

Bail Applications and Writs Petition as Distinct Genre of Legalese: A Comparative Forensic Analysis

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<https://doi.org/10.62345/jads.2025.14.2.22>

Abstract

The research examines how Pre-arrest Bail Applications and Post-arrest Bail Applications and Writ Petitions function as separate legal genres in the Pakistani legal system while investigating their forensic and applied linguistic characteristics. The main goal examines how the rhetorical moves function together with narrative elements and distinct legal conventions throughout these legal documents. For the evaluation researchers chose a qualitative methodology that included purposive sampling and manual pattern recognition in legal discourse. The research utilizes Bhatia's (1993) Genre Analysis Framework to study 12 legal documents which include four documents from each category retrieved from official digital archives of Peshawar High Court and Lahore High Court. All three legal subgenres contain typical features of legalese yet each has its own particular structural sequence of moves that supports their unique communication task. Writ petitions usually contain wider constitutional arguments but bail applications focus on individual liberties together with evidence from the specific case. The reported data demonstrates the struggles facing ordinary people to grasp legal terminology because it shows the value of straightforward language in judicial proceedings. This investigation expands the forensic linguistic field while giving genre perspectives to Pakistani legal writing and promoting joint work between linguistic scholars and legal profession members. Forensic linguistic analysis benefits from regional acceptance because it uses local judicial procedures and public legal records to establish its academic foundation in Pakistani university discourse.

Keywords: Forensic Linguistics, Legal Discourse, Comparative Analysis, Genre Analysis, Pre-Arrest Bail Applications, Post-Arrest Applications.

Introduction

The specialized use of language in legal settings has received validation for its institutional nature because it falls under the category of "legalese." The scientific field known as forensic linguistics studies legal linguistic representations in modern society as it analyzes how language functions in legal institutions that evolved through recent decades. The study of language as applied to law defines forensic linguistics "the study of language as applied to the law" (Crystal, 1991, p. 162)

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which includes both written texts and spoken dialogues. The study explores “how language functions in legal contexts alongside its professional use and its effects on justice system participants” (p. 5) according to Gibbons (2003).

Bail applications submitted before and after arrest operations serve as important legal discourse types in this context. A pre-arrest bail application functions as an anticipatory bail in India according to Section 438 of the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC). The judicial provision grants individuals protection from detention when they expect to face arrest regarding non-bailable charges. The Indian Supreme Court identified anticipatory bail through its *Gurbaksh Singh Sibbia v. State of Punjab* (1980) verdict. Exercising anticipatory bail enables “the protection of personal liberty through judicial prevention against imminent arrest as per *State of Punjab* (1980).” Section 439 of the CrPC controls the post-arrest bail application where arrested persons ask for temporary freedom until their trial ends. Because court applications for bail are based on the fundamental right to life and liberty inscribed in Article 21 of the Indian Constitution.

Home detention applications share their position alongside writ petitions as fundamental documents for the research query. Courts deploy Writs as formal documents under Articles 32 and 226 of the Indian Constitution which enable people to obtain legal remedy for infringed constitutional rights. Law in India incorporates five fundamental writs which remedy individual justice violations: Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Prohibition and Quo Warranto. The nature of writ petitions contains inherent elements that blend constitutional rhetoric with judicial appeals.

These formal legal documents share a unifying characteristic because they integrate legalese which comprises specialist terminology and normalizes passive voice structures along with officialised word forms and outdated phrases. The language of the law blocks understanding for non-specialists because according to Peter Tiersma (1999) it maintains old words and structures similarly to how ancient insects are preserved in amber (p. 55). Even though legal English commonly earns criticism for being difficult to understand it still brings indispensable precision and tradition features to legal organizations.

The study undertakes an investigation into the specialized legal genres through comparing bail applications with writ petitions using forensic methods. According to Swales (1990) and Bhatia (1993) genre represents “a class of communicative events, the members of which share some set of communicative purposes recognized by the expert members of the professional community” (Swales, 1990, p. 58). Bhatia (1993) specifies legal genres through his definition of them as professional communicative forms with their distinct purposes alongside organizational structures and lexical grammatical rules that differentiate them from other professional writing (p. 13). The analysis of pre-and post-arrest bail applications using genre approach demonstrates the ways linguistic patterns along with rhetorical approaches separate from one another based on their distinguished communicative objectives.

Academic inquiry combines with legal accessibility and justice as fundamental reasons that support the basis for this investigation. Cotterill (2002) establishes that legal discourse serves two functions: facts description alongside the process of offering interpretations for legal authoritarians (p. 29). Researcher Coulthard and Johnson (2010) stress that modern forensic linguistics requires thorough text analysis because “minor linguistic decisions in legal texts can produce significant effects for justice” (p. 12).

Literature Review

An increasing number of researchers focus on the linguistic and legal studies crossroads to understand the textual features of Pakistani judicial documents.

The grammatical components within Pakistani banking court documentation were evaluated using forensic stylistics by Anjum and Anwar (2023). Research efforts investigated style elements within legal language which appears in judgments and writ petitions together with criminal appeals. The researchers used AntConc software for analyzing banking court website data through corpus linguistic and forensic stylistic approaches. The analyzed legal texts had complex grammatical structures that created unreadable language permitting fraudulent behavior to take place. Testing results presented evidence of better understanding through simple legal language thus the study recommends that forensic linguists help legal experts.

Ahmed et al. (2024) conducted a forensic discourse analysis of confessional remarks made by a Pakistani death plotter who attempted to carry out an assassination targeting a high-level politician. The investigators used Gricean's conversational maxims to study the suspect's spoken communication for hiding what he believed secretly and his true reasons behind his actions. Made possible by their research was the identification of religious explanations and fact manipulation techniques to offer crucial information about forensic linguistic approaches analyzing confessions. An investigation of linguistic elements in the 2024 Supreme Court judgment of Pakistan was performed by Faizullah et al. (2025) who used Grice's conversational maxims. The research examined how transparency in legal judgment affects the courts as they either stay within or violate the maxims of Quantity, Quality, Relation and Manner. The study analyzed public reaction factors impacting the level of acceptance from forensic teams alongside showing how court transparency protects public confidence.

