning* (2019), Kroeger adds implicative predicate and counterfactuals as kinds of *lexical PSP triggers*. Using Saeed's (2016) approach is justified by the classification of the PSP triggers into three groups: existential, lexical, and structural. On the other hand, Kroeger's (2019) approach is chosen for being the most recent comprehensive classification of PSP triggers until the time of the current research. In this research, the arrow sign \Rightarrow stands for "presupposes that" according to Yule (1996, p. 28). The analyzed PSP triggers are underlined in the extracts under investigation.

The data under investigation is a short story entitled *The Heel* by Cyril Hare. According to Abbott and Davis (2008, pp. 861- 866), Cyril Hare is the pen name of Alfred Alexander Gordon Clark (1900- 1958). He is a famous British writer of detective novels and stories. Choosing a story by Cyril Hare is for a number of reasons. First, he was greatly influenced by his legal profession as a lawyer then as a judge in criminal courts. Abbott and Davis (2008, p. 861) mention that Hare "draws on his personal experience – of wartime, civil service ... and the law and its workings". Second, his writings are characterized by vocabulary that reflects the real world and the speech manners of different social classes, for example, his use of British and American vocabulary in the story under scrutiny. *The Heel* is a short story, first published in *The Best Detective Stories of Cyril Hare*. The edition under investigation is published in 2014.

For the essential role of the context in pragmatic analysis, a short summary is provided. *The Heel* or the unpleasant man takes place in an

unknown isolated English village where a murder case takes place in Hawthorn House. The main two characters are sergeant Place, the inspector, and Thomas Wilson, the only servant in Hawthorn House. The story begins when Sergeant Place is summoned to investigate the murder case of Mr. Harris, the master of Hawthorn House. Sergeant Place is revealed as disapproving of the Americans who exist in a nearby air base in the village. Thomas Wilson, the suspect, is in fact the disguised Mr. Harris who killed his servant, Thomas Wilson. He finds himself obliged to answer the police questions concerning the murder case by sergeant Place.

The detective discourse under investigation is the police investigation between sergeant Place and the disguised Mr. Harris, the real killer. Throughout the investigation, the suspect attempts to reveal the death of Mr. Harris as caused by a certain American staff sergeant. The mystery of the story is solved when the suspect, who has American habits and vocabulary, mistakenly uses American vocabulary i.e. the American *distance call* instead of the British *Trunk call*.

4- Theoretical background

To differentiate between semantic and pragmatic presupposition, a variety of presupposition definitions are represented. Kroeger (2019, p. 40) defines *presupposition* as "information which is linguistically encoded as being part of the common ground at the time of utterance". This information stems from one of three sources i.e. knowledge about the world, knowledge about the context of situation, and previously mentioned facts. This is the substantial difference between pragmatic and semantic presupposition which stem from a linguistic source. Beaver (2001, p. 8-9) defines semantic presupposition as "a binary relation between pairs of sentences of a language", i.e. entailment. For example, "I saw a bear" semantically presupposes "I saw an animal". Unlike semantic presupposition, pragmatic presupposition derives meaning from "attitudes and knowledge of language users". For example, "I know that Mark is a nervous hasty person" pragmatically presupposes that "Mark is a nervous hasty person". Yule (1996, p. 26-30) defines *presupposition triggers* as "the linguistic structures either lexical or grammatical that mark the existence of assumed meaning between the speaker and the hearer". Kroeger (2019, p. 40) defines *PSP triggers* as "certain words or grammatical constructions" which presuppose certain information as common ground between the participants in a conversation. In this study, the focus is on the pragmatic meaning of presupposition because it takes into account the speaker's intended meaning, aims and purposes

Saeed (2016, p. 101) classifies PSP triggers into three categories, namely existential, lexical, and structural. He attributes the feature of presupposing existential information to referring expressions. Kroeger (2019, p. 43) specifies singular noun phrases and possessive phrases as existential PSP triggers which presuppose certain information depending on the context of utterance. Cruse (2000, p. 313 – 314) defines *definite descriptions* as noun phrases with definite articles. They have the function of providing "sufficient information to distinguish the referent from all other possible referents". He specifies five kinds of definite descriptions: noun phrases, personal pronouns, proper names, certain locative adverbs, certain temporal adverbs, and certain verb tenses.

Under the category of lexical PSP triggers, Kroeger (2019, p. 43) and Saeed (2016, p. 102) specify factive, nonfactive constructions as PSP triggers which presuppose the truth of the information in the complement clause. According to the work of Kiparsky and Kiparsky (as cited in Gelderen 2004, p. 56-57), factive constructions are verbs, adjectives, and adverbs that commit the speaker to the truth of the following that-clause, such as "He knows that smoking is prohibited in university campus" presupposes that smoking is prohibited in university campus. Geldern (2004, p. 58) mentions that factive constructions are differentiated from non-factive constructions by the speaker's commitment to the truth of the that-clause. On the other hand, non-factive constructions do not commit the speaker to the truth of the that-clause; in addition, it reflects the speaker's uncertainty of the information in the that-clause; for example, "Marry thinks that she failed the exam" ⇒ Marry is uncertain of the info in the that-clause.

According to Ho van Han (2015, p. 560-563), adjectives, such as "glad", "happy", "pleasant", "sad" and "lucky" express factive predicates, while adjectives, such as "willing", "uncertain", and "afraid" express non-factive predicates. For example, "I am happy that you succeeded in the exam" ⇒ you succeeded in the exam (factive predicate). On the other hand, a non-factive predicates, such as "I am ready to study" ⇒ I did not study. Toronto (2008, p. 208) emphasizes that factive and non-factive predicates of adjectives are constant under negation. For example, "it is important that you brought your cell phone" ⇒ you brought your cell phone; and "it is not important that you brought your cell phone" ⇒ you brought your cell phone

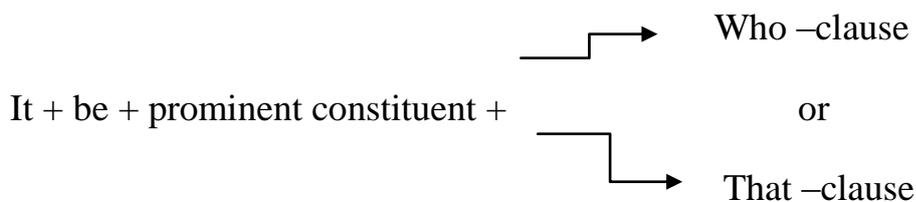
Kroeger (2019, p. 43) and Saeed (2016, p. 102) mention aspectual verbs as PSP triggers which presuppose the truth of the information in the complement clause. Kroeger (2019, p. 43) adds that "stop and continue both presuppose that the event under discussion has been going on for some time..."

Finally, implicative verbs are mentioned as lexical PSP triggers by Kroeger (2019, p. 43) and Saeed (2016, p. 102). Pavlick and Callison–Burch (2016) define implicative verbs as "a special subclass of such verbs which give rise to entailments involving their complement clauses". They differentiate between implicative and non-implicative verbs based on the notion of entailment implied in their complements. For example, "She managed to solve the problem" (implicative verb) \Rightarrow She solved the problem; and "She wanted to solve the problem" (non-implicative) \Rightarrow She did not solve the problem. Examples of implicatives are "return to" and "forget to" while examples of non-implicatives include "promise to" and "want to".

Levinson (1983, p. 83) adds iteratives and judging verbs as PSP triggers. Declerck (2006, p. 35-36) defines *iterativeness* as "the description of a situation as repeating itself on a particular occasion". Although English verbs do not have markers of iterative or repetitive case, *iterativeness* in English language is marked by six forms: repetitive adverbials, frequency adverbials, plurals in non-progressive tense, collective subjects in non-progressive tense, progressive verb forms, and repetition of intransitive verbs.

