

FORENSIC LINGUISTICS: AN INTERPRETIVE STUDY OF LANGUAGE IN SUICIDAL NOTES

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Abstract

The intent of the research is the interpretive study of language in the suicidal notes under Forensic Linguistics. Pokofyeva's linguistic features, i.e., clear reasoning, emotional expression, Grammar, Text Structure, and Punctuation, are analyzed in the research (2013). Affixing to the Language study, this research classified suicides under the theoretical framework of Durkheim (1987). The classification of suicide is Egoistic Suicide, Anomic Suicide, Altruistic Suicide, and Fatalistic suicide. This psychological investigation is conducted through the observed linguistic features in the suicidal notes. The research follows the Descriptive Qualitative Method. Three suicidal notes are analyzed, belonging to a Sudanese Photjournalist, Kevin Carter (1994); an Austrian Novelist, Stefan Zweig (1942); and an American Entrepreneur, George Eastman (1932). The observations reveal that the most prevalent clear reason in the suicidal notes is Traumatic experiences as the driving force behind suicide. In the sentimental expressions, the fear of living and the desire to escape are the most frequent expressions found in the suicidal notes. Under the classification of suicides, anomic suicide is found to be common in all of these suicide notes. This research vitally contributes to the evolution of Forensic Linguistics. It reveals the truth of revolution in the ideation of life to the ideation of death. This research is limited to the interpretive study of language in suicidal notes, however other insights, are also there, to be addressed in Forensic Linguistics. The exploration by future researchers on these unaddressed concerns will be constructively evaluated by the audience.

Keywords: Qualitative, Suicidal notes, Truth, Forensic Linguistics

1 Introduction

Parallel to other critical evolutionary philosophies of life, existence, and survival, the philosophy of death is also critically enhanced. The death philosophy introspects the nature of death, either suicide, natural death, or murder. This research will emphasize the suicidal philosophy. In Greek Philosophy, Plato mentioned in his writing, *Phaedo*, that Suicide is a wrong act because it is our escape (of the soul) from the guard post (from the body), that is given to us as a punishment from our Gods. He discussed that a man should not end himself before his time, decided by God. (360BC.) Later in his book, *The Laws* his refined ideation came out that, except for four conditions of suicide, all other suicides are the results of the man's laziness and pusillanimous attitude towards life. For Plato, Suicide is the conscious, and solely an intrinsic psychological action of a man. (367 BC).

However, Contemporary suicide is not solely an intrinsic psychological escape, but the consequence of intrinsic exhaustion from extrinsic influences. The Modern Sociologist, Emile Durkheim, discusses that social influences collide with any individual's psychological phenomenon and make his life complex and chaotic. Consequently, he goes into an existential crisis and takes his own life (Le Suicide, 1897).

The social influences include other people's moral and social judgments regarding one's physical appearance and financial or personal background. The latter one is depression, tiredness of life, and circumstantial imbalance. Durkheim also discusses four types of suicide based on social influences and psychological phenomenal chaos. These four types are egoistic suicide, altruistic suicide, anomic suicide, and fatalistic suicide, elaborated by researchers in the literature review of this research.

The above-discussed philosophical and sociological notions are critical observations of other people about suicidal people. Still, there is an important point to ponder, what are the expressions, and intentions of the experiencer before taking his own life? Concerning the contemporary theory of Durkheim, it is exciting to critically evaluate, what and how an imbalance between social influences and psychological phenomena drives suicidal people towards suicide. These questions could be answered only by the suicidal people's last expressions before suicide. These include either a suicidal note, a suicidal post on social media, suicidal poetry, or an audial or visual recording, hinting at their psychological chaos, social forces, or any other circumstantial imbalance. In the shortest elaboration, suicidal notes hold different tales of unsaid conversations of dead ones, the unexpressed sentiments of dead ones, and the chaotic battle of intrinsic and extrinsic self, a desire to escape from struggling life and take refuge in peaceful death.

To interpret the tales of different suicidal notes, it is important to introspect the language used in these notes. Because language is a medium for communication. To know the driving forces behind suicide, it is noteworthy to understand the linguistic features in the notes and how these linguistic features communicate the tale of the social and psychological chaos behind suicide. Apart from that linguistic expression of suicidal notes, they also inform about the comparable intellectual state of suicidal people. No matter if a suicide note belongs to a famous poetess, Sylvia Plath (1963), who suffered patriarchal oppression, and personal relationship disputes, or the suicide letter of well-known engineer Bill Zeller (2011), who had a traumatic life after suffering sexual abuse in his childhood. Both of them only intended to escape from the enduring life. The professional and social labels, all are left behind. neither is there any mechanism in Zeller's letter nor did Sylvia Plath follow any philosophical expression in her suicidal note. For the language study under the legal and forensic framework, there is a sub-field of Applied Linguistics, called Forensic Linguistics.