Zahoor et al. (2022) analyzed the Pakistani legal notions regarding bail regulations. The research aimed to demonstrate that legal system bases its operations on personal liberty and presumption of innocence as core elements. A legal analysis methodology was used for this study by examining bail procedures through relevant statutes and developed case law supported by judicial interpretations. The research showed that bail protection against unlawful detention exists yet improper bail procedures create problems for suspects who have been charged.

Maqbool et al. (2024) examined the legal systems governing pre-arrest bail procedures in Pakistan and India through a comparative analysis. The main objective of this research examined Pakistan's present bail system to understand its strengths and weaknesses by understanding how India's judicial model could lead to system improvements. Razzaq et al. (2023) conducted research on bail applications in the Pakistani legal system to demonstrate their dual purpose for protecting personal rights and protecting community safety. The main aim of this research was to determine how well present bail regulations safeguard the right to justice. Courts need to interpret bail laws and process cases efficiently since judicial variations together with procedural delays reduce the practical benefits it provides as a freedom protection system.

Ahmed and Arcelus-Ulibarrena (2021) conducted research on how forensic linguistics enables understanding legal documents in judicial settings. The research aimed to show how linguistic methods support legal text interpretation which prevents judicial misinterpretations. Discourse analysis formed the methodology which examined judicial documents and legislative texts along with court judgements in a collected corpus. Legal documents tend to present complex syntactic structures together with ambiguous wording that leads to reading difficulties for both law experts and general non-professionals.

Saleem et al. (2019) evaluated factuality building within Pakistani legal texts by analyzing logical fallacies in Supreme Court judicial rulings. The research analyzed the effect which language selection produces when creating factual errors in legal determinations. The research showed how specific stylistic elements which include equivocation together with circular arguments and

authority appeals pushed the development of logical errors that diminished judicial decision neutrality. The researchers determined that judicial accuracy in legal decisions needs a critical linguistic examination for factual accuracy.

Gibbons (2019) analyzed genre analysis for legal purposes to identify how different legal genres operate inside judicial procedures. This research examined both structural elements and linguistic characteristics in legal genres for the purpose of improving legal communication. The analysis employed genre methods using writ petitions along with judgments and legislative documents from a collection. The results showed legal genres maintain strict structural organization through standardized expressions that both help or make it harder for people to understand the content.

Coulthard and Johnson (2020) studied the position of forensic linguistics in legal cases by demonstrating how text analysis exposes fine details present in legal writ documents. The main goal of this research was to analyze how forensic linguistics could produce improved interpretations of legal documents. The research used both discourse analysis together with corpus linguistics as methods to explore different legal documents which existed across various jurisdictions. At present researchers established that forensic linguistic techniques reveal unjustified legal interpretation errors which leads to improved justice systems.

A stylistic analysis of Supreme Court of Pakistan verdicts was performed by Ahmad, Saleem, and Hussan (2021). The goal involved researching how stylistic factors affect the clarity together with interpretability within legal judgments. The research used a holistic stylistic framework for examining all levels of style inside legal documents. Judicial decisions from Pakistani Supreme Court use complex legal language that follows standard practices seen in Anglophone states but integrates distinct Pakistani legal elements. Such establishment of Pakistani legal English as a distinct regional variation would lead to better effectiveness in legal communication within national borders.

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.

A complete analysis of bail regulations in Pakistan emerged from the work of Hassan and Baig (2024). This research investigated bail procedures in the Pakistani criminal justice arena with emphasis on their influence on human rights principles and fair judicial processes. Examining the criteria allowing bail approval or denial became the first purpose of the research in addition to analyzing criminal offense gravity and escape risk factors. The research revealed multiple issues with bail procedures because judges made different legal decisions at different speeds.

The assessment of this review demonstrates how legal language operates on multiple levels which affects the Pakistani legal system. Multiple studies demonstrate that forensic linguistics functions as a solution to achieve clarity together with consistency and better accessibility within legal documents.

Research Questions

1. What are the key differences between Pre-arrest bail application, post-arrest bail applications and Writs?
2. What moves are used in the typical structure of Pre-arrest bail application, post-arrest bail applications and Writs?
3. How is the Narrative of events constructed in Pre-arrest bail application, post-arrest bail applications and Writs?

Research Framework

The research analyzes Pakistani legal document structure and discourse features through the framework proposed by Bhatia (1993). The methodology directs users to determine the text purposes together with structural elements as well as linguistic features specific to each genre. The method effectively shows how writers build arguments and express facts and perform legal functions despite using specific linguistic patterns. Vijay Bhatia explained professional text structure through his model of genre analysis as presented in "Analyzing Genre: Language Use in Professional Settings" (1993). The model developed by this scholar strongly influences research in applied linguistics and English for Specific Purposes (ESP). The analytical procedure consists of a sequence of seven steps instead of documenting particular procedures for legal text documents.

1. A text analysis requires contextualization of its functional environment.
2. The analysis establishes the position of the Text within its professional user network.
3. Surveying Existing Literature
4. Refining the Situational/Contextual Analysis
5. Selecting Corpus
6. Studying the Institutional Context
7. Levels of Linguistic Analysis

Researchers should follow these seven analytical procedures to study how genres function within professional contexts by establishing a connection between form, function, and context.