For judging verbs as PSP triggers, Fillmore (1982, pp. 115-117) semantically specifies three constituents for a verb to be a judging verb: a person who expresses his opinion of another person, a person who is judged, and a communicative situation that includes a judgement. For example, "criticize" \Rightarrow a person is disapproved for certain faults, and "accuse" \Rightarrow a person is charged with an offence.

Under the category of structural PSP triggers, Saeed (2016, p. 102) mentions forms of subordinate clauses such as time adverbial clauses. Kroeger (2019, p. 43) holds that temporal clauses presuppose the truth of their subordinate clauses. Saeed (2016, p. 102) adds that cleft sentences and pseudo-cleft sentences are another kind of structural PSP triggers. Aarts and Wekker (2013, p. 105) mention two kinds of cleft-sentence, namely the *it-cleft sentence* and the *Wh-cleft sentence*. The *it-cleft sentence* has the following structure:



In figure (1), the first part begins with "it" and includes the stressed element, while the second part begins with a relative pronoun and includes the PSP shared between the speaker and the hearer. For example, "It was Longman who published this book in London in 1980" ⇔ "A book was published in London in 1980".

For the *wh-cleft sentence*, it has one of the following structures with the PSP embedded in the *wh-clause*:

Wh- clause	+	be	+	prominent constituent.
Prominent constituent	+	be	+	wh- clause

Figure (2)

For example, "what you need is a good friend" ⇔ "you need something"; and in "a good friend is what you need" ⇔ "you need something". In the previous two examples, the PSP appears in the *wh-clause*. In "A constructional Approach to cleft", Davidse (2006) mentions two other kinds of cleft sentence, namely, *there-cleft sentence*, such as "There is Johan who is causing us trouble" ⇔ somebody is causing trouble, and *possessive-cleft sentence*, such as "we have John who is causing us trouble" ⇔ somebody is causing trouble. In the previous two examples, the PSP is in the relative clause.

Kroeger (2019, p. 43) adds *counterfactual conditionals* and *questions* as PSP triggers. For example, "if you had not written that letter, I would not have to fire you" ⇔ "the hearer did write that letter". He comments, "A counterfactual conditional presupposes that the antecedent is false".

This research detects three main kinds of presupposition. First, existential PSP triggers which presuppose world knowledge relevant to the setting of the speakers through the speaker's use of definite referring expressions. Second, lexical PSP triggers, which provide presuppositions, based on certain lexemes, e.g. factive, non-factive, implicative predicates, change of state verbs, counterfactual verbs, iterative, and conventional items. Finally, structural PSP triggers provide presuppositions based on certain grammatical constructions, e.g. adverbial clauses, questions, counter-factual conditionals, cleft and comparative constructions.

To the researcher's knowledge, many researchers studied PSP triggers in different kinds of discourse. Among these kinds are the journalistic discourse of English newspapers in Khaleel's study (2010) and the political discourse of Hillary Clinton in Liu's study (2016); the literary discourse of short stories in Ali's study (2015); and Silvester Goridus short stories in Oktoma and

Mardiyono's study (2013). Nonetheless, the analysis of PSP triggers in the discourse of detective fiction by Cyril Hare are not explored yet. Therefore, the present research seeks to identify the PSP triggers in *The Heel* as representative of Cyril Hare's short stories of detection to measure the use of PSP triggers.

5- Analysis

This section provides a qualitative analysis of some selected extracts from Cyril Hare's *the Heel* (2014) to detect the functions of PSP triggers used. The analysis is carried out using the approaches of John I. Saeed (2016) and Paul R. Kroeger (2019). The focus is on the police investigation between the inspector, sergeant Place, and the suspect, Thomas Wilson, about the murder case of Mr. Harris.

Extract (1)

It was something of a relief to the sergeant to find the door opened by an obvious Englishman—a sallow, middle-aged man in the discreet garb of a manservant. “Will you come this way, please?” he said in the accepted phrase of his profession, and led them upstairs to the best bedroom. [...] He found the servant standing in the corridor just outside the door. “Let’s go downstairs, shall we?” he suggested. “We can talk better there.” [...] “You haven’t been here long, have you?” he began. “I—no, sir, only three days. We were in London before that. But how——”

(Hare, 2014, p. 82-83)

In the suspect's question "Will you come this way, please?", the structural PSP trigger appears in the suspect's use of the Yes/ No question in "Will you come...?" The suspect presupposes "You should come this way" based on his familiarity with Hawthorn House i.e. being a servant in Hawthorn House; and having knowledge of the inspector's purpose of visit i.e. the murder case investigation. On the contrary, the existential PSP trigger appears in the definite referring expression "this way" used by the suspect to presuppose the way to the victim's bedroom in Hawthorn House, based on his knowledge of the context of situation i.e. the inspector's purpose is to examine the victim's corpse.

In the inspector's suggestion "Let’s go downstairs, shall we? We can talk better there", the lexical PSP trigger appears in the first person plural imperative "let's go". It presupposes the inspector's choice of the place of the investigation. The lexical PSP trigger has the function of controlling the discourse of

investigation by the inspector. In contrast, the existential PSP triggers appear two occurrences, namely the inclusive "we" by which the inspector presupposes himself and the suspect, and the locative adverb "there" to presuppose a distant place from the victim's corpse in Hawthorn House. The structural PSP triggers have two occurrences. First, the tag question "shall we?" which has the pattern of a positive main clause, followed by a positive tag question. It is a pattern usually used to request the addressee to agree on the truth of the main clause. The positive tag presupposes "we shall go downstairs". Second, the comparative form "better" presupposes talking away from the corpse of the victim is more relaxing and comfortable than talking beside it.

In the inspector's question "You haven't been here long, have you?", the existential PSP trigger appears in the locative adverb "here" to presuppose Hawthorn House, the crime scene. Unlike the existential PSP trigger which arise from a locative adverb, the structural PSP trigger emerges in the positive tag question "have you?" which has the pattern of a negative statement, followed by a positive tag question. Besides having the function of requesting confirmation, it presupposes that the inspector is hesitant and undecided about the time duration the servant spent in Hawthorn House.

The existential PSP triggers occur two times in the suspect's answer, i.e. "We were in London before that. But how": namely the exclusive "we" which excludes the addressee and presupposes the suspect and the victim. It is an insinuation of the close relation between the suspect and the victim. Second, the suspect's use of the proper noun "London" presupposes a well-known place to the inspector where the suspect and the victim spent some time.

On the other hand, the lexical PSP triggers are uncovered in the conventional meaning implied in the adverb "no" in "I—no, sir, only three days". The suspect's negation of spending a long time in Hawthorn House presupposes spending a short time in Hawthorn House and accordingly a minimum amount of information about Hawthorn House and the victim. The suspect uses the conventional meaning of "no" to insinuate his ignorance of the victim's enemies, personal life, and social relations as a technique to avoid answering the questions of the investigation. Second, by using the ordinal adjective "three" in "three days", the suspect presupposes his iterative existence in Hawthorn House for but for a short period. The lexical PSP trigger creates an excuse of ignorance of the current matters in the victim's house.

Likewise, the adverb "before" in "We were in London before that", presupposes the iterative existence of the suspect in the company of the victim in London and in the village where Hawthorn House is located. The lexical PSP

trigger is used by the suspect to insinuate having a strong relation with the victim. The victim and the suspect existed in two places, i.e. London and the village where the victim is murdered. The suspect insinuates that his honest and dedicated personality made his master keep on him in his current position, i.e. a servant in Hawthorn House and that his master can not do without him anywhere, i.e. London.