In 1968, the phrase, 'Forensic Linguistics' was first used by a Linguistics Professor, Jan Svartvick. Forensic Linguistics plays a vital role in dealing with linguistic expressions and cases in criminal, forensic, and judicial frameworks. It analyses the spoken and written discourses of law and order. In spoken discourse, it deals with the conversation in the courtroom, investigation in the investigation room, and the spoken confession of the accused, or guilty ones. In case of any murder, or suicide, it analyses the language of the witnesses' statements. In the case of written discourse, it evaluates the ambiguities in the constitution, and written confessions of guilty, or accused ones. In case of murder, it inspects the language of any note, found near the murdered one, or suicidal notes of suicidal people. Moreover, Forensic Linguistics also plays a vital role in interpretive studies of suicidal notes. It evaluates the linguistic expressions of suicidal people, revealing the intentions, and circumstantial chaos of these people. To be well-informed about the interpretations of suicidal notes needs to be more virtuoso in Forensic Linguistics.

The researcher aims to contribute to the inspectional linguistic study of suicidal notes in Forensic Linguistics. It is intended to critically evaluate the Linguistic features' role in the revelation of the truth of people behind taking their own lives. The suicidal notes of Austrian Novelist, Stefan Zweig (1942), a well-known South African Photojournalist, Kevin Carter (1994), and an American entrepreneur George Eastman (1932), are introspected through the lens of Prokofyeva 's study of five linguistic expressions, (clear reasoning, grammar, emotional expression, punctuation, and text structure), (2013). The research is affixed by the multi-modality through the classification of suicides through Durkheim's points of view in his book, suicide (1897).

This research will play a vital role in directing society to decode the fundamental conditioning of judgments about suicide and suicide people. the research has also the goal to aware people of the importance of language. Because language expresses the intrinsic voices, needs, and sentiments of people, so, rather than viewing the world's natives with bare and biased eyes, people should understand and interpret reality critically, as a prevention from the chaos of life. Because nobody knows, when and how evolutionary life becomes revolutionary, tormenting the ideation of life into the ideation of death.

2 Literature Review

This part of the research paper discusses the major historical theoretical framework, critical studies, and accomplishments of great virtuosos in Forensic Linguistics and Suicidology under social frameworks.

The sentimental and circumstantial study of Chaski (2012) about suicidal notes plays a vital role in interpretive studies of suicidal notes. This study discusses the six elements commonly found in suicidal notes, i.e., anger, business, apology, love, complaint, and trauma. This proposal is majorly advocated by the study of the Indian Journal of Psychiatry (2015). The statistical study by *The Indian Journal of Psychiatry* about themes of suicides shows that 90% of suicidal notes are an expression of guilt, regret, and asking forgiveness, 55% of notes are contented with the notion of love 23% of suicidal people shared their practical concerns of past life, 14% people shared the tiredness of enduring life and 14% get despaired from their existence (2015).

2.1 Linguistic expressions Pertinent to Suicidal Notes

In 2013, Prokofyeva conducted a comparative study of linguistic expressions in suicidal notes and suicidal posts. There are five linguistic expressions genuinely found in suicidal notes, i.e., clear reasoning, emotional expression, grammar, text structure, and punctuation. These linguistic features are discussed below:

2.1.1. Clear Reasoning

This feature explains the link between suicide and the justification of suicidal people behind their actions. It further elaborates on the circumstantial forces and psychological chaos, that provoke an individual to take his own life. The statements under clear reasoning are answers to 'why is this happens' (Prokofyeva, 2013; Iqbal, 2024). The phrases, conjunctions, and clauses of 'because' echo the reason behind the suicide of suicidal people. Moreover, Prokofyeva classified clear reasoning into three categories, i.e., underlying health conditions, offense about certain things, and blaming their despairing life on others.

The physical suffering echoes the underlying health condition of suicidal people in a suicidal note, taking their disease as the motive for suicide. For instance, This communicates

that the intrinsic or extrinsic health condition of suicidal people drives them towards self-destruction and eternal escape from reality. These sufferings are represented by the conjunction of 'because', 'since', 'until', 'after', 'and', 'when', in the suicidal notes.

2.1.2 Emotional Expression

The other identification of genuine suicidal notes is the emotional expression in them. Various emotions are expressed in suicidal notes, i.e., fear of survival, relief escape, despair, and surety about death as the only option left. (Prokofyeva, 2013). The most prevalent emotion is the fear of survival, either explicitly or implicitly depicted in the suicidal notes. This expression is rooted in the psychological and circumstantial fuss of suicidal people and is unendurable for them. It is a reflection of existence, that is not existent (Shariatina, 2015).

The other emotion is the relief, suicidal people feel when they intend to suicide. People take death as a relieving escape from the fear of survival (Shariatina, 2015). For instance, the suicidal note of American Author, Virginia Woolf,

Hopelessness is also an emotion, frequently found in suicidal notes, where suicidal people are tired of their lives and intend to end their life. Hopelessness is the pessimistic emotion of suicidal people about the future without concerning the real purpose of keeping it to themselves. (Huen, et. al, 2015). It ends the optimistic approach about the survival of people and drives suicidal people to take their own lives. The hopelessness in the suicidal note of an American author, Virginia Woolf is reflected. However 'I feel we can't go through another of those terrible times, And I shan't recover this time.' It shows the prevalent hopelessness in her life and instincts.