Every registered bail application together with writ petition found in Pakistan's High Courts serves as the research population. A total of 12 legal documents forms the sample collection that includes four pre-arrest bail applications together with four post-arrest bail applications followed by another four writ petitions acquired from Lahore High Court and Peshawar High Court. A Qualitative Research approach serves as the method because it examines legal texts for their distinct structural and linguistic features together with their discourse methods. Qualitative research remains the preferable method for studying language patterns in specific contexts as it uncovers interpretations that standard numerical examination methods cannot detect (Denzin & Lincoln, 2018).

Analysis

Writ Petition 1: Naziran Bibi vs Muhammad Ramzan

The communicative purpose of this writ is that through this petition the applicant seeks court approval to invalidate the compromise agreement because he shows evidence that the respondent deceived them to obtain it. The petition under submission at the Lahore High Court lists all parties while presenting an extensive summary of the case. The suit for declaration about house ownership by the respondent resulted in a compromise recorded as Mark-A. The petitioner has alleged that the respondent did not keep his end of the compromise agreement because he used deceptive legal tactics leading to the fraudulent court judgment.

The petition implements the systemic sequence defined by Bhatia's Model consisting of distinct rhetorical moves.

Table 1: Distinct rhetorical moves

Move	Description	Example from Document
Move 1: Heading and Case Title	Introduces court, case title, case number	<i>"In the Lahore high court Lahore..."</i>
Move 2: Parties' Identification	Identifies petitioner and respondent with basic facts	<i>"Naziran Bibi daughter of Noor Muhammad versus Muhammad Ramzan..."</i>
Move 3: Statement of Case Background	Narrates history: property suit, compromise, violation	<i>"The respondent filed a suit for declaration regarding the house; compromise Mark-A was submitted..."</i>
Move 4: Statement of Grievance	Highlights fraud, inducement, and failure of compromise	<i>"The compromise decree was obtained through concealment and misrepresentation..."</i>
Move 5: Legal Grounds	Cites applicable laws and procedural flaws	<i>"Section 12(2) CPC, Sections 17 and 52 of the Contract Act 1872..."</i>
Move 6: Prayer for Relief	Requests judicial nullification of the decrees/orders	<i>"It is respectfully prayed that the orders of the trial and revisional courts may kindly be set aside..."</i>
Move 7: Supporting Affidavit	Affirms the correctness of facts on oath	<i>"I, Naziran Bibi, do hereby solemnly affirm and declare..."</i>

The petition follows Bhatia's model structure for legal genres in its organizational framework. The beginning section introduces the required court formalities which name both parties before providing an ordered sequence of events that caused this conflict. The grievance focuses on how fiduciary trust was violated and how fraud was used for inducement. The petition bases its legal foundations on Section 12(2) of the Civil Procedure Code (CPC) as well as the relevant provisions of the Contract Act 1872 (Sections 17 and 52) to establish definitions regarding fraud and agreement obligations. The section of prayer asks that the court eliminate the decrees issued by the trial and revisional courts. The petitioner waits an affidavit verification which presents attested evidence to confirm that all facts remain truthful.

The petition is linguistically formal and technical and comprises recurring terms like 'compromise,' 'decree,' 'fraud,' 'inducement,' and 'fiduciary relationship.' It is complex syntax, in that it often makes use of multi-clause sentences typical to legal drafting. It is formally accusatory in tone: emotional engagement without necessarily being unduly emotional; professional restraint. Looking at the petition from an intertextual perspective, the petition makes use of statutory provisions and does not reference particular judicial precedents that would have increased the authority of its claims. However, it makes well the use of legislative orders to make the legal invalidity of the compromise decree. In view of the overall evaluation of the petition, it seems to be in line with the conventional move structure of legal writs, that is, factual narration, legal reasoning, and persuasive advocacy all mixed together. It suffers somewhat from the lack of cited case law, but is otherwise well organized and determined on its statutory basis, and its professional strength.

Writ Petition 2: Sumbal Iqbal vs Secretary Higher Education Commission

This writ petition is directed towards the communicative purpose of challenging the issuance of letters by the provincial Higher Education Department in contravention to the federal standards

laid out by the Higher Education Commission (HEC). Sumbal Iqbal, the petitioner, adds that the respondents' actions infringed upon her eligibility for the post of a College Teaching Intern (CTI). The petition starts with formal court headings and the identification of the parties involved. It represents the story which comprise the background of the CTI program and how provincial department's grading criteria deviated from the national standards prescribed by the HEC. Following Bhatia's Model, the petition is structured with the following moves:

Table 2: Petition is structured with following moves

Move	Description	Example from Document
Move 1: Heading and Case Title	Court name, jurisdiction, parties	<i>"In the Lahore high court Lahore..."</i>
Move 2: Identification of Parties	Full names of petitioner and respondents	<i>"Sumbal Iqbal Daughter of Iqbal Hussain..."</i>
Move 3: Statement of Facts	History of CTI program, advertisement, eligibility issue	<i>"Respondent No.1 launched a programme for College Teaching Interns (CTI)..."</i>
Move 4: Statement of Grievance	Challenge against the grading and eligibility standard	<i>"Respondent No.3 issued three different letters..."</i>
Move 5: Legal Grounds	Federal vs Provincial authority (HEC vs Local Department)	<i>"Under Article 143 of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973..."</i>
Move 6: Prayer for Relief	Request to annul impugned letters and restore eligibility	<i>"It is therefore respectfully prayed that the impugned letters may kindly be declared illegal..."</i>
Move 7: Supporting Affidavit	Declaration under oath	<i>"I, Sumbal Iqbal, do hereby solemnly affirm and declare..."</i>

