The Detection Of Deception In Forensic Contexts
the detection of deception in forensic contexts
The novel opens with Aunt Polly scouring the house in search of her nephew, Tom Sawyer. She finds him in the closet, discovers that his hands are covered with jam, and prepares to give him a whipping. Tom cries out theatrically, “Look behind you!” and when Aunt Polly turns, Tom escapes over the fence. After Tom is gone, Aunt Polly reflects sadly on Tom’s mischief and how she lets him get away with too much.

Tom comes home at suppertime and is told to go to his room while she talks with Miss Watson. Tom and Huck have been skipping school that afternoon and went down to the river to capture a fisher. Tom does not want to go to his room but says he will be good and try to learn his lessons. His mother is pleased, and she allows him to sit in the kitchen while Tom is very angry because he would like to be out hunting. When Tom gets older, he will run away and become a riverboat man and eventually become a great captain.

Aunt Polly is satisfied, and Tom sneaks downstairs. Tom goes out of the house in the garden. Tom wants to meet his friend Huck at the wharf. While wandering the streets of St. Petersburg, Tom meets his friend, the afternoon is very hot, but Tom is still very happy because his clothes are still very new. Tom and the new arrival eat some cookies and when he does not have any more, he uses his own money to buy more.

When he returns home in the evening, Tom finds Aunt Polly waiting for him. She notices his dirtied clothes and resolves to make him work the next day, a Saturday, as punishment.

On Saturday morning, Aunt Polly sends Tom out to whitewash the fence. Jim passes by, and Tom tries to get him to do some of the whitewashing in return for a “white alley,” a kind of swindle. Jim almost agrees, but Aunt Polly appears and chases him off, leaving Tom alone with his task.
The novel opens with Aunt Polly scrounging the house in search of her nephew, Tom Sawyer. She finds him in the closet, discovers that his hands are covered with jam, and prepares to give him a whipping. Tom cries out theatrically, “Look behind you!” and when Aunt Polly turns, Tom escapes over the fence. After Tom is gone, Aunt Polly reflects warmly on Tom’s mischief and how she lets him get away with too much.

Tom comes home at supper. As usual, he has a tale to tell. He has been left behind by his classmates and is in trouble. Aunt Polly is not pleased. She gives Tom a lecture about the importance of attending school and the consequences of skipping classes. Tom is sent to his room.

The next day, Tom makes his way to the river. He is looking for an adventure. He finds a group of boys playing with a boat. Tom joins in and helps them with their plans. They are planning to have a race on the river.

When Tom went home in the evening, Aunt Polly was waiting for him. She noticed his dirty clothes and realizes he has been out of school again. She makes him work the next day, a Saturday, as punishment.

On Saturday morning, Aunt Polly sends Tom out to whitewash the fence. He passes by, and Tom tries to get him to do some of the whitewashing in return for a “white ally,” a kind of mattress. Aunt Polly agrees, but Aunt Polly appears and chased him off, leaving Tom alone with his trolley.
Deception and its detection is a complex, fluid, and cognitive process that is based on the context of the message exchange. The interpersonal deception theory posits that interpersonal deception is a dynamic, iterative process of mutual influence between a sender, who manipulates information to depart from the truth, and a receiver, who attempts to establish the validity of the message. [7]