2.1.2. Text Structure

According to Prokofyeva, most of the suicidal people already decided long ago to commit suicide before the moment of action. So, they are well informed about what they are going to write in suicidal notes (2013). The tale of life spent by suicidal people is revealed through their death (Onu, & Etefia, 2019, p.101). Suicidal notes, left by suicidal people do not only reveal the truth of their past life, but also that momentary death, they experienced while writing these notes. Suicidal notes implicitly emphasize the specific audience addressed, through the form of address in the note. For example, The use of the second person in Virginia Woolf's suicidal note, 'I want to say that I owe all happiness of my life to you', reveals that the note is for her Husband, Leonard Woolf. The introductory portrayal of any suicidal note reflects the sentimental engagement of suicidal people with the audience, The addressing call of Virginia Woolf's 'Dearest', signifies that the note is addressed to somebody nearest and dearest to her.

An investigation into the phonetic forensic analysis of Imran Khan's conversations was conducted by Atif, Rashid, Arslan, Ullah, Amjad, and Haroon (2024). The study examined Imran Khan's speeches and artificial intelligence. Pitch, volume, intensity, and sound fragment differences were found throughout the experiment.

The impact of phonetic and grapheme-level characteristics on consumer misconceptions about Pakistani trademarks was examined by Tanveer, Shakeel, and Arslan (2024). The study employed qualitative, descriptive research methodology and applied linguistic techniques based on Shuy's (2002) framework to analyze six Pakistani trademarks. The findings revealed that similar spellings and sounds increase the likelihood of

misinterpretation, emphasizing the need for unique linguistic choices to prevent confusion and legal disputes.

2.1.4. Grammar

The tense presentation in the suicidal note is quite exciting to explore the evolutionary turn of evolutionary circumstances. An analytical study of tense in suicidal notes reveals that most of the suicidal notes are marked from present to past. The temporal movement in suicidal notes between the past and future is less (Galasinski, 2017). From, this Prokofyeva concluded that the past tense is the most prevalent tense used in the suicidal note (2013). For instance, The temporal movement from present to past of Virginia Woolf in her suicidal note, 'I don't think two people could have been happier till this terrible disease came' also advocates Prokofyeva's study of tense.

2.1.5. Punctuation

Punctuation is the most important element in the interpretive study of suicide notes. The sentimental, family, educational, and conditional background of suicidal people is revealed through the punctuation used in the suicide notes (Schoene, & Detlef, 2016). The communicative situation in the suicidal notes portrays the dynamic state of suicidal people. Therefore, Prokofyeva gives some punctuation examples in her study (2013). '–' (double dash) functions as a comma, a dash, or a period; '...' (three or more periods at the end of a sentence), shows the continuation of the expression, there is an open-ended expression for the audience; and '!!!' (three or sometimes one exclamation mark), emphasizes the meaning of a phrase and sentence with sentimental expression.

Eber-Schmid (2017) also elaborates on the different punctuation marks and their meaning in the conversational context of suicidal notes. It includes an exclamation mark(!) as the sign of chaos between survival or desperation of death in the victim, the hard struggle to cope with chaos is presented by a semi-colon(;), the mental state of the victim is signified by an apostrophe (') in suicidal notes, another punctuation mark is round brackets (()) showing the rationality, then Asterisk (*) shows that the writer is more aware of reality than the readers. Emojis etc(😊 😞) keep the lively essence of the conversation. The nature of the question mark(?) does not remain confined to the question, if it is used more than once (?? or ???), it gives a changed meaning, dependent on the sentence before.

2.2 Suicide Classification

The linguistic expressions in the suicidal notes also help to investigate the driving forces behind the suicide. These forces may be intrinsic (personal) or extrinsic (social). According to Contemporary philosopher and sociologist, Emile Durkheim suicide is not the consequence of any poverty, atmosphere, psychological, or sentimental disc break down, however, suicide is the consequence of unsynchronized bonding with society (Le Suicide, 1897). Durkheim emphasized that the different types of suicides are observed on the grounds of different links between suicidal people and their society. There are four categories of suicide based on different driving forces. These types of suicides are discussed below:

2.2.1. Egoistic suicide

Egoistic suicide is the consequence of the absent social integration of suicidal people. They feel inferior or outcast from their society. This causes the social existence crisis. These people tend towards the feeling of loneliness and being ignored by other people. they lack the

essence of self-importance and they are the people craving for people's appreciation and acceptance. Consequently, they commit suicide to be free of extreme loneliness and isolation crisis. For Instance, the egoistic suicidal intentions of Sylvia Plath are reflected in her suicidal poetry '*Lady Lazarus*' (1965). In this poetry, she framed her real-life alienation and intention toward self-destruction.

2.2.2. Altruistic Suicide

These suicides are the consequence of extreme social integration. The people who are involved in a society that they can give their lives for society. These people are called people pleasers in the colloquial language. For instance, extremist bombers in the world are conditioned in the way that they take their own lives with the fundamental belief of serving their religion, and the murders on the grounds of racism.