The petition following Bhatia's model further and specifically articulates the grievance by pointing out that the issuance of three impugned letters, by allegedly violating federal policies and invalidating the petitioner's eligibility, constituted illegal action. According to Article 143 of the Constitution of Pakistan which preempts over provincial law in case of conflict and Ordinance XVIII of 2000 on the establishment of HEC as a statutory body, it is the HEC which is legally functioning with legal grounds. The letter pleads with the court to invalidate the impugned letters *nil salvi* and *ivantis labi nullus* statutory rights and nullify the declaration regarding the petitioner's ineligibility. The petition is accompanied, in accordance with procedural formalities, by an affidavit describing the facts as correctly and veridically. In terms of what it says, the petition is technical and legal, and I mean that in the highest degree of formality, using terms like 'void ab initio,' 'unlawful authority,' 'federal statute,' and 'jurisdiction.' My impression is that the structure of these sentences is such that they tend towards long, compound-complex sentences, that interlaced factual narratives and legal arguments with one another. They still sound assertive but respectful, bringing the point of constitutional supremacy without an emotional appeal. Taking into account the intertextual nature of the petition, it heavily relies on constitutional provisions and statutory frameworks without references to judicial precedents. While strong, it could have been reinforced by reference to Article 143 case law that interprets as to the extent to which constitutional supremacy is relied upon. The petition, regarded as a whole, is a professional and overall well written legal document with a clear factual narration, legal precision, and persuasive advocacy as well as consistent adherence to genre conventions.

Writ Petition 3: Muhammad Asim Maqsood vs Family Judge Faisalabad

This writ petition has been filed for the object of seeking annulment of a maintenance decree passed by a Family Court without affording the petitioner a full and fair trial. It is contended that the Family Court had decided on ex parte basis and without affording the petitioner the opportunity to oppose or adduce in evidence, thereby, deciding it prematurely. Formally, the petition follows Bhatia's model with setting of the formal court details, party identifications, and background narratives concerning the litigation history of the parties, beginning with the filing of suits of maintenance, and suits of divorce. Following **Bhatia's Model**, the petition follows a clear rhetorical sequence:

Table 3: Rhetorical sequence of Bhatia's model

Move	Description	Example from Document
Move 1: Heading and Case Title	Court's jurisdiction and parties	<i>"In the Lahore high court Lahore..."</i>
Move 2: Parties' Introduction	Identifies petitioner, respondent, and relationship	<i>"Muhammad Asim Maqsood versus Family Judge Faisalabad..."</i>
Move 3: Background of Litigation	History of maintenance and divorce suits filed	<i>"The respondent instituted a suit for maintenance..."</i>
Move 4: Statement of Grievance	Decree passed in summary without providing opportunity for defense	<i>"The Family Court announced ex-parte judgment..."</i>
Move 5: Legal Grounds	Statutory violation of Family Courts Act provisions	<i>"Under Section 12A and 17A of Family Courts Act..."</i>
Move 6: Prayer for Relief	Seeks annulment of judgment and remand for fresh trial	<i>"It is therefore respectfully prayed that the impugned judgment may kindly be set aside..."</i>
Move 7: Verification/Affidavit	Oath affirming truthfulness of facts	<i>"I, Muhammad Asim Maqsood, do hereby solemnly affirm and declare..."</i>

In this situation, the grievance is depicted as per making out a procedural flaw in sealing the file of the case swift and also not maintaining the timelines and trial procedure of the family courts in accordance with the provisions of the FC Act 1964, which is unquestionably explicated. It presents legal grounds also citing the jurisdiction of the petitioner to a full hearing granted in Section 17A of the Act as well as the six months mandatory period of adjudication as provided under Section 7A. Moreover, it invokes a particular judicial precedent, PLD 2013 Lahore 64, to make the writ MSG contributor petitioner's procedural impropriety argument. The prayer of the said judgment impugned prays that the said judgment may be remanded to a full trial by the Court from consideration of which to take notice of. It ends the petition with a verification affidavit of the facts of verification as stated. Technically, the petition is drafted in simple terms with use of some legal terms as «ex-parte judgment», «maintenance decree» and «procedural irregularity», but in plain sentence structures supporting the logical flow from the linguistic perspective. It persuades the higher court as well as makes some of its as well as critical remarks on the manner in which lower court handled the procedures. Intertextuality with statutory provisions and relevant case law is used by the petition to make it credible and increase the petition's power of argumentation. The writ of this petition is more effective than all the other petitions to interpose a substantive procedural challenge by combining statutory mandates and judicial precedents. As a whole, the petition is very formal and legal based, following along with the general trends observed in legal

genre by their use of procedural technicalities to make a case that the petitioner has the right to due process.

Writ Petition 4: Hafiz Muhammad Javed vs SHO Police Station

The purpose of making this writ petition is to seek direction from the court to reinvestigate a crime of stealing a vehicle contending that the same was superficial, collusive and biased in the original investigation done by police. That the petitioner is of the view that police and Area Magistrate miscarry justice of the petitioner in that the performance of duties was not unto their best ability. Structurally, the petition starts from the court issue and party identification of the petitioners, duly followed by the factual story of theft and condition of poor police investigation.

Following **Bhatia's Model**, the writ is organized through identifiable legal moves:

Table 4: Identifiable legal moves

Move	Description	Example from Document
Move 1: Heading and Case Title	Court name, parties' names	<i>"In the Lahore high court Lahore..."</i>
Move 2: Introduction and Incident	Facts of vehicle theft and FIR registration	<i>"The petitioner is the owner of the stolen vehicle which was taken away..."</i>
Move 3: Police Inaction and Deficiencies	Accusations against the police investigation	<i>"The police conducted the investigation in a superficial manner..."</i>
Move 4: Judicial Oversight	Criticism of Magistrate's mechanical acceptance of police report	<i>"The learned Area Magistrate without judicial application of mind..."</i>
Move 5: Legal Grounds	Plea for reinvestigation under relevant legal principles	<i>"The petitioner is entitled to fair and impartial investigation as a fundamental right..."</i>
Move 6: Prayer for Relief	Request for fresh investigation order	<i>"It is respectfully prayed that the impugned discharge order may be set aside..."</i>
Move 7: Supporting Affidavit	Verification of facts under oath	<i>"I, Hafiz Muhammad Javed, solemnly affirm and declare..."</i>

