

T. Sotnikova

Research supervisor: T.M. Greben,

Master of Education,

Senior Lecturer,

Baranovichi State University

Language tutor: M.D. Lavrenkova,

Senior Lecturer

FBI AGENTS VS LIE

“No mortal can keep a secret. If his lips are silent, he chatters with his fingertips.”

S. Freud

Lie is our daily life. We lie to strangers and coworkers. Introverts and extroverts, we lie. Men lie more about themselves. And women lie to protect other people. Even babies fake a cry what also means cheating. Lie is normal. But it is necessary to recognize lie like the real FBI agents. So, we can learn some tricks from professionals, Joe Navarro & LaRae Quay, and easily define the deception. Here are the indicators or “red flags” of lie.

Speech. People who are overdetermined in their denial will resort to formal rather than informal language. It means to use “do not” instead of “don’t” etc. In addition we heard distancing language: “that man/woman”. Liars will unconsciously distance themselves from their subject, using language as their tool. They will try to “look good”. We should also point out the fact that liars are talking down to the asking; giving short answers; becoming resistant, hostile, or sarcastic; displaying “micro gestures” with indecent connotations [1].

Eye contact. Little or no eye contact is perceived erroneously by some as a classic sign of deception, especially during questioning, while the truthful should “lock eyes”. This may be accurate for some but not for all. For instance, research shows that people actually will increase eye contact during deception. This may occur because they know that we look for this feature. Also, some people look down or away (from parental

authority as a form of respect) [1]. What's more, trained lie spotter can spot a fake smile. Everyone can consciously contract the muscles in cheeks. But the real smile which is in the eyes can't be faked [2].

Body language. When people speak, they naturally incorporate various parts of their body, such as the eyebrows, head, hands, arms, torso, legs, and feet, to emphasize a point for which they feel deeply or emotionally. For the most part, people create artificial barriers with both their shoulders and arms or with inanimate objects in front of them. Other clear signs of discomfort include rubbing the forehead near the temple region, squeezing the face, rubbing the neck, or stroking the back of the head with the hand [1].

Summing up, we can highlight the main aspects of human existence of lies. Their verification and confirmation is possible with a simple test. Any of "no responses" suggest they're demonstrating deceptive behavior or trying to mislead you:

Saying "no" with	Reading like
looking in a different direction	desire to escape
close their eyes	sign of deception
hesitating and stretching out	pondering the lie
singsong manner	hiding uncertainty

Interesting that when anybody tells "yes" while shaking his head "no", slightly shrugging his shoulders it must be a lie [3].

The detection of deception remains a difficult task in which many errors are allowed. Described above is applicable to general cases, and can be used only in conjunction with individual approach.

References

1. Joe Navarro, A Four-Domain Model for detecting deception an alternative paradigm for interviewing/ Joe Navarro [Electronic resource] – Access mode: http://www.au.af.mil/au/awc/awcgate/fbi/decep_detect_4d.pdf

2. Pamela Meyer, How to spot a liar / Pamela Meyer [Electronic resource] – Access mode: https://www.ted.com/talks/pamela_meyer_how_to_spot_a_liar

3. Former FBI agent explains How to spot a liar [Electronic resource] – Access mode: <http://brobible.com/life/article/how-to-spot-liar/>