2.2.3. Anomic Suicides

These suicides are the consequence of the revolution in the evolutionary lives of the people. It also roots the lack of social integration due to intrinsic frustration and stress, depression, and trauma, For instance, the survivors of any natural catastrophe loss of dear ones, or any financial crisis. The study by the *Centers for Disease Control* and Prevention (CDC) observed that people aged between 25 and 64 committed suicide after suffering economic breakdowns. (2011)

2.2.4. Fatalistic Suicides

These suicides are the consequence of the unnecessary regulations and keeping high expectations from them. The tightened societal norms and rules torment their existence. These people could not balance their personal identity and societal survival. They find suicide as the only solution to their problems. They commit suicide to escape the imprisoned life and take refuge in death. Mostly South Korean people tend towards suicide because of their extremely strict society. In 2017, a celebrity named Kim Jong-un committed suicide, because he always remained in the limelight, and could not keep the social expectations fulfilled in pursuing his career (Lee, 2018).

3. Methodology

This research is based on the Descriptive Qualitative method. Because the qualitative analysis of written conversations not only evokes critical thinking but also affixes the sentimental engagement of the audience. The research is done through the praxis of Prokofyeva's Linguistic features in suicidal notes, i.e., Clear Reasoning, Emotional Expression, Text Structure, Grammar, and Punctuation in Forensic Linguistics (2013). Moreover, the research affixed the sociological classification of suicides by Durkheim (1897). These types of suicides are based on the intrinsic (psychological or sentimental) and extrinsic (social, or circumstantial) influences, behind the suicidal attempts of suicidal people. There are four types of suicide, i.e., Egoistic Suicide, Altruistic Suicide, Anomic Suicide, and Fatalistic Suicide (Durkheim, 1897).

Three Suicidal notes, taken for analytical purposes are the last writing expression of an Austrian novelist Stefan Zweig (1942), a Sudanese photojournalist named Kevin Crater (1994), and an American entrepreneur with the recognition of Kodak camera inventor, George Eastman (1932).

1. The first suicidal note belongs to an Austrian Novelist Stefan Zweig (1942), who was the expatriate from his homeland during Hitler's invasion of Australia.

<https://gizra.github.io/CDL/pages/4FB68FFB-D884-EE6A-4A8B-2AF40CD10E3B/>

2. The second suicidal note is the last message of a South African photojournalist, Kevin Carter (1994), who had a traumatized life, witnessing the brutality of Racist nations towards African communities.
3. The third one is the last expression of a successful entrepreneur and inventor of the Kodak Camera, George Eastman (1932), who was suffering from a chronic disease and could not hold on to life with medical suffering.
<https://www.oddthingsiveseen.com/2018/02/rest-in-photography-george-eastman.html>

4. Analysis and Results

4.1. Suicidal Note of Kevin Carter (1994)

Under the grammatical lens, the use of present tense in the suicidal note of Carter gives the essence of ever-lasting traumatic experiences of life. It portrays that the traumatic experiences are intensely endorsed in the psyche and life of Carter. These traumatic experiences never fade away irrespective of evolutionary time.

In the structural analysis of the text, it is observed that the introductory line of the suicidal note delineated the main intention of Carter behind the commitment to suicide.

‘I’m sorry. The pain of life overrides the joy of life to the joy doesn’t exist.’

In the above introductory line, the pitiful, distressed, and tired life of Carter is portrayed. The sufferings of Carter’s life overruled the joy of his life. These sufferings include colonization, imprisonment, starvation, identity crisis, and the brutality of Americans towards the African people. and the joys of freedom self-reliance in survival, the self-reliant survival, and the provision of all accessories for life are snubbed away the sufferings mentioned above.

Through the study of communicative punctuation, various meanings of punctuation are extracted under the study of Eber-Schmid (2017). The sentimental expressions, the intentions, and the engagement of Carter with the audience are portrayed through the use of punctuation.

‘The pain of life overrides the joy of life to the joy that doesn’t exist...

depressed... without a phone... money... depressed... money

for child support... money for debts... money!!!’

In the above part of the suicidal note Carter, the punctuation mark(...) refers to the continuation of the conversation of words and under Eber-Schmid ‘s study (2017), this punctuation mark (.....) links the meaning of phrases and clauses with each other. The punctuation mark (...) between the first clause and the phrases afterward enumerates the sufferings of life that override the joy of life. These sufferings include, the isolation of Carter, loneliness, and the longing for dear ones, the lack of money signifies the other suffering of poverty faced by Carter, and then the need to be fulfilled with money, is mentioned. The last word of this exclamatory sentence ‘money’ signifies that money is the most prevalent need to solve the major problems of his life. He was majorly the victim of the financial crisis. The punctuation mark (!!!) emphasizes the need for money and the suffering situation of Carter under Prokofyeva ‘s study (2013). Under Eber-Schmid (2017), the punctuation mark (!!!) elaborated on the chaos of Carter, the financial crisis of life, and the escape to death. It elucidates the instinctive battle of Carter between life and death.