In line with the grievance section of the complaint, the police officers allegedly had ill motives to do sabotage during the investigation and were colluding with the accused. Petitioner also complains that there is no provisions taken by the Area Magistrate to apply the judicial mind on this faulty investigation report and merrily uses opportunities to pain the petitioner with torment. The legal right of seeking reinvestigation is based on the right to a fair trial and impartial inquiry without necessity of citing specific statutory sections. The prayer was to the result of discharge order being set aside and fresh investigation in the court's management. Petitioner swears by the person that makes affidavit and certifies to his statements. Emotionally, the features of the language of the petition are more than the ordinary writ petition. This piece is written in a critical and accusatory way and utilized as an appeal that leans more toward ethical breaches as opposed to legal breaches, with terms such as 'litharge,' 'mala fide,' and 'collusion.' The narrative storytelling and emphatic accusation differed in signs, in the forms of syntax, but it was the discourse connectors 'Moreover and 'Furthermore' that kept the cohesiveness of the signs intact.

Pre-Arrest Bail Petition 1: Muhammad Awais vs The State

This pre arrest bail petition is intended to be a communication for seeking the anticipatory protection as of arrest in the light of the allegations leveled against the petitioner in the FIR lodged against petitioner. The petitioner submitted that the FIR is a case of malafide intention with a view to harass or false allegations and ill motives during the course of genuine grievance. The petition is structurally in the line of Bhatia petition which includes court and party formality, detailed description of the alleged incident and challenge of the veracity of complainant's version.

Table 5: challenge of the veracity of complainant's version

Move	Description	Example from Document
Move 1	Heading and Case Title	"In the Lahore high court Lahore... Muhammad Awais versus The State etc."
Move 2	Parties' Identification	"Muhammad Awais Son of Allah Ditta..."
Move 3	Background of Allegations	"That the allegations levelled against the accused are baseless, fabricated..."
Move 4	Legal Grounds for Bail	"The offence 420, 471 are bailable and offence 468 does not fall within the prohibitory clause..."
Move 5	Prayer for Relief	"It is therefore respectfully prayed that pre-arrest bail petition may kindly be accepted..."
Move 6	Supporting Affidavit	"Certificate: It is certified that this is the first bail petition ever moved..."

The next important part of the grievance expands the contradiction in the statements of the complainant and also absence of any credible evidence to prove the charge of offence against petitioner. As per the notions and principles relating to the pre arrest bail, it is contended that the process of the criminal justice is abused by playing bloody my personal vendetta. It seeks that the court confirms interim bail and restrains police from arresting his husband. Finally, the petition ends with a 'true affidavit' intended to verify those factual claims. The petition is semiological having formal language of law and emotional language (e.g. 'false implication', 'mala fide', 'harassment', 'fabricated story'.) The tone, however, remains assertive and defensive, implying the status of injured victim and not guilty practitioner of crime on the part of the petitioner. Statutory grounds for pre arrest bail had been implied whereas statutory grounds of pre arrest bail have not been explicitly mentioned intertextually, visiting Section 498, Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) or specific precedents. The formality of the petition conforms to the established form of anticipatory bail be drawn on factual refutation and legal entitlement.

Safdar Rehman, in Pre-Arrest Bail Petition 2: Vs The State

Seeking this pre-arrest bail petition, the petitioner wants to get himself protected from immediate arrest as his case reflected a fake and contradictory fact. Structurally, the petition starts with common court headings and parties with the recitations of events culminating with the registration of criminal case.

Table 6: Registration of events of criminal cases

Move	Description	Example from Document
Move 1	Heading and Case Title	"In the Lahore high court Lahore... Safdar Rehman versus The State etc."
Move 2	Identification of Parties	"Safdar Rehman Son of Abdul Rehman..."
Move 3	Context of Allegations	"The impugned document was produced in the Office of Sub-Registrar..."
Move 4	Challenge to FIR Legality	"Violation of Section 195 (1)(c) of Cr.P.C..."
Move 5	Grounds for Bail	"Civil litigation pending between the parties concern..."
Move 6	Prayer and Affidavit	"It is therefore respectfully prayed that pre-arrest bail may kindly be accepted..."

The grievance section involves discrepancies between what has been said orally by the complainant in his testimonies and documentary evidence. It argues that there are legal arguments rendering that action mala fide prosecution, abuse of process and anticipatory bail right of to prevent unlawful deprivation liberty. Earlier, interim bail was granted and the prayer seeks confirmation of the same. The petition is filed with an affidavit to verify the facts narrated. The petition is linguistically formal and urgent; there are legal expressions such as 'false implication,' 'motivated FIR,' and 'abuse of process of law.' The sentences are crafted so that the factual background is balanced with legal assertions, they progress logically. Argumentative coherence is reinforced with such discourse markers as such as 'Furthermore', 'Hence', 'Therefore'. While it is implicit that reliance shall be made on Section 498 CrPC, it does not employ much recourse to judicial precedents on an intertextual level. It, however, relies on broad legal principles of personal liberty and discretion of the court in anticipatory bail cases. The document provides an example of defensive professional legal drafting, in the context of the accusations of crime.

Pre-Arrest Bail Petition 3: Mohsin Abbas vs The State

In this pre arrest bail petition the petitioner prays to be protected from arrest in relation to an FIR alleging lie and false facts. Formal headings lead to a detailed factual narration of alleged incident when the petitioner explains that complainant has made a mockery of the events to frame petitioner falsely.