(Extract 2)

“Easy,” said Place with a grin. “You forgot to duck your head for the beam of the landing. This place was let furnished, I suppose to an American?” “Not American, actually, sir. Mr. Harris is—was—English. But he had lived in the States some years, I understood—and picked up some American habits, I may say, sir.” He was talking more easily now. Place’s grin had an infectious quality about it. “And what is your name?” “Wilson, sir. Thomas Wilson.” (Hare, 2014, p. 83)

In the inspector's comment "Easy you forgot to duck your head for the beam on the landing...", the lexical PSP trigger is detected in the adverb "easy". The inspector presupposes that the servant is worried and confused because his head hit the beam of the landing. This is presupposed by the conventional meaning implied in the adverb 'easy', which has the context "take it easy". The original sentence without ellipsis is "take it easy" which is informal language. The second lexical PSP trigger is the implicative verb "forgot" which implies two meanings. The first is that the suspect's unmoving of his head to avoid hitting the beam of the landing is the asserted meaning while the second is that the suspect's confusion and worry appeared in hitting his head (the presupposed meaning). The inspector presupposes the truth of the infinitive phrase "to duck your head". The lexical PSP trigger has the function of exposing the suspect's psychological confusion and anxiety. In this context, the existential PSP triggers appear in the possessive constructions "your head" and "the beam of the landing". By using the former, the inspector presupposes the suspect's head being hurt by hitting the beam of the landing, not his shoulder, nor his hand; in the latter, the inspector presupposes the existence of a landing with a beam in Hawthorn House.

In the inspector's hypothesis, "This place was let furnished, I suppose to an American", the existential PSP trigger appears in the definite noun phrase "this place" to presuppose Hawthorn's House, the current place of the investigation. Most importantly is the lexical PSP trigger, which appears in the non-factive verb "suppose". The original sentence without inversion is "I suppose that this place was let furnished to an American". By using the non-

factive verb "suppose", the inspector assumes the American design of Hawthorn's House and the American identity of its owner. The lexical PSP functions as a request for confirmation that Hawthorn owner had American identity.

In the suspect's answer "Not American, actually, sir. Mr. Harris is—was—English", the lexical PSP trigger appears in the conventional meaning implied in the adverb "not" to presuppose the victim's English identity. Likewise, the conventional meaning implied in the present verb tense of the verb to be "is" presupposes the victim as alive; and the next past tense of the same verb i.e. "was" presupposes the victim as dead. This is the second sign of the suspect's confusion; the first is that his head hit the beam of the landing. The existential PSP trigger appears in the proper noun "Mr. Harris". The suspect presupposes the victim, the master of Hawthorn House. Likewise, the proper noun "the States" in "But he had lived in the States some years..." structured of the definite article "the" and the proper noun 'States' presupposes a society with different demeanors and values rather than the current English society to which the suspect, the inspector, and the victim belong. The existential PSP trigger identifies the place where the victim lived for some years.

The lexical PSP trigger appears in the factive verb "understood" in "But he had lived in the States some years, I understood". The suspect presupposes the factivity of the information in the ellipted that-clause i.e. Mr. Harris lived in the American society for some years. The lexical PSP trigger insinuates a probable enemy of the victim in the States who could be responsible for the victim's death. Furthermore, the non-factive verb "say" and the modal verb "may" in "and picked up some American habits, I may say" are used by the suspect to presuppose his uncertainty of American society's influence on the victim where he lived for some years. In fact, the suspect's opinion is an insinuation of a probable relation between the Americans and Mr. Harris's death, a relation that unfolds more clearly in the following discourse of the investigation.

In the inspector's question "What is your name?", the structural PSP trigger appears in the wh-question. The inspector presupposes 'tell me your name'. The structural PSP trigger has the function of eliciting information. Conversely, the existential PSP trigger appears in the possessive construction "your name". The inspector presupposes a legal identity of the suspect.

In the suspect's answer "Wilson, sir. Thomas Wilson", the existential PSP trigger appears in the proper nouns "Thomas Wilson". The suspect presupposes his obligation to mention his exact full name in a police investigation and his commitment to all the information applicable to the personality of "Thomas

Wilson". Finally, the lexical PSP trigger appears in the repetitive use of "Wilson". It is an iterative form used by the suspect to presuppose his commitment to mention his full name.

Extract (3)

*"Well, Wilson, tell me: when did you find that your master was dead?"
"When I went in this morning to give him his cup of tea, sir. I didn't touch anything, but rang the police-station right away. I hope I did right." "Quite right. And when had you last seen him before that?" "Last night, sir, about 10.30. He'd given me the evening off and he was just getting into bed when I came in." (Hare, 2014, p. 82)*

In the inspector's command "Well, Wilson, tell me", the imperative verb "tell" presupposes the inspector's authority over the suspect and his right to request information. The lexical PSP trigger has the function of controlling the discourse of interrogation. In the same contribution, the structural PSP trigger appears in the wh-question "when did you find that your master was dead?" By using the wh-question, the inspector presupposes that the suspect is the person who discovered the victim's death at a certain time. The structural PSP trigger has the function of eliciting information about the circumstances of the victim's death. It is a request of the exact time at which the suspect discovered the victim's death. The inspector aims to find a relevant evidence of the victim's death. In contrast, the lexical PSP trigger appears in the factive verb "find" which is used to commit the suspect to the factivity of the that-clause i.e. "that your master is dead". Moreover, the conventional meaning implied in the noun "dead" is the lexical PSP trigger, which presupposes that the victim is not alive anymore. Finally, the possessive construction "your master" is the existential PSP trigger which presupposes that the suspect has a master and he is the servant of that master. The existential PSP trigger has the function of identifying the social relation between the suspect and the victim.

In the suspect's answer "When I went in this morning to give him his cup of tea, sir. ...but rang the police-station", the existential PSP trigger appears in the possessive construction "his cup of tea" which presupposes the victim's habit of having a morning tea. In addition, the definite noun phrases "this morning" and "the police station" presuppose the morning of the day of the current utterance as the time of discovering the victim's death, and the police station of the village, respectively. The lexical PSP trigger appears in the non-factive verb "hope" in "I hope I did right". The suspect presupposes that calling the police upon discovering the death of Mr. Harris is the right reaction. The

suspect presupposes that he behaved rightly upon discovering the death of Mr. Harris. The PSP trigger is used by the suspect to claim innocence.

In the inspector's question "when had you last seen him before that?", the structural PSP trigger is in the wh-question. The inspector presupposes that the suspect saw the victim before discovering his death. The structural PSP trigger has the function of eliciting related information to the death of Mr. Harris. The lexical PSP trigger appears in the adverb "before". The inspector presupposes the repetitive encounters of the suspect and the victim before the latter's death by virtue of being his servant.

In the suspect's answer "Last night, sir...", the lexical PSP trigger appears in the adjective "last". It presupposes repeated action i.e. repetitive meetings of the suspect and the victim in Hawthorn House. In "he was just getting into bed when I came in", the structural PSP trigger appears in the adverbial clause of time "when I came in". The adverbial clause of time presupposes the simultaneous occurrence of the suspect's arrival to the victim's bedroom and the victim's getting into bed. The suspect is the last person who saw the victim alive.

Extract (4)

"Do you know anything about this?" he said, producing the envelope which he had taken from the bedroom. "That, sir? Oh yes. I gave it to Mr. Harris last night when I came in." "Where did it come from?" "The staff sergeant gave it to me to give him." (Hare, 2014, p. 82-84)

In the inspector's question "Do you know anything about this?", the structural PSP trigger appears in the yes/no question. It presupposes 'tell me information about this i.e. the threatening letter sent to the victim'. The structural PSP function is to request information about the physical evidence in the crime scene.

In his answer, "I gave it to Mr. Harris last night when I came in", the existential PSP trigger appears in the proper noun "Mr. Harris". It is a definite referring expression in itself, which presupposes the victim in the murder case. The structural PSP trigger appears in the adverbial clause "last night when I came in" to presuppose the suspect's existence in the victim's room last night.

In the inspector's question "Where did it come from?", the structural PSP trigger is activated by the wh-question which presupposes a certain place from

which the intended letter is delivered. The structural PSP trigger has the function of collecting information about the letter sent to the victim.