‘... The vivid memories of killings & corpses, & anger haunt me
& pain... of starving and wounded children, of trigger-happy madmen.’

The punctuation mark (...) before the start of a sentence communicates the link between this sentence with the previous one, under Prokofyeva’s study (2013). It elaborates that the sufferings of life do not include only the extrinsic crisis, but also the intrinsic crisis (psychological crisis). The traumatic experience of colonization, the eye-witnessing of brutal killings of innocent people, and the clicks of starving and injured little souls severely affected Carter’s psyche. The insane and inhumane attitudes of colonizers, who considered themselves as the civilized saviors of Blacks shook Carter’s belief in humanity and even human beings. The latter use of the punctuation mark (...) signifies the sentimental and psychological sufferings of colonization’s victims. The anger, the pain, and the frustration of starving children depict their chaotic situation. The helplessness, and hopelessness before Whites made them incapable of resisting colonization to confront death and survive

Clear reasoning is depicted through the phrases, clauses, and sentences. The second sentence,

‘The pain of life overrides the joy to the joy does not exist...
depressed...without phone... money for rent...
money for child support...money for debts...money!!!’

It depicts the sentimental, financial, and psychological sufferings as the driving forces, that led to the suicide. The pain of life reflects the circumstantial sufferings of colonized African people, which snubbed away the joy of freedom, identity, homeland, and dear ones. The clause ‘to the joy does not exist’ elaborates on the desire for an escape from the suffering and struggling life. The peace and calm of death appealed to the soul of Kevin Carter. The psychological sufferings are portrayed by the lexeme of ‘depressed’, and the loneliness and isolation from the world are communicated through the phrase ‘without the phone’, the phone signifies the means of communication and connection with others. The financial crisis is farmed through the poverty, i.e., lack of money. The need for money for the rent signifies the cost of living in colonies under the Americans’ rule, and a longing to belong to the homeland. ‘Money for child support reflects the lack of money to support the colonized children, who suffered and were unable to survive the colonization. The other reason is the traumatic experience of witnessing the brutal killings of African people at the hands of Americans and the helplessness of black people.

‘I am haunted by the vivid memories of killings, & corpses &
anger & pain... of starving or wounded children.’

The above phrase signifies Carter’s psychological crisis rooted in the traumatic experiences of life and career. Kevin Crater was the South African Photojournalist who captured the sufferings of colonized people and aware the world about the Americans who considered themselves the civilizing saviors of the Africans. He also won the Pulitzer award for the last sepulchral picture, he captured in the desert land of the African continent, where a vulture was standing behind a little starving girl suffering the life and surviving the death.

The vulture waited for the moment when the girl lost her life, and he would eat her body to survive life. This picture extremely impacted Carter's mental state and he got into depression for months. The other empirical trauma is the lack of basic accessories, and brutality of colonizers, who were mad in the lust for blood and territorial interests and took away thousands of lives.

'I have gone to join Ken if I am that Lucky.'

The sense of longing for the dear one is also observed in the suicidal note, as the reason for committing suicide. The suffering of losing dear ones also drove him to escape from this world of separation and meet his dear fellow in the eternal world of death.

The sentimental expression in the suicidal note of Kevin Carter is observed through different phrases and clauses in the suicidal note.

'I 'm sorry. The pain of life overrides the joy
of life to the joy that doesn't exist...'

The above sentence and the clause portray the pitiful, distressed life of Kevin Carter. The sufferings of colonization, identity crisis, and the longing for homeland, snubbed away the joy of life, the joy of freedom, identity, and the feeling of belonging to their homeland. 'the joy doesn't exist' signifies the sense of longing to the peaceful and pure joy, that is not anymore in his life, because of the colonization, he suffered. The emotion of despair is prevalent in these lines of Crater's suicidal note.

' I am haunted by the vivid memories of killings & corpses ... anger & pain
... of starving and wounded children of trigger-happy madmen.'

The traumatic sentiments of Carter are depicted through these lines. The brutality of colonizers towards the black people terrified him. The killing of starving and poor children was mirrored in his mind. The helplessness, frustration, and anger in the eyes of children affixed the pessimism in Carter towards life the diction used by Crater also depicts the sentimental chaos and the hatred towards the colonizers. The word 'trigger-happy madmen' shows the insanity, inhumanity, and brutality of colonizers who were blindly doing violence on the African people, just the persuasion to satisfy their lust for power and territorial interests. They felt happy and satisfied by playing power games on the innocent, and helpless people of the African continent. These lines also present the sentiment of helplessness, fear, and despair.

'I have gone to Ken If I am that lucky.'

The sentiment of longing is portrayed through this line, and the commitment to suicide is observed as relief for Carter. Because of suicide, he would meet his dear fellow Ken who was already a victim of the brutality of Americans He lost his life during the invasions of Whites in the African colonies his death traumatized Crater, and he found death to be the only way towards the reunion of both fellows. The word 'lucky' connotes the sentiment of relief and absence of doubt. The relief of reunion with his separated friend, and the absence of doubt signifies that death is the absolute and only way to escape this world and meet his friend. Because, the word 'lucky' is optimistic, and it involves the absolute happening of anything wanted. life.