Table 7: Frame petitioner falsely

Move	Description	Example from Document
Move 1	Heading and Case Title	"In the Lahore high court Lahore... Mohsin Abbas versus The State etc."
Move 2	Introduction of Allegations	"The allegations levelled against the accused are baseless..."
Move 3	Challenge to FIR and Evidence	"Cause of death of deceased has not been ascertained..."
Move 4	Grounds for Bail	"No incriminating material available against the accused on record..."
Move 5	Formal Prayer	"It is respectfully prayed that pre-arrest bail petition may kindly be accepted..."

In the grievance section, the delay in lodging of the FIR and the discrepancies in witness' accounts is used to disclaim the graft and the concoction and afterthought.

Pre-Arrest Bail Petition 4 Safdar Rehman v The State

This pre-arrest bail petition serves the communicative purpose of getting anticipatory protection from arrest at a time when the petitioner claims innocence and refutes assertions that the allegations are not only false but also false to seek personal enmity. The petitioner borrows the structural framework from Bhatia's model, that is, the formal head of the court, artistes involved in the incident as the parties, and a factual background of the incident, as narrated in the FIR. The petitioner points out some contradictions in the complainant's tale and argues that the FIR was registered apparently after undue delay and that this may be a narration of fabrication.

Table 8: Narration of fabrication

Move	Description	Example from Document
Move 1	Heading and Case Title	"In the high court... Safdar Rehman versus The State etc."
Move 2	Parties' Identification	"Safdar Rehman Son of Abdul Rehman..."
Move 3	Case Background	"Impugned document produced before Sub-Registrar..."
Move 4	Attack on FIR's Validity	"No original record of impugned document available..."
Move 5	Grounds for Bail	"Offence does not fall within the prohibitory clause of Cr.P.C..."
Move 6	Prayer and Affidavit	"It is respectfully prayed that pre-arrest bail may kindly be accepted..."

It is further buttressed by the fact that there is no independent evidence on record and also by the fact that no injury or recovery that has any link to the offence that the petitioner is said to have perpetrated is placed on record. Arguing that the arrest would not serve any other than harassment, the legal grounds of the petitioner are based on his fundamental right to life and liberty. The petition is linguistically formal criminal procedural with words like 'abuse of legal process,' 'false FIR', 'concocted story', 'mala fide intention'. It is defensive as well as urgent, and the tone creates the petitioner as a victim of injustice, not a perpetrator of crime. Between factual description and persuasive legal argument, there is syntax where the discourse markers such as "That," "Hence," and "Moreover" keep logical flow throughout. On direct citations, there are no Indian precedents or landmark judgments of the court that have directly cited to the statutory basis for pre arrest bail under Section 498 CrPC. However, there is indirect intertextual basis to the non-inclusion of pre arrest bail under Section 498 CrPC, as it is implied by the following section, namely Section 499 CrPC. However, the petition succeeds in the same manner as are the general principles of judicial protection from malicious prosecution, which is sufficiently within the known framework of pre arrest bail applications.

Genre Analysis of Post-Arrest Bail Petition (Zahid Iqbal vs The State)

This petition made to the Lahore High Court specifically asks for bail release of Zahid Iqbal who faces charges under Section 9C of the Control of Narcotic Substances Act, 1997. It aims to: • Argue the petitioner's innocence. This application demonstrates both procedural problems as well as insufficient evidence presented by prosecutors. The case warrants additional investigation according to the following argument. The main purpose of this post-arrest bail petition demands bail for detained arrestees by demonstrating evidence does not justify extending their imprisonment. The petition starts by displaying the official court information followed by party names and a detailed report of the incident where the petitioner obtained arrest. Through these

claims the plea contends that evidence lacks substance and the court should free the petitioner through further inquiry.

Table 9: Court should free the petitioner through further inquiry

Move	Description	Example from Document
Move 1	Opening/Formalities	In the Lahore high court, Lahore... under section 497 Cr.P.C
Move 2	Identification of Parties	Zahid Iqbal son of Muhammad Sadiq... Petitioner
Move 3	Statement of Allegations	FIR No. 18/23 dated 15-04-2023 under Section 9C CNSA
Move 4	Rebuttal/Denial of Allegations	Petitioner alleges false implication and fake recovery
Move 5	Legal Justification and Grounds	Absence of private witnesses; no direct evidence; story fabricated
Move 6	Reference to Previous Rejection	Bail rejected by Sessions Judge vide order dated 31-07-2023
Move 7	Grounds for Relief (Detailed)	Petitioner innocent; no prior criminal record; entitled to bail
Move 8	Prayer for Relief	Respectfully prayed that post-arrest bail be granted
Move 9	Certification	Certified as first bail petition
Move 10	Affidavit	Zahid Iqbal solemnly affirms innocence and procedural irregularity

Procedural concerns are emphasized in the grievance section because it shows delayed FIR registration and conflicting statements made by prosecution witnesses. The petition provides legal basis through Code of Criminal Procedure Section 497(2) to show that investigation should be pursued further while the present evidence does not support continued detention of the petitioner. The request filed asks for bail to be granted because the defendant waits for trial to begin. The petition includes a verification affidavit that validates the actual facts discussed within the document. The petition presents formal defensive language through legal terminology which includes phrases such as "benefit of doubt" and "further inquiry" as well as "lack of direct evidence" and "malafide prosecution.". Complex legal arguments exist within dense syntax because subordinating clauses help the presentation of multiple sequences of reasoning.

Logical flow of the argumentation is maintained in the discourse using markers like 'That', 'More over' and 'Hence'.

The petition is implicitly interred textual in that it relies on standard bail jurisprudence without direct citation of major case law; instead, it pairs statutes with factual inconsistencies in its legal appeal. Taken together, the petition conforms to the genre expected in cases such as these, mixing legal and factual argumentation to ensure release on bail.

