

# Help with a paper Samples

Rhetorical questions, such as "who does not know our deputies?", "Who does not value the memory of his school?", affirmative thoughts that "Everyone knows our deputies", "everyone cherishes the memory of his school", which are judgments.

In incentive sentences, for example: "Close the door!"; "Bring water!" "Stand back!"; "Do not touch!"; "Be careful!" and so on, as in interrogative sentences, there is also no affirmation or negation. Therefore, propositions are not judgments.

On the role of the question in judicial cognition

In the process of human cognition of reality, the formulation of questions is of great importance. The question is a meaningful expression of our desire for knowledge, the solution of a problem. In the form of a question the cognitive task is formulated, the direction of the process of cognition is outlined. Without a question, it is impossible to obtain new knowledge, the development of science. The categories of "true" and "false" that characterize judgments do not apply to questions. You cannot say "this question is true" or "this question is wrong." The question can be either right or wrong. So when we are dealing with a question, we are interested in the first. It is all a matter of whether it is right or wrong, because the correct, consistent and timely statement of the question is an essential condition for success in the process of knowledge – [help with a paper](#).

The correct formulation of the question is of great importance in any science, in any field of knowledge.

Considerable attention is paid to the correct formulation of questions in legal science and judicial practice, especially during the investigation and consideration of criminal cases and, in particular, during the planning of the investigation, the construction of versions, the collection and verification of evidence, during the interrogation of witnesses, victims and accused, in forensic examination and other investigative actions – source <https://www.livepaperhelp.com/essay-for-sale.html> .

Thus, the theory of criminal procedure and criminology proceed from the fact that during the interrogation of witnesses, victims and accused, questions should be formulated briefly, clearly and expressively, in understandable terms for the interrogated, to which he could give a clear and unambiguous answer. There is nothing more harmful in an interrogation than the posing of vague questions, inarticulate or not quite clear to the person to whom they are asked, since such questions will usually be answered in a manner that has the character of General judgments. It is impossible to put cumbersome questions, combining in one several questions covering various facts or circumstances as in case of a difficult question the interrogated undoubtedly will omit in the answer any circumstance which can have essential value for business.

Careless formation of questions, disregard for their detail, inconsistency lead to the fact that a lot of evidentiary facts known to the witness, can fall out of the field of view of the investigator and the court, because the witness or will not remember them, or pass them with a twist.

During interrogation of the witness leading questions, that is such in which formulation there is an expected, desirable answer are not allowed. For example, the question "was the accused in a black suit?" is wrong. The question is in this form: "How was the accused dressed?" - will be correct, not suggestive. Leading questions are inadmissible because they prompt, inspire to the witness the answer, and the witness in these cases speaks not that he saw, knows or remembers, and repeats that to it was prompted by leading questions.