In the suspect's answer "The staff sergeant gave it to me to give him", the existential PSP trigger appears in the definite noun phrase "the staff sergeant". The suspect presupposes a definite staff sergeant who gave him the threatening letter. The lexical PSP trigger appears in the factive verb "gave". The suspect presupposes the factivity of the information in the infinitive "to give him". The suspect presupposes that the staff sergeant wrote the intended letter to the victim. The PSP trigger is used by the suspect to claim innocence and indirectly suggest the staff sergeant as the murderer of the victim.

Extract (5)

"I don't understand. What staff sergeant?" "I was going to tell you, sir, when you interrupted me," ... "It happened yesterday morning. Mr. Harris drove me down to the village to do some shopping. We were held up in the village street where they are doing road repairs. Only single-line traffic, you know, sir. There was an American army truck coming the other way. This staff sergeant was sitting beside the driver—left hand drive, of course, sir, so he came past next to Mr. Harris. He seemed to recognize him, sir." "How did you know that?" "He spoke to him, sir. Just one word. It sounded like—Blimey!" (Hare, 2014, p. 84)

In the inspector's question "What staff sergeant?", the structural PSP trigger appears in the wh-question. The inspector presupposes the suspect's knowledge of the staff sergeant who gave him the letter. The structural PSP trigger has the function of eliciting information about the identity of the alleged staff sergeant.

In the suspect's answer "I was going to tell you, sir, when you interrupted me... it happened yesterday morning", the structural PSP trigger appears in the adverbial clause of time "when you interrupted me". The suspect presupposes that he could not tell about the staff sergeant because the inspector interrupted him. The PSP trigger is used to claim innocence by revealing willingness and good intentions to provide testimony concerning the victim's death. The lexical PSP trigger appears in the implicative verb "happened". It implies asserted and presupposed meanings. The asserted meaning is that the suspect and the victim met the staff sergeant while they were in the car going to do shopping. The presupposed meaning is the accidental and unexpected face-to-face meeting of the victim and the American staff sergeant who was moving beside the car of the victim in the opposite direction.

In the suspect's testimony "Mr. Harris drove me down to the village to do some shopping", the lexical PSP trigger appears in the conditional factive verb "drove". The suspect presupposes the factivity of the information in the infinitive "to do some shopping" i.e. he and the victim were intending to do shopping in the village. The conditional factive verb has the function of insinuating the friendly relation between the suspect and the victim. On the other hand, the structural PSP trigger appears in the adverbial clause of place "where they are doing road repairs" in "We were held up in the village street where they are doing road repairs...". It presupposes the place where the vehicles move slowly on the village road. It is the location where the victim's car and the staff sergeant's truck met. Next is the existential PSP trigger, which appears in the definite noun phrase "the village street". It presupposes a well-known street in the village to the inspector and the suspect. Then, the progressive "they are doing" presupposes an iterative activity of repairing the village road during the passing of the victim's car and the sergeant's truck.

In the same contribution of the suspect, the lexical PSP triggers are used two times. First, the factive verb "know" in "Only single-line traffic, you know". It has the original sentence "you know that it is only single line traffic". The suspect presupposes the inspector's knowledge of the village street with single line traffic. Second, the iterative adjective "other" in "coming the other way" presupposes the existence of two opposite ways in the single traffic road of the village where the vehicles of the victim and the American staff sergeant met.

In the suspect's continuation of his testimony "This staff sergeant ... left hand drive, of course, sir, so he came past next to Mr. Harris", the existential PSP trigger appears in the definite noun phrase "this staff sergeant". It presupposes a specific staff sergeant who sent the victim the letter under investigation. Using the near demonstrative "this" presupposes the proximity of the American staff sergeant to Mr. Harris, the victim. Following are the lexical PSP triggers, which are used twice. First, the factive construction "of course" presupposes the close distance between the staff sergeant and the victim's car on the opposite way. Accordingly, they can easily recognize each other. The lexical PSP insinuates the staff servant's recognition of the victim. Conversely, the structural PSP trigger appears in the adverbial clause of result "so he came past next to Mr. Harris". It is used to presuppose the closeness of the staff sergeant in his truck and the victim in his car upon the passing of the two vehicles beside each other in the two opposite directions of the village road. The structural PSP trigger reemphasizes the face-to-face encounter of the victim and the allegedly accused staff sergeant, and accordingly, their mutual recognition of each other. The non-factive verb "seemed" in "He seemed to recognize him, sir" presupposes the staff sergeant's recognition of Mr. Harris. It is a form of

insinuation exploited to persuade the inspector of the previous acquaintance between the American staff sergeant and the victim who lived some years in the States.

In the inspector's question "How did you know that?", the structural PSP trigger is activated by the wh-question. The inspector's presupposition is that the suspect has a reason to believe in the staff sergeant's recognition of the victim. The structural PSP trigger has the function of eliciting information about the reason of the suspect's inference of the staff sergeant's recognition of the victim. On the other hand, the lexical PSP appears in the factive verb "know" in "... you know that?" It commits the suspect to the factivity of the information in the ellipted that-clause, i.e. "That the staff sergeant recognized the victim".

In the suspect's answer "just one word. It sounded like—Blimey!", the existential PSP trigger appears in the definite noun phrase "one word". The suspect presupposes the staff sergeant's recognition of Mr. Harris based on one word said by the staff sergeant. For the lexical PSP triggers, the non-factive verb "sounded" presupposes that the word said by the American staff sergeant to Mr. Harris could be "blimey" i.e. an interjection of surprise, or it could be another possible word. Using the non-factive verb "sounded" by the suspect is intentionally intended to insinuate another word, which could be easily speculated by the inspector based on the American identity of the staff sergeant. This form of deceiving discourse used by the suspect leads the inspector to comment "Not a very American word, Wilson"; and to suggest another American word in "Are you sure it wasn't limey". "Limey" is the second possibility that is reinforced by the American nationality of the staff sergeant.

Extract (6)

"Not a very American word, Wilson. Are you sure it wasn't—Limey?"
"It could have been that, sir. What would that mean, if I might ask?"
"It's a slang word for an Englishman. Go on." "Whatever it was, it seemed to upset Mr. Harris a lot, sir. He drove on as soon as the truck had passed, and never stopped in the village at all. We did our shopping in Markhampton. Then last night I saw the staff sergeant again."

(Hare, 2014, p. 84)

The Lexical PSP triggers are detected two times in the inspector's contribution "Not a very American word, Wilson. Are you sure it wasn't—Limey?" First, the conventional meaning implied in the adverb "not" presupposes that the word "Blimey" is not an American specific vocabulary used by Americans. Second, the conventional meaning implied in the noun "Limey" i.e. a derogatory slang American word to describe an Englishman, presupposes American-specific vocabulary and a hostile relation between the staff sergeant and the victim. The structural PSP trigger appears in the yes/no question "Are you sure" followed by a negative tag question without inversion "it wasn't" instead of "wasn't it". The inspector presupposes a positive answer by the suspect concerning the word "limey" as the actual word said by the staff sergeant. The structural PSP functions as a request for confirmation of the word under investigation as "limey" not "Blimey". The inspector attempts to find circumstantial evidence of vengeance by the allegedly accused staff sergeant.

In the suspect's answer "It could have been that, sir", the lexical PSP trigger appears in the non-factive modal "could". The suspect presupposes the probability of the information in the ellipted that-clause i.e. "it could have been that he said limey". The lexical PSP trigger insinuates the hostile relation between the American staff sergeant and the victim. The structural PSP trigger appears in the wh-question "what would that mean?" The suspect presupposes a specific meaning of the word "limey". The suspect uses the structural PSP trigger to feign ignorance of the meaning of the word "limey". In addition, the counterfactual meaning in "If I might ask" reveals the suspect's presupposition that he does not have the right to ask the inspector during the police interrogation. In fact, the suspect, who is the disguised Mr. Harris, does know the meaning of the word "limey" as he fabricated the whole story.