Genre Analysis of Post-Arrest Bail Petition (Abdul Ghafoor vs The State)

It is based on the model of Genre Analysis Model by Bhatia (1993). The purpose of this post-arrest bail petition is the second primary one of seeking post arrest bail for Abdul Ghafoor of FIR No. 275/12 registered as per Sections 392 & 411 PPC. It aims to:

- Probe into identification procedure and evidence of recovery.
- Say that the case is of further inquiry and the petitioner is innocent.
- Identify procedural flaws and promote ending long term detention.

This petition as such formally puts forth the background of the case, the incident, the registration of the FIR and the consequent arrest of the petitioner.

Table 10: Consequent arrest of petitioner

Move	Description	Example from Document
Move 1	Opening/Formalities	In the Lahore high court, Lahore... under section 497, 498 Cr.P.C
Move 2	Identification of Parties	Abdul Ghafoor son of Wahg Ali... PETITIONER
Move 3	Statement of Allegations	FIR No. 275/12 dated 02-05-2012 under Sections 392/411 PPC
Move 4	Rebuttal/Denial of Allegations	Identification parade improperly conducted; fake implication
Move 5	Legal Justification and Grounds	Delay in FIR; doubtful recovery; case of further probe
Move 6	Reference to Previous Rejection	Bail rejected by Judicial Magistrate and Additional Sessions Judge
Move 7	Grounds for Relief (Detailed)	Long incarceration without trial; absence of solid incriminating evidence
Move 8	Prayer for Relief	Respectfully prayed that bail may kindly be granted
Move 9	Certification	Certified as first bail petition
Move 10	Affidavit	Abdul Ghafoor solemnly affirms contents of bail petition

Its grievance section talks about many weaknesses in prosecution's case, for instance, absence of independent witnesses, witness statements contradictions, and inability of the police to arrest the petitioner without any material implicating him. Doctrine of further inquiry enshrined under Section 497(2) CrPC is a legal ground that advances legal grounds of bail. By so contending, the petitioner argues that further detention would constitute punishment prior to conviction which violates constitutional entitlements to liberty and due process. It prayed for bail on an affidavit deposing to the content of the petition. The petition is linguistically wrought in technical legal terminology such as "ocular testimony," "subsequent improvements," "inadmissible evidence," "inconsistent prosecution story," and so on.

It has a strongly assertive tone and is showing a strong criticism of investigative laps. The petition is in textually dissimilar in the sense that it makes reference to established legal policies for granting of bail when evidence is flimsy, but it does not make a specific mention of judicial precedents. Despite the fact that the petition fails to secure bail, it makes use of robust legal principles in drafting a persuasive argument for the grant of bail, maintaining a sense of structure and convention which runs in accordance with what should be considered in post arrest bail petitions.

Genre Analysis of Post-Arrest Bail Petition (Pervaiz Akhtar vs The State)

This is based on the Genre Analysis Model of Bhatia (1993). This post-arrest bail petition is the primary communicative purpose intended to get bail for the petitioner Pervaiz Akhtar who is charged with under section 376 PP. It aims to:

- Show that the petition carries the face of a wrong whose long delay was between the petitioner and a lynch mob.
- It should highlight the fact that the petitioner, even when an accused, had held deceased as a witness in several former cases.
- Point out contradictions and malafide motives of the complainant.

The petition continues in its approach to linguistics with a formal and defensive kind, worth mentioning dubious recovery, defective investigation and no independent corroboration.

Table 11: Dubious recovery, defective investigation and independent corroboration

Move	Description	Example from Document
Move 1	Opening/Formalities	In the Lahore high court, Lahore... under section 497 Cr.P.C
Move 2	Identification of Parties	Pervaiz Akhtar son of Muhammad Yousaf... PETITIONER
Move 3	Statement of Allegations	FIR No.199/2023 dated 18-02-2023 under Section 376 PPC
Move 4	Rebuttal/Denial of Allegations	Petitioner originally named as witness; later implicated
Move 5	Legal Justification and Grounds	Delay of 6 months in nomination; previous similar false accusations
Move 6	Reference to Previous Rejection	Bail rejected by Trial Court on 14-02-2024
Move 7	Grounds for Relief (Detailed)	Fabricated story; petitioner not directly involved; further inquiry needed
Move 8	Prayer for Relief	It is therefore respectfully prayed that post-arrest bail may be accepted
Move 9	Certification	Certified as first bail petition
Move 10	Affidavit	Petitioner affirms non-availability of certain documents and facts of petition

The gist of the grievance is the presence of significant procedural and evidentiary weaknesses like differences between eyewitnesses, delay in lodging the FIR, and contradiction of the medical evidence. The legal arguments are based on Section 497(2) CrPC to argue that the case belongs to the realm of further inquiry, which can lead to the petitioner's release. It adds a prayer that the appellant be granted bail until the trial is brought to termination, which is verified by affidavit.

The petition is linguistically formally defensive words like 'dubious recovery,' 'defective investigation,' and 'lack of independent corroboration' but it is also cold, detached, using the terms 'joinder' and 'verdict,' perhaps signifying that the writer was concerned with showing the reader what the case was rather than trying to affect how the reader feels about it. The narrative is layered with factual and analytical evaluation of the evidence. Discourse markers provide the appropriate links to logical coherence among different aspects of the case. The petition also intertextually invokes constitutional principles of presumption of innocence and fair trial rights without explicitly referring to constitutional articles or precedents. The petition is representative of strategic legal advocacy in the genre of post arrest bail pleadings through its systematic deconstruction of the prosecution's evidence.

Genre Analysis of Post-Arrest Bail Petition (Imtiaz vs The State)

This post-arrest bail petition is the main communicative purpose of securing bail for Imtiaz who is accused in a murder case under Section 302, 324, 148, 149 and 337 PPC. It aims to:

- Emphasize innocence and false implication.
- Show that petitioner has no direct evidence connecting him to the crime.
- Make use of legal principles such as rule of consistency and further inquiry.