4.2. Suicidal Note of Stefan Zweig (1942)

As far as the text structure of Zweig's suicidal note is concerned, the main audience for Zweig is his friends. The form of address shows his optimistic and good wishes for the people who have a long life ahead antithetical to his life. He had already spent 60 years of suffering, and endurance, however, he wanted his friends to witness the peace after the war, to taste the fruit bored by their patience in hard times. In the introductory line of the suicidal note, Zweig mentions the reason for suicide.

‘Declaration of my own will and in clear mind.’

In this line, he clarifies that intrinsic and conscious forces primarily drive his suicide. Other than this, the intrinsic forces are mentioned in later sentences.

‘To start everything anew after man's 60th year requires special powers,
& my power has always been expended after years of wandering
homeless. I prefer to end my life at the right time, as an upright man.’

This refers to the loss of self-power, and tiredness of enduring life that would not let him start a new peaceful life, so he ended his life, preventing himself from any more endurance in life.

In the suicidal note of Zweig, grammar presents the tense Tense plays a vital role in the elaboration of the evolutionary or revolutionary psychological sentimental forces.

‘To start everything anew after a man's 60th year requires special powers,
& and my power has been expended after years of wandering homeless.
I thus prefer to end my life at the right time, as an upright man for
whom cultural work has been the purest happiness &
personal freedom, the most precious possessions on this earth.’

The multi-dimensional depiction of tense signifies Zweig's psychological and sentimental situation, rooted in circumstantial forces. The intermingled vision of the future, critical and enduring present with the longing for past belongings shows the chaotic situation of Zweig, suffering from traumatic experiences and pessimistic sight towards the future of his life.

The punctuation in their suicidal note of Zweig communicates the expressions of Zweig towards his suicidal attempt.

‘I wouldn't have asked to rebuild my life in any other place,
after the world of my language sank, & was lost to me,
& and my spiritual homeland, Europe, destroyed itself.’

The use of a comma (,) in the suicidal note signifies the breaks in the communication, which connotes the chaotic and fragmented psyche of Zweig before committing suicide.

‘I, thus prefer to end my life at the right time, as an upright
man after years of wandering homeless.’

The comma(,) also depicts the moments of thinking and decisions about how and what should be revealed about past life and the intentions towards death.

‘I send my greetings to all my friends: May they live to
see the dawn of this night.’

Other than the comma, the use of a colon (:) emphasizes the communication strength between Zweig and his audience (friends) about his note. The colon (:) gives the lively essence of engaging communication to the written expression of Zweig. Clear reasoning is reflected through the different phrases, clauses, and sentences in the suicidal note of Stefan Zweig (1942).

‘After the world of my language sand and was lost to me,
& Spiritual homeland, Europe, destroyed itself.’

In the above sentence, the loss of homeland and longing for the freedom of expression and communication in the native language, the suffering of exile, and adapting to the harsh reality of life are observed to be the driving forces behind the suicide of Zweig. Stefan Zweig was a native of Vienna, who lost his homeland and was exiled to other land during the Nazis’ invasion of Europe. He was a patriot soul of Vienna, who could not endure the longing for his identity, homeland, and cultural practices. The phrase ‘the world of my language was lost to me’ emphasizes the loss of space for expression in the native communication medium. The war snubbed away not only their lands but also their freedom of expression, as he was not able to truly express himself in the new land’s language.

‘But to start everything anew after the man’s 60th year requires
special powers & my powers are expended after
years of wandering homeless.’

The other reason for the suicidal action is the loss of power to initiate a completely new life with refined rationality and sentimental firmness. He could not endure anymore after having struggling a life of exile from his native land, and refuge in unfamiliar lands.

‘I thus prefer to end my life at the right time, upright as a man, for
whom cultural work has been his purest happiness and personal
freedom, the most precious possession on this earth.’

The above sentences give the crux of their suicidal intention of Zweig. He intended to end his life before enduring the unendurable sorrows of life, i.e., identity crisis, extreme longing, and existential crisis. As a right man, whose manness stands on the power, he prevented himself from facing the consequences of losing power, when he would be left with no choice other than to surrender before the oppressors. The patriotism in the instinct Zweig also provoked him to end his existence in the world of unfamiliarity, because of the separation and longing for his own identity and repressing the sentimental affiliation with his culture and freedom of practicing his school of thoughts reached that extreme which was supposed to bring revolution in life, the revolution of death on the land of enduring life. This revolution of death is the only way to escape from such an enduring world of oppressive and oppressed ones’ world.

‘I am impatient to go before them.’

This sentence reflects impatience of Zweig to get rid of the enduring life and take the last and eternal refuge in death. He was tired of his life and wanted to escape from life before his other struggling fellow beings, so he took his own life.

The sentimental expression in the suicidal note of Zweig is through diction, phrases, clauses, and sentences.