In the inspector's answer "It's a slang word ... Go on", the existential PSP trigger appears in the third person pronoun "it" which presupposes "Limey" not "Blimey" as the word said by the staff sergeant. The lexical PSP trigger appears in the aspectual verb "go on" i.e. continue. It presupposes an interruption of one event by another, i.e. the inspector's inquiry of the suspect is interrupted by the suspect's question about the meaning of the word "limey". The lexical PSP trigger has the function of controlling the discourse by the inspector as he gives directions to the suspect to continue his testimony.

In the suspect's continuation of his testimony "Whatever it was, it seemed to upset Mr. Harris a lot, sir. He drove on as soon as the truck had passed", the lexical PSP trigger appears in the non-factive verb "seemed". It presupposes that the word said by the American staff sergeant offended the victim. It is an insinuation that reinforces the probability of "limey" over "blimey" based on the

victim's annoyance. The structural PSP trigger appears in the adverbial clause of time "as soon as the truck had passed". The suspect presupposes the immediate movement of the victim's car once he saw the staff sergeant's truck. The structural PSP trigger insinuates the victim's panic of the allegedly accused staff sergeant and his speedy escape to Markhampton instead of stopping in the village as he intended.

The conventional meaning implied in "never stopped" and in "and never stopped in the village at all" presupposes non-occurrence of an intended and planned event because of the occurrence of a sudden accidental event i.e. shopping in the village never happened because of the sudden encounter between the victim and the staff sergeant. The lexical PSP trigger insinuates the victim's dread of the American staff sergeant upon hearing a certain word by the staff sergeant. This insinuation outweighs "limey" over "blimey" as the word said by the staff sergeant.

Finally, the existential PSP triggers are used twice. First, the definite noun phrase "the village" presupposes the place where the victim intended to do the shopping. Second, the proper noun "Markhampton" in "We did our shopping in Markhampton" presupposes a well-known place to the participants in the investigation and an alternative place for the planned shopping. Finally, the lexical PSP trigger appears in the adverb "again" in "I saw the staff sergeant again". It presupposes that the suspect met the staff sergeant before.

Extract (7)

"That's all. And it's signed—Joe." "That would be the staff sergeant, no doubt, sir." "Would you know him again if you saw him?" "These Americans all look very much alike to me, sir, but I dare say I should."

(Hare, 2014, p. 85)

In the inspector's contribution "That's all. And it's signed—Joe", the lexical PSP trigger appears in the conventional meaning of the adverb "all". The inspector presupposes that none of the letter's content is unread. The existential PSP trigger appears in the proper noun "Joe" which presupposes the writer of the letter under investigation.

In the suspect's comment "That would be the staff sergeant, no doubt", the existential PSP trigger appears in the definite noun phrase "the staff sergeant". The suspect presupposes that the American staff sergeant is the writer of the

letter under investigation. The lexical PSP trigger appears in the non-factive construction "no doubt" which has the original structure "no doubt that would be the staff sergeant". The non-factive construction "no doubt" presupposes the American staff sergeant as the writer of the letter sent to the victim.

In the inspector's question "Would you know him again if you saw him?", the structural PSP trigger appears in the inspector's yes/no question. This presupposes the suspect's prior recognition to the staff sergeant. The lexical PSP triggers appear in the iterative adverb "again". It presupposes that the inspector saw the American staff sergeant before. The lexical PSP commits the suspect to his previous testimony about meeting the staff sergeant once before. The counterfactual conditional construction "if you saw him" presupposes that the suspect did not see the staff sergeant again until the time of the current utterance.

In the suspect's answer "These Americans all look very much alike to me, sir", the existential PSP trigger appears in the definite noun phrase "these Americans". It presupposes the Americans who exist in the village. The plural proximal demonstrative "these" presupposes the close proximity of the myriad Americans to Hawthorn House. . In the same context, the conventional meaning in "all" presupposes that all of the Americans look alike i.e. malicious like the American staff sergeant who wrote the threatening letter. The non-factive verb "look" builds a derogatory and racist presupposition exploited by the suspect to create prejudice against the Americans in the inspector's mind. Finally, the implicative verb "dare" in "but I dare say I should" has the original sentence "I dare say that I should know him". The implicative verb presupposes that recognition of the American staff sergeant is necessary, although all Americans are similar.

Extract (8)

"Well...that appears to be that. You gave him that letter, and he is dead. [...]" "Will you be requiring me anymore, sir?" ... "Yes, what did Mr. Harris do when you gave him the note?" "He read it, sir."

(Hare, 2014, p.85)

In the inspector's comment "that appears to be that", the lexical PSP trigger appears in the non-factive verb "appears". The inspector presupposes that the letter is the clue to solve the murder crime. The non-factive verb is used by the inspector to measure the suspect's reaction to the threatening letter as the vital clue to the culprit. Conversely, the existential PSP trigger appears in the definite

noun phrase "that letter" in "You gave him that letter, and he is dead". It presupposes the threatening letter found in the victim's bedroom and the one under investigation. In addition, the conventional meaning implied in the noun "dead" presupposes that the victim is not alive anymore.

In the suspect's question "Will you be requiring me anymore...?", the structural PSP trigger appears in the yes-no question. It presupposes the inspector's right to ask the suspect more questions. The structural PSP trigger is used to claim innocence by revealing the readiness to answer more questions concerning the victim's death. The lexical PSP trigger appears in the iterative term "anymore". It presupposes the repetitive questioning of the suspect by the inspector during the interrogation.

In the inspector's question "What did Mr. Harris do when you gave him the note?", the structural PSP trigger appears two times. First, it appears in the wh-question. It presupposes that the victim reacted in a certain way after reading the letter of the American staff sergeant. It has the function of eliciting information about the victim's reaction upon reading the intended letter. Second, the structural PSP trigger appears in the adverbial clause of time "when you gave him the note". It presupposes that the suspect gave Mr. Harris the threatening letter of the allegedly accused American staff sergeant.

In the suspect's answer "He read it, sir", the lexical PSP trigger appears in the conventional meaning implied in the verb "read". It presupposes the victim's knowledge of the threat in the message sent to him by the staff sergeant.

Extract (9)

"Anything else?" "Then he sent me downstairs for the whisky and two glasses." "Two glasses?" "Mr. Harris was like that...very free and easy. Quite the American in his ways, for all he was as English as you or I. He asked me to have a drink with him. Not at all like any other gentleman I've been with." (Hare, 2014, p. 85)

In the inspector's question "Anything else?", the structural PSP trigger appears in the shortened form of the yes/no question. The original structure is "do you have anything else?" It presupposes assumed reaction by the victim to the threatening letter. The structural PSP trigger has the function of eliciting information about the victim's reaction to the threatening letter.

The lexical PSP trigger appears in the factive verb "sent" in "he sent me downstairs for the whisky" It presupposes the factivity of the information in the ellipited gerund clause i.e. "for bringing the whisky". It presupposes that the suspect brought the whisky to the victim. The lexical PSP insinuates the victim's dread and worry after reading the threatening letter and his desire to forget his fears by drinking whiskey. Moreover, the conventional meaning implied in the adverb "downstairs" presupposes that the victim and the suspect were upstairs. Finally, the existential PSP trigger appears in the definite noun phrase "the whisky". The suspect presupposes a specific whisky, i.e. the whisky that exists downstairs in Hawthorn House and the kind that the victim used to drink.

The structural PSP trigger appears in the inspector's shortened question form "Two glasses?" The original sentence is 'why did Mr. Harris ask for two glasses?' It presupposes a partner in the whisky drinking. The structural PSP trigger has the function of eliciting information about the victim's partner in drinking the whisky.