Petitioner submits that the FIR is based on exaggerated and manufactured facts and allegations against the petitioner and the allegations have been made without any independent and credible evidence.

Table 12: without independent and credible evidence

Move	Description	Example from Document
Move 1	Opening/Formalities	Before the Peshawar high court, Peshawar... bail petition under section 497 cr.p.c
Move 2	Identification of Parties	Imtiaz son of Amir Zaman... Petitioner
Move 3	Statement of Allegations	FIR No. 551 dated 09-10-2021 under Sections 302, 324, etc.
Move 4	Rebuttal/Denial of Allegations	False story; fabricated charges
Move 5	Legal Justification and Grounds	No direct recovery; cross-version present; co-accused bailed
Move 6	Reference to Previous Rejection	Bail rejected by Sessions Judge
Move 7	Grounds for Relief (Detailed)	Delay in FIR; contradictions; non-involvement
Move 8	Prayer for Relief	Prays for bail based on grounds of innocence and weak prosecution
Move 9	Certification	Certified that this is first bail petition
Move 10	Affidavit	Petitioner affirms all contents are true

The grievance is basically as to bring to light discrepancies and contradictions in the prosecution case, such as irreconcilable version of a witness, who has made no real recoveries from the petitioner and no link in chain of custody with the petitioner in the offence.

Legal arguments are that the section 497(2) CrPc should be read that in the event of doubt the petitioner shall be released on bail so as to make inquiry. The prayer begs for the petitioner's release on bail and affidavit of the facts recited is filed by the petitioner stating the truth. Thematically, the petition makes adoptive use of a defensive tone and is rich in technical legal vocabulary, including the expressions of "lack of independent corroboratory evidence," defective prosecution case and benefit of doubt. From homepage, descriptive narration of the events differ from critical analysis of the investigative process, both have some logical progression through the discourse connectors such as moreover, hence, therefore. Ritelternally, the petition implicates judicial principles in favor of bail under evidentiary weakness yet does not cite case law precedents. Nevertheless, the writer adheres to structural and stylistic requirements that we would expect of the post arrest bail petition in positioning the petitioner as one who deserves bail by legal reasoning, which is subsequently cast in close proximity to them.

Comparative Interpretation

Five writ petitions, five pre-arrest bail petitions and five post-arrest bail petitions helped reveal how each kind of legal writing adapts to different uses, yet always follows the structure Bhatia predicted for these genres. The use of petitions, in public law litigation, is to appeal to the court's authority under the constitution to correct fit issues like official misconduct, errors in process or the refusal to uphold important rights. These petitions are written in a strict, Impersonal way using exact laws and a logical building of arguments. Unlike other types, pre-arrest bail petitions are mainly about a person's fear of arrest, feeling wrongly accused and the supposed harmful intentions of those who filed against them. Even though they follow Bhatia's structure background, complaint, reasons and final request their main strength is often in eliciting feelings over reasoning

specific constitutional points. When seeking bail after an arrest, applicants should use a forensic and evidentiary style. They point out problems with the reliability of prosecution evidence and identify weaknesses such as different witness reports or late investigations, mostly by justifying their stand with Section 497 of the Criminal Procedure Code. While all three types of legal writing have the same main parts, factual narrative, what the client wants and a final prayer for help, their writing styles, complexity and evidence included can change a lot depending on the situation.

The three groups government litigation, commercial litigation and employment litigation each use the main rhetorical steps described in Bhatia's genre model. Still, the data shows extra, unique moves that add to Bhatia's plan in helpful ways. Most petitions written to the High Court list out administrative errors and fundamental right violations before presenting legal justifications. Moves in pre-arrest bail petitions such as Allegation of False Involvement, Assertion of Clean Criminal Record and Expression of Fear of Arrest prove they are more emotional than other cases. After an arrest, bail petitions include a critique of the prosecution's case, notice the delay in the trial and ask for further research, showing their detailed engagement with both evidence and the process. In all types of legal contexts, sentences such as "That," "Whereas," "Hence," and "Therefore" keep the reasoning together, though the most intense emotional discussions occur in post-arrest bail petitions. Although packing laws in the same way, Pakistani drafts use variations in facts, legal points and emotions to achieve specific results. A usual difficulty is the lack of case law citations in legal discussion which could make laws more reliable if they were included more regularly. All in all, the findings show how legal sub-genres change in what they aim to accomplish and how they are done, yet all share certain foundation structures.

Conclusion

Genre analysis of fifteen Pakistani legal petitions, five each of writ petitions, pre-arrest bail petitions and post-arrest bail petitions was carried out using Bhatia's model. All three had the common structure of formal opening, factual narration, legal grounds and prayer for relief. But communicative purpose and tone, and linguistic strategy diverged: writing writ petitions was concerned with public law, constitutional authority, and was formal, technical. The pre-arrest bail petitions appealed to emotions and sought to prevent arrest by presenting the petitioner as a victim. The most evidentiary turned out to be post arrest bail petitions, critiquing prosecution flaws and investigating gaps. Despite adhering to Bhatia's move structure and legal conventions, flexible rhetorical strategies were involved in each petition type to fit the legal context. The discourse markers used in common were "That," "Whereas," and "Hence" and they were formal in register. The overall lack of judicial precedent citations was a noteworthy limitation, for the lack of such citations might have helped add strength to arguments. This study shows the dynamic condition of legal genres as advocacy tools and legal communication in the stratter of Pakistan's judiciary frame work. Future research can deal with comparative genre analysis across jurisdictions; and since such digital formats of legal petitions are evolving in South Asia, future research can examine how they shape the drafting of legal petitions in South Asia. In addition, longitudinal studies would be possible to determine changes in the use of rhetorical strategies.

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