‘Every day I learned to love the other place after the world of my language
sank and was lost to me & my spiritual homeland,
Europe destroyed itself. ‘

The sentimental struggle of Zweig after losing their homeland is reflected in the above sentences. Zweig was a native of the European territory Vienna which was captured by the Nazis’ army during World War II. Zweig tried enough to adapt to the life of an unfamiliar place after being exiled from the native land. He also carved his psyche to accept the revolution of life and the reality around him. But the diction for the sorrowful expression after losing the homeland, identity, and mourning the destruction of the native land, and the native language shows the dominant pessimism in Zweig. The patriotic soul of Zweig mourned the separation from his homeland, his culture, his identity and he intended to end his life and existence. This longing, suffering, and identity crisis seem to be the driving force behind the suicidal attempt of Zweig. The sentiments of despair, longing for native land, and hopelessness for himself are prevalent in the suicidal note.

‘But to start everything anew after the man’s 60th year
requires special powers, & My power has been expended
after years of wandering homeless.’

The tiredness of enduring life and the unkind reality of life snubbed took away all his sentimental firmness, and rational insights into life. He was addressing his wife whom he poisoned with himself and ended their existence, their struggling love, wandering souls. He became incapable of starting a new life of peace, warmth, and belonging at the age of 60 years. The love, compassion, and optimism towards life had been lost in the struggling years of refuge in unfamiliar and other lands. He had lost the power of sentimental acknowledgment, and interpreting the true essence of life and belonging and togetherness with near ones. The circumstantial repression remained extremely dominant on the freedom of instinctive expression, and sentimental practice in these enduring years. Even, if life provides him with a peaceful life now, and a happy initiative to make new belongings and legacies of hope and determination he would not be able to revive the loss of ages with just a new initiative of his last years (after the age of 60s). The tiredness, loss, and endurance are prominent in the above expression of Zweig's suicidal note.

‘I thus prefer to end my life at the right time, upright, as a
man for whom cultural work has always been his purest
happiness and personal freedom, the most precious possessions on this earth.’

The psychological crisis of Zweig, rooted in the circumstantial crisis reached such heights, that they became a victim of the existential crisis also. He was afraid of enduring the upcoming life as a powerless man after the age of 60 years. He had already lost his power in confronting the brutal reality of War and taking refuge to survive the enduring life. Now, he had no more power to cope with life and reality. In the interests of longing for cultural services and practices, which were the purest happiness and personal freedom for Zweig, it would be hard for his patriotic spirit to keep the true essence of honor and sentimental affiliation with his native land, and identity. And on the gender power grounds, he did not want to let himself down in front of others as a powerless man, it would question his manness in the society. He was afraid of evolutionary time, which would enforce him to surrender before the oppressors (German Nazis). His enforced surrender would shatter his dignity and nullify all his struggles of the past life to keep his identity and survive the circumstantial brutality. This depicts the absence of doubt regarding death, because of the fear of living the pitiful life anymore, he chooses to commit suicide.

‘I send greetings to all of my friends: May they live to see the
dawn of this night. I am impatient to go before them.’

The greetings and the wishes to his friend show the remnants of sentimental affiliations with others. Despite being despairing for himself, he wished good for others. He prayed that his friends would be able to see the dawn of this night. He refers ‘night’ to the war and the sufferings caused by the war for others akin to his endurances. The ‘dawn’ refers to a new initiative towards a peaceful and free life with no suffering, crisis, or longing. He kept their morale optimistic towards life after enduring the circumstances with great patience and steadfastness. The expression ‘impatient’ refers to the desire to escape from life and take eternal refuge in death. This notion reflects the relief sentiment of Zweig who considered death as relief from the sufferings of life.

The multi-sentimental expression in the suicidal note of Zweig also reflects the chaotic situation of Zweig, the imbalance in the extrinsic and intrinsic influences, driving him to suicide.

4.3. Suicidal Note of George Eastman (1932)

In the suicidal note of Eastman, the text structure elaborates on the audience of Eastman. His friends are particularly the audience of suicidal addresses.

‘My work is done. Why Wait?’

Other than the audience, the main message conveyed in the introductory line of the suicidal note elaborates on the intention of a suicidal attempt by Eastman. He intended to end his life because he had lived enough of a peaceful; and satisfied life.

‘My work is done. Why Wait?’

Grammar in the suicidal note of Eastman concerns the tense of suicidal expression by Eastman. The present tense gives the essence of the lively conversation of Eastman with his friends. He is enough satisfied with his life before the hard moments when his disease gets worse. So he is living in the present and intends to end his life in the present, rather than enduring the painful future.

‘My work is done. Why wait?’

The punctuation communicates the sentimental and intellectual practice of Eastman towards his life. The punctuation, and ark of the period (.) show that life is done for him now. There is nothing left for him in his life anymore. The punctuation mark of the question mark (?) evokes the audience of Eastman about the reality of death and life. Through the question mark (?), he intrinsically justifies his suicidal attempt, that after having great accomplishments in his career and having a peaceful life (of 77 years), he should not have waited for death with circumstantial sufferings. However, he should embrace his death as peacefully and passionately as he lived a life of 77 years.