In the suspect's answer "Mr. Harris was like that...very free and easy", the lexical PSP triggers appear in the non-factive construction "like". The suspect presupposes the factivity of the information in the ellipited that-clause. The original structure is "that he was very free and easy". It presupposes that Mr. Harris behaved in a casual, informal, and friendly way. The suspect insinuates that Mr. Harris had a good, modest, and attractive personality that he admired, and accordingly there is no justification to hurt him.

In the same context, the existential PSP trigger appears in the possessive construction "his ways" in "Quite the American in his ways, for all he was as English as you or I". The suspect presupposes the existence of a specific social demeanor of the victim; a demeanor that is American more than being English. On the contrary, the structural PSP trigger appears in the adjectival comparative clause "as English as". The suspect presupposes that the inspector has a Standard English demeanor. By using the structural PSP trigger, the suspect creates social affiliation based on having shared English identity with the inspector.

In the rest of his contribution, the suspect uses a factive construction "asked" in "He asked me to have a drink with him..." The lexical PSP trigger appears in the factive construction, which presupposes the factivity of the information in the infinitive phrase "to have a drink with him". It presupposes the victim's request to have a drink with the suspect. The suspect insinuates two points; first, he had a friendly relation with the victim, unlike the American staff sergeant who called him "limey" and "his voice was full of a world of reproach";

second, the victim's request stems from the suspect's good, honest, and devoted personality to his master. Finally, lexical PSP appears in the iterative adjective "other" in "Not at all like any other gentleman I've been with". It presupposes the repetitive activity of the suspect's serving of gentlemen.

Extract (10)

"... There's nothing to get excited about," said Place soothingly. "I'm sorry, sir, but a man in my position has nothing but his character to depend on. I've had rather a shock, and—and I've had no breakfast this morning, yet." "Just finish your story and take it quietly. You brought Mr. Harris the whisky, you were saying. . . ." "That's right, sir. When I brought it up he was sitting on the side of his bed. He poured out two glasses, and we each had one. Then he told me to leave the bottle and his glass with him and said Goodnight. That's the last I saw of him till I found him this morning." (Hare, 2014, p. 86)

In the inspector's comment "... There's nothing to get excited about", the structural PSP trigger is the there-cleft sentence. The presupposed information appears in the infinitival "to get excited about". The inspector presupposes that the suspect is excited and confused. The structural PSP trigger has the function of exposing the suspect's fear of a certain misdeed that he committed.

In the suspect's contribution "...a man in my position has nothing but his character to depend on. ... I've had no breakfast this morning, yet", the existential PSP triggers have three occurrences. First, the possessive construction "my position" presupposes the low social hierarchy of the suspect as a servant in Hawthorn House. It has the function of making the inspector sympathize with the suspect's condition as a low-status worker who is powerless to defend himself and has nothing but his values and standards. Second, the possessive construction "his character" presupposes the values and the ethical standards as the only possession of the suspect. Third, the definite noun phrase "this morning" presupposes the day of the current utterance and the time of discovering the victim's death. The lexical PSP trigger appears in the implicative adverb "yet". The suspect presupposes that he did not have his breakfast until the present time of the current utterance. The PSP trigger has the function of begging for the inspector's sympathy with the suspect's miserable condition, as a powerless low status worker who is hungry because of the current investigation.

In the inspector's order "Just finish your story and take it quietly...", the lexical PSP trigger appears in the aspectual verb "finish". It presupposes that the

suspect evades completing his testimony. By using the aspectual verb, the inspector controls the investigation process. On the other hand, the existential PSP trigger appears in using the possessive construction "your story". The inspector presupposes that the suspect is telling him a story, which could be one of his imagination, not what actually happened. The lexical PSP trigger appears in the conventional meaning implied in the adverb "quietly". It presupposes that the suspect is nervous and anxious while giving his testimony .

In the suspect's continuation of his testimony, the structural PSP trigger appears in the adverbial clause "when I brought it up" in "... When I brought it up he was sitting on the side of his bed..." It presupposes that the suspect brought the whiskey to the victim's room. The structural PSP trigger insinuates that the victim drank the whiskey last night to forget his assumed dread of the American staff sergeant. Conversely, the existential PSP trigger appears in the possessive construction "the side of his bed" which presupposes the victim's readiness to sleep.

Two existential PSP triggers are detected in "He poured out two glasses, and we each had one". First, the definite referring expression "two glasses" presupposes that the victim and the suspect shared the whiskey. Second, the exclusive "we" by which the suspect presupposes that he and the victim did have a glass of whisky. It is another insinuation of the friendship relation between the suspect and the victim.

The lexical PSP trigger appears in the factive verb "told" in "he told me to leave the bottle and his glass with him". The suspect presupposes the factivity of the information in the infinitival "to leave the bottle". The factive construction presupposes that the suspect left the whiskey bottle in the victim's bedroom. The insinuation is that the victim continued drinking the whisky; and his death could be the result of alcohol poisoning. Furthermore, the possessive construction "his glass with him" reinforces the possibility of alcohol poisoning as the reason of the victim's death.

The structural PSP trigger appears in the cleft sentence structure "that's the last I saw of him" The original sentence is "drinking the whiskey is the last I saw of him". It presupposes that the last activity of the victim before his death is drinking whiskey. The structural PSP trigger insinuates that the reason of the victim's death is excessive alcohol use. The suspect testifies that the victim was introvert because of his dread of the Americans whom he discovered their existence in the village. As a result, the victim indulged in alcohol drinking. In addition, the adverbial clause of time "till I found him" presupposes that the suspect is the person who discovered the victim's death. The structural PSP

trigger insinuates that the suspect did not see the victim all night long and accordingly he is innocent of the victim's murder. Finally, the definite noun phrase "this morning" presupposes today morning of the current utterance.

6- Results and Discussion

This section provides a quantitative analysis of PSP triggers in the detective discourse in Cyril Hare's *the Heel*. Furthermore, this section predicts a model of PSP triggers in the discourse of suspects and inspectors in the genre of the short story. Table (1) summarizes the differences in the inspector's use of PSP triggers and the suspect's use.

Table 1 Existential, lexical, and structural PSP triggers in *The Heel*

Kind of PSP trigger	Suspect's use	Inspector's use
Existential PSP triggers	82	21
Lexical PSP triggers	51	23
Structural PSP triggers	22	27
Total	123	67

Table (1) shows that PSP triggers are used more frequently by the suspect than the inspector. This is attributed to the nature of the detective discourse i.e. investigation of crimes where the inspector directs questions while the suspect provides testimonies. The second observation is that the structural PSP triggers are used more frequently by the inspector than by the suspect because of inspector's purpose i.e. eliciting information through directing questions, which is a type of structural PSP triggers. There is great disparity in the occurrences of existential PSP triggers and lexical PSP triggers in the discourse of the suspect and the inspector. This is ascribed to the suspect's obligation to answer the inspector's questions concerning specific times and places.

Table (2) provides the quantified data of the existential PSP triggers in the suspect's discourse.

Table (2) Existential PSP triggers in the suspect's discourse

Kind of PSP trigger	Frequency of usage
Definite NP triggers	25
Possessive construction triggers	15
Personal pronoun triggers	29
Proper noun triggers	9
Locative adverb triggers	4
Total	82

Table (2) shows that personal pronouns are the most commonly used existential PSP triggers (29 occurrences). This is because the suspect's discourse revolves around the victim and the allegedly accused staff sergeant using the third person singular pronoun. The second most commonly used PSP trigger is the definite noun phrases which occurs 25 times. This is attributed to the suspect's obligation to specify certain times and places relevant to the crime case, such as *the village, this morning, this house*; and to specify certain persons, such as *the staff sergeant, and the barman*. The possessive construction is the third most frequently used existential PSP trigger. It occurs 15 times. This is ascribed to the suspect's need to specify certain information related to his lifestyle, such as *my evening, and my position; and the victim's lifestyle, such as his bed, his cup of tea, and his ways*. Proper nouns have 9 occurrences; they revolve around the victim, i.e. Mr. Harris, the suspect, i.e. Thomas Wilson, and certain locations, i.e. London and the States. The least used PSP trigger is the locative adverbs (4 occurrences). They are used to presuppose places related to the crime scene. Table (3) presents the proportions of each type of the existential PSP triggers in the inspector's discourse.