In the concerns of clear reasoning, the suicidal note of Eastman shows that he had lived enough of his good life of 77 years.

‘My work is done. Why wait?’

He had great accomplishments as an entrepreneur, inventor, and photographer. He had no desire or longing in his life anymore. The question is why wait? refers to the wait for the upcoming life with the disease and suffering., in his last years, he got victimized by the chronic disease of lumber Spinal stenosis which put him in a wheelchair, after snubbing away the ability to stand on his feet. He did not want to live a life of dependency on others after having the golden years of life, which are naturally supposed to be lived with full zeal and zest. He had spent those years in such a way. So he did not want to live the life of longing. He intended to escape from the upcoming enduring and hard life. Sop, committed suicide in the prevention of such suffering.

The sentimental expression of the suicidal note depicts the relief sentiment towards death. Eastman directed that after spending a joyful, successful, and peaceful life of 77 years, then there is no need to destroy the peaceful life by circumstantial suffering of disease and pain. On the deep surface, it connotes fear of Eastman about the difficult life ahead. He was afraid of living a life of pain and suffering. He seemed to be depressed from his disease. He eventually decided to end his peaceful life leading to a peaceful death, rather than pursuing a drastic life of pain. A little bit of despair is observed in the suicidal note of Eastman towards the hard life ahead.

‘My work is done. Why wait?’

4.4. Durkheim’s suicidal categories

‘The pain of life overrides the joy of life to the joy that doesn’t exist... without a phone... without money...money for rent... money for child support... money for debts...money!!!... I am haunted by the vivid memories of killings & corpses, &anger &pain...of starving children... wounded by trigger-happy madmen.’

Under the lens of Durkheim’s theoretical framework of suicidal categorization, the linguistic expression in the suicidal notes of Kevin Carter reveals the anomic and egoistic suicide intended by Carter. The pain of life snubbed away the joys of life that broke down the equilibrium of his life. His expression about the traumatic experience of witnessing the brutality of the Nazis’ army and the sufferings of innocent children, as well as the financial

crisis in his life justifies the anomic social influences behind the suicidal attempt of Carter. moreover, the word 'without the phone' refers to the iso; and, state and the grief of loneliness, which stands under Durkheim's definition of Egoistic Suicide.

‘I, thus prefer to end my life at the right time, as the upright man
for whom cultural work has always been the purest happiness
and the personal freedom, the most precious possession on this earth.’

The suicidal note of Stefan Zweig reflects his Anomic and Fatalistic suicidal intentions. The expression of traumatic experience of exile, and enduring the longing for the homeland of Vienna. reveal that the anomic forces drove him towards a suicidal attempt. Other than this, the reality of Zweig's colonized life under the survivance of Nazis shows that he committed suicide to get rid of such breath-tightening life. He was tired of living the enduring life of colonization and identity crisis. Suicide after enduring a life of slavery is categorized as fatalistic suicide.

‘My work is done. Why wait?’

The language of George Eastman communicates his anomic suicidal attempt. His peaceful life and successful circumstances were broken down by the worst stage of his chronic disease of Lumbar Spinal Stenosis.. he got into depression and his life is over now. The anxiety and fear of living an enduring life afterward provoked him to end his life and take refuge in death. So he preferred to take his own life rather than live a life of pain in the future. The depression, anxiety, and sudden break from a peaceful life satisfy the anomic suicidal nature discussed by Durkheim.

5. Discussions and Conclusion

The researcher explored how language reveals the intrinsic (psychological) and extrinsic (social and circumstantial) influences through the language used in the suicidal notes. The study followed the linguistic features, discussed in Prokofyeva's study (2013) in the suicidal notes under the lens of Forensic Linguistics. Through linguistic introspection, the researcher affixed the suicide categorization of Durkheim's suicidal theory (1987). The descriptive qualitative methodology is practiced in the research. There are three suicidal notes assembled from online sources (accessible to the public). These suicidal notes are the last messages of eminent virtuosos in Literature, Art, and entrepreneurship. The observations reveal that the most frequent reason for suicidal notes is the traumatic experiences of suicidal people. in terms of sentimental expression, the fear of living and the desire to escape are the most prevalent ones. Anomic suicide is the most common among these people. The significance of this research is its nature of thought-awakening, direction to the truth of suicidal people, and preventing other people from judgments about others' actions without knowing the reality of their intrinsic life. it emphasizes the strength of language, communicating the unexpressed sentiments, and particularly the extrinsically unheard voices of one's suffering instinct.

As every research has limitations, this research also has the limitation that it only concerns the language as the means of expression of suicidal people. there are various other concerns to be addressed, ie., the communication gap in the suicidal notes, the interpretive study of diction in suicidal notes to reveal the truth, and various other concerns under the framework of Forensic Linguistics. The research about these concerns by future researchers will play a

vital role in the evolution of linguistic knowledge and research in Forensic studies. It will be appreciated and productively evaluated by the audience.

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