Table (3) Existential PSP triggers in the inspector's discourse

Kind of PSP trigger	Frequency of usage
Definite NP triggers	5
Possessive construction triggers	6
Personal pronoun triggers	6
Proper noun triggers	2
Locative adverb triggers	2
Total	21

Table 3 indicates that the possessive constructions and the personal pronouns are the most frequently used kind with an equal frequency of 6 times. This is attributed to the inspector's goal of evaluating the suspect's motivation and relation to his master, such as *your story, your kitchen, and your master*. On the other hand, personal pronouns presuppose either the victim, i.e. the main topic of the investigation or the allegedly accused staff sergeant, to verify the credibility of the accused. Definite noun phrases are the second most commonly used PSP triggers with frequency of 5 times. They are often used to question the suspect about certain places, such as *the air base, the village, and the physical evidence of the crime, such as the threatening letter*. Proper nouns and locative adverbs are the least used PSP triggers and they are equally used twice. Proper nouns presuppose either the victim or the allegedly accused staff sergeant, while locative adverbs presuppose Hawthorn House. Table (4) demonstrates the quantified data of lexical PSP triggers to monitor the frequency of each type in the suspect's discourse.

Table (4) Lexical PSP triggers in the suspect's discourse

Kind of PSP trigger	Frequency of usage
Conventional meaning triggers	10
Iterative triggers	9
Factive triggers	18
Non-factive triggers	11
Implicative triggers	3
Total	51

Table (4) reveals that factive constructions have the highest frequency (18 times). This is attributed to two reasons. The first of which is claiming innocence by the suspect through his nomination by a well-known professional agency in domestic serving, his allegation of the escape of the victim from the Americans to the village, and his allegation of the friendly relation with the victim. Second, insinuating a probable cause of the victim's death though accusing the American staff sergeant as the perpetrator of the crime, or the excessive wine drinking as a probable cause of the victim's death. On the other hand, non-factive constructions are used 11 times by the suspect to insinuate many lies such as the victim's fear of the Americans, his unawareness of the American existence in the village, and the American staff sergeant's desire to revenge. Moreover, iteratives are used 9 times by the suspect to claim innocence. Conventional meaning occurs 10 times. The suspect uses the conventional meaning of lexemes to presuppose the victim's knowledge of the content of the allegedly sent letter and to deny the accusation of alcohol addiction. Finally, implicative verbs are the least frequently used to insinuate the victim's desire to escape the Americans and the victim's accidental encounter of the American staff sergeant. Table (5) provides numerical values of lexical PSP triggers in the inspector's discourse.

Table (5) Lexical PSP triggers in the inspector's discourse

Kind of PSP trigger	Frequency of usage
Conventional meaning triggers	6
Iterative triggers	3
Factive triggers	4
Non-factive triggers	3
Implicative triggers	1
Total	17

Table (5) reveals that the conventional meaning is the type most commonly used by the inspector (6 times). They are used by the inspector to expose the suspect's fear and confusion; and to suggest an alternative to the suspect's uncertainty as a method of confirmation or negation by the suspect.

Next are factive constructions, which are used 4 times by the inspector to commit the suspect to his previous testimonies. Likewise, iteratives are used to achieve the same function of committing the suspect to his previous testimonies with a frequency of 3 occurrences. Similarly, non-factive constructions are used 3 times by the inspector to create doubts about the identity of the owner of Hawthorn House and to measure the suspect's reactions to the physical evidence of the crime, i.e. the threatening letter. Finally, the least frequency is attributed to the implicative verbs, which are used only once to expose the suspect's confusion. Table (6) provides statistical data of structural PSP triggers in the suspect's discourse.

Table (6) structural PSP triggers in the suspect's discourse

Kind of PSP trigger	Frequency of usage
Question triggers	5
Adverbial clause triggers	11
Cleft sentence triggers	2
Counterfactual meaning triggers	3
Comparative clauses triggers	1
Total	22

Table (6) illustrates adverbial clauses as the most commonly used kind with a frequency of 11 occurrences. This is followed by adverbial clauses of time which are used 8 times. They presuppose certain times and events related to the murder crime, one adverbial clause of place, one of result, and one of reason. Question triggers are used 5 times. They are used by the suspect basically to claim ignorance of the meaning of the fabricated physical evidence and to ask for a permission to be dismissed. Counterfactual meaning has a frequency of 3 times. They are essentially used to claim innocence by creating affiliation with a well-known professional agency. Cleft sentences are used twice in the suspect's discourse. They are used to feign ignorance of the victim's personality and to claim innocence. The least frequency is attributed to comparative clauses which are used only once to create affiliation with the inspector based on the shared English identity. Finally, table (7) presents numerical data of structural PSP triggers in the inspector's discourse.

Table (7) structural PSP triggers in the inspector's discourse

Kind of PSP trigger	Frequency of usage
Question triggers	23
Adverbial clause triggers	1
Cleft sentence triggers	1
Counterfactual meaning triggers	1
Comparative clauses triggers	1

Table (7) demonstrates that the question structure triggers is the most used kind with a frequency of 23 occurrences used to elicit information about the victim and events related to the murder case. Adverbial clause triggers, cleft sentence triggers, counterfactual meaning triggers, and comparative clause triggers are all used once each. The most important use of structural PSP triggers is the question structure type.

7- Conclusion

The analysis presented proves that existential PSP triggers are used by the suspect mainly to achieve the function of identification. The identification in the suspect's discourse revolves around five entities. The crime scene, the victim's personality; the specific times inquired about by the inspector; the physical evidence against the allegedly accused staff sergeant; and the relevant personal issues to the suspect are assumed by using existential PSP triggers.

Likewise, the inspector uses the existential PSP triggers to achieve the function of identification. The eye striking fact is that the function of identification in the inspector's discourse is greatly fewer than that in the suspect's discourse. This is attributed to the inspector's focus on eliciting information about the victim, the crime scene, and the suspect. The inspector's identification focuses on three entities: the social relations of the suspect which are relevant to the victim's death, the victim's identity, and the circumstances surrounding the crime scene.

Concerning lexical PSP triggers in the suspect's discourse, the non-factive verb is the most used lexical PSP trigger to insinuate counterfeited facts to accuse an innocent person i.e. the American staff sergeant. Factive verbs and constructions achieve the same function of insinuation. They aim to fabricate a possible cause of the victim's death i.e. excessive wine drinking. Conventional meaning is the third manipulative tool used by the suspect to insinuate falsehoods. This is clear in presenting the victim as frightened of the staff sergeant. This latter insinuation outweighs "limey" over "blimey" as the word said by the staff sergeant. Implicative verbs achieve the same function of insinuating falsehoods. This is demonstrated in the victim's fear and desire to escape from the Americans living in London, and his accidental encounter of the American staff sergeant.

On the other hand, the lexical PSP triggers are used in the inspector's discourse to control the process of the investigation. This is achieved via the form of imperative verbs, such as the first person plural imperative "let's" i.e. let

us. The second function of lexical PSP triggers is to commit the suspect to his previous contributions in the discourse. This is achieved via using the factive verb to commit the suspect to finding the corpse of the victim and to his testimony concerning the American demeanor of the victim. The iterative adverb is used to achieve the same function of commitment, namely committing the suspect to his previous knowledge of the American staff sergeant. The third function of lexical PSP triggers is to explore the suspect's psychological state and to reveal his interest in the content of the threatening letter. Finally, lexical PSP triggers are used by the inspector to request the suspect's confirmation, such as the non-factive verb used by the inspector to assume the American identity of the owner of Hawthorn House.

In terms of the suspect's use of structural PSP triggers; they are used to achieve a variety of functions. The first of which is insinuation of lies. they appear in many examples among them are the adverbial clauses of result which insinuate the face-to-face encounter of the victim and the staff sergeant; and the adverbial clause of time which insinuates the victim's fear of the allegedly accused staff sergeant. The cleft sentence achieves the same function of insinuating lies, such as the excessive whisky drinking as a probable cause of the victim's death. Second, the adverbial clause of time is used by the suspect to claim innocence and to assert his willingness to provide his testimony. In addition, the adverbial clause of reason is used by the suspect to reveal his reluctance to accept the post in the victim's house. Moreover, the counterfactual clause is used by the suspect to assert the truth of being appointed by a well-known domestic agency i.e. Chiltern's. Third, feigning ignorance to avoid answering the questions of the investigation appears in many examples, among which are the cleft sentence which is used to feign ignorance of the victim's personality and the wh-question trigger which is used to feign ignorance of the meaning of the word 'limey'. Fourth, the identification of certain times and places appears in the adverbial clause of time which identifies a specific time of the suspect's existence in the victim's room and the adverbial clause of place which identifies the exact place where the victim and the allegedly accused American staff sergeant met accidentally. Finally, the structural PSP triggers in the suspect's discourse create social affiliation based on the shared English identity of the suspect and the inspector.

On the other hand, eliciting information is the most important function achieved by the structural PSP triggers in the inspector's discourse. This is clear in many examples, among them are eliciting information about the exact time of the suspect's discovering of the victim's death, the victim's personality from the suspect's point of view, the threatening letter found in the victim's bedroom, the identity of the alleged writer of the threatening letter, the place where the

suspect and the alleged staff sergeant met, and the reasons of the victim's strangeness. Besides eliciting information, structural PSP triggers are used by the inspector as a tool to expose the suspect's psychological confusion. This is clear in the inspector's suggestion "let's go downstairs" as a more comfortable place for the investigation, and in the inspector's accusation of the suspect of losing his last job because of wine addiction. Finally, structural PSP triggers are used as a tool of requesting confirmation. This function is achieved by the inspector's use of positive tag questions to request confirmation from the suspect, such as information concerning his work for a long time in Hawthorn House, his habit of wine addiction, and his belief about the word said by the staff sergeant as 'limey' instead of 'Blimey'.

This study proves that PSP triggers are used by suspects as informative tools and as manipulative and deceiving tools. Suspects use PSP triggers as informative tools to identify certain places and times inquired about during the investigation. They use PSP triggers as manipulative and deceiving tools to insinuate counterfeited facts, claim innocence, and create affiliation and sympathy. In contrast, the inspectors use PSP triggers mainly as a tool of eliciting information. The second most important use of PSP triggers by the inspectors is as a tool of discovering the confusion and anxiety of the suspects.

Future researches can focus on detecting PSP triggers in stories of detection and mystery, such as *The Blue Cross* and *The Invisible Man* by Gilbert Keith Chesterton, and *Family Affairs* by Margery Allingham. This research supports the importance of using pragmatic analysis of PSP triggers in the field of police interrogation. It should be applied to the analysis of contributions of terrorists, perpetrators, and killers. That would be very useful in providing clues about criminal minds and crime cases.

مؤشرات الافتراض المسبق في خطاب الادب البوليسي: دراسة لقصة سرل هير بعنوان "الرجل المخادع"

تدور هذه الدراسة حول دور الافتراض المسبق في قصة "الرجل المخادع" لسرل هير ودور الافتراض المسبق في الكشف عن الحقيقة في القصة موضوع الدراسة. ولتحقيق هذا الهدف تم استخدام منهج سعيد ٢٠١٦ وكروجر ٢٠١٩ لمؤشرات الافتراض المسبق. ومن خلال هذه الدراسة يتضح أن المشتبه به يستخدم مؤشرات الافتراض المسبق كأداة إعلامية من ناحية وكأداة تلاعب وخداع من ناحية أخرى. تتضح الوظيفة الأولى في تحديد أماكن وأوقات معينة يتم الاستفسار عنها أثناء التحقيق. وكأداة تلاعب وخداع للتلميح الى الحقائق المزيفة، وادعاء البراءة، وخلق نوع من الانتماء والتعاطف على الجانب الآخر، يستخدم المحقق مؤشرات الافتراض المسبق بشكل أساسي كأداة لاستنباط المعلومات وقياس الحالة النفسية للمشتبه به وردود أفعاله.

وتتكرر المؤشرات الوجودية للافتراض المسبق في خطاب المشتبه به أكثر من المؤشرات المعجمية والتركيبية. وتستخدم بشكل أساسي لتحقيق وظيفة التعيين. والتعيين في خطاب المشتبه به يدور حول ثلاثة أمور: مسرح الجريمة والأماكن المحيطة بها والأوقات المستعلم عنها من قبل المحقق والأدلة المادية لاتهام شخص اخر بجريمة القتل. وبالمثل، يستخدم المحقق المؤشرات الوجودية للافتراض المسبق لتحقيق نفس الوظيفة. الا ان الحقيقة اللافتة للنظر هي أن وظيفة التعيين في خطاب المحقق أقل بكثير من تلك المستخدمة في خطاب المشتبه به. ويرجع ذلك إلى تركيز المحقق على استخلاص المعلومات للكشف عن الحقيقة وطبيعة التراكيب اللغوية التي يستخدمها المحقق والتي يغلب عليها نمط الأسئلة. وتدور المؤشرات الوجودية للافتراض المسبق في خطاب المحقق حول ثلاثة كيانات وهي العلاقات الاجتماعية للمشتبه به التي تعتبر ذات صلة بوفاة الضحية وهوية الضحية والظروف المحيطة بمسرح الجريمة.

أما فيما يتعلق بالمؤشرات المعجمية للافتراض المسبق فيدى جليا أن خطاب المشتبه به يركز على استخدام الأفعال غير الواقعية للتلميح الى اتهام شخص بريء بتهمة القتل. كذلك فان الأفعال والتراكيب الواقعية استخدمت لنفس غرض التلميح الذي يهدف إلى اختلاق سبب محتمل لوفاة الضحية. يلي ذلك استخدام المعنى التقليدي والأفعال الضمنية لتحقيق نفس الغرض. على الجانب الآخر، يستخدم المحقق المؤشرات المعجمية للافتراض المسبق للتحكم في مسار التحقيق وذلك من خلال استخدام صيغة الامر. ويستخدم المحقق الظروف التكرارية لإلزام المشتبه به بإفاداته السابقة في التحقيق. اما الوظيفة الثالثة للمؤشرات المعجمية للافتراض المسبق فهي الكشف عن الحالة النفسية للمشتبه به وقياس ردود أفعاله.

بالنسبة للمؤشرات التركيبية للافتراض المسبق، فهي تخدم مجموعة متنوعة من الوظائف في خطاب المشتبه به. ومن ذلك التلميح إلى الحقائق الكاذبة التي تظهر في العديد من التراكيب النحوية من بينها العبارات الظرفية والجملة المنقسمة. هذا بجانب خلق شكل من أشكال الانتماء الاجتماعي بناءً على الهوية الإنجليزية المشتركة بينه وبين المحقق. من ناحية أخرى، فإن استخلاص المعلومات هو أهم وظيفة تحققها المؤشرات التركيبية للافتراض المسبق في خطاب المحقق. وإلى جانب استخلاص المعلومات،

يستخدم المحقق المؤشرات التركيبية كأداة لفضح الارتباك النفسي للمشتبه به كأداة لطلب تأكيد معلومات معينه ذات قيمه في التحقيق وذلك عن طريق استخدام المحقق للسؤال المذيل.

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