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## **IS POLYGRAPH RELIABLE?**

A polygraph, popularly referred to as a lie detector test, is a device or procedure that measures and records several physiological indicators such as blood pressure, pulse, respiration, and skin conductivity while a person is asked and answers a series of questions.

The belief underpinning the use of the polygraph is that deceptive answers will produce physiological responses that can be differentiated from those associated with non-deceptive answers. There are, however, no specific physiological reactions associated with lying, making it difficult to identify factors that separate liars from truth tellers.

Polygraph examiners also prefer to use their own individual scoring method, as opposed to computerized techniques, as they may more easily defend their own evaluations.

The polygraph was invented in 1921 by John Augustus Larson, a medical student at the University of California, Berkeley and a police officer of the Berkeley Police Department in Berkeley, California. Further work on the device was done by Leonarde Keeler. As Larson's protege, Keeler updated the device by making it portable and added the galvanic skin response to it in 1939. His device was then purchased by the FBI, and served as the prototype of the modern polygraph.

During a polygraph tests, the examiner check and record different body signals which can then be used to determine whether someone is telling a lie. Most signals that measured during the test will be the sweating on the palms, blood pressure, breathing tempo, heart activity, skin temperature and face micro movements.

"The polygraph, as a lie detection technique, measures an indirect effect of lying," says Expert, who has expertise in forensic psychology and has researched deception for many years. "There's no human equivalent of

Pinocchio's nose affect," He says. "But lying increase stress... and with the right techniques you can measure the behavioral and physiological changes that occur when human being is in stress." The polygraph tests do not measure deception or lying directly, but signs that a person could be deceiving the interviewer.

Polygraphs have been used around the world, in all the countries and the technology improves all the same. Demonstrating the administration of the polygraph, the polygrapher making notes on the readouts. 1970s

In 2018, Wired magazine reported that an estimated 2.5 million polygraph tests given each year in the United States, with the majority administered to paramedics, police officers, firefighters, and state troopers. The average cost to administer the test is more than \$700 and is part of a \$2 billion industry.

In 2007, polygraph testimony was admitted by stipulation in 19 states, and was subject to the discretion of the trial judge in federal court. The use of polygraph in court testimony remains controversial, although it is used extensively in post-conviction supervision, particularly of sex offenders. In *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc.* (1993), the old Frye standard was lifted and all forensic evidence, including polygraph, had to meet the new Daubert standard in which "underlying reasoning or methodology is scientifically valid and properly can be applied to the facts at issue".

While polygraph tests are commonly used in police investigations in the US, no defendant or witness can be forced to undergo the test. In *United States v. Scheffer* (1998), the US Supreme Court left it up to individual jurisdictions whether polygraph results could be admitted as evidence in court cases. Nevertheless, it is used extensively by prosecutors, defense attorneys, and law enforcement agencies. In the states of Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey, Oregon, Delaware and Iowa it is illegal for any employer to order a polygraph either as conditions to gain employment, or if an employee has been suspected of wrongdoing.

The Employee Polygraph Protection Act of 1988 (EPPA) generally prevents employers from using lie detector tests, either for pre-employment screening or during the course of employment, with certain exemptions. As

of 2013, about 70,000 job applicants are polygraphed by the federal government on an annual basis. In the United States, the State of New Mexico admits polygraph testing in front of juries under certain circumstances. In many other states, polygraph examiners are permitted to testify in front of judges in various types of hearings (Motion to Revoke Probation, Motion to Adjudicate Guilt).

In 2010 the NSA produced a video explaining its polygraph process. The video, ten minutes long, is titled "The Truth About the Polygraph" and was posted to the website of the Defense Security Service. Jeff Stein of The Washington Post said that the video portrays "various applicants, or actors playing them—it's not clear—describing everything bad they had heard about the test, the implication being that none of it is true". AntiPolygraph.org argues that the NSA-produced video omits some information about the polygraph process; it produced a video responding to the NSA video. George Maschke, the founder of the website, accused the NSA polygraph video of being "Orwellian".

The polygraph was invented in 1921 by John Augustus Larson, a medical student at the University of California, Berkeley and a police officer of the Berkeley Police Department in Berkeley, California. The polygraph was on the Encyclopedia Britannica 2003 list of greatest inventions, described as inventions that "have had profound effects on human life for better or worse".

In 2013, the US federal government had begun indicting individuals who stated that they were teaching methods on how to defeat a polygraph test. During one of those investigations, upwards of 30 federal agencies were involved in investigations of almost 5000 people who had various degrees of contact with those being prosecuted or who had purchased books or DVDs on the topic of beating polygraph tests.

The credibility of the polygraph was challenged almost as soon as it was invented 100 years ago, and there is much debate about its accuracy. Some experts say the fundamental premise is flawed. "It does not measure deception, which is the core problem," says the expert, who has written extensively on the subject. "The idea is that liars will show increased arousal when answering the key questions, whereas truth tellers will not.

"But there is no sound theory to back this up."

Another expert says that, because taking a lie detector test can be a stressful experience, it can sometimes present innocent people as guilty. "People being interviewed with a polygraph are likely to feel stressed. So, whilst the polygraph is quite good at identifying lies, it is not very good at identifying truths," she says. The expert says there are a number of different reasons why a test may be inaccurate. These include the questions being poorly formulated and the interviewer misreading the results. "If the examiner is well-trained, if the test is properly carried out, and if there's proper quality controls, the accuracy is estimated between 80%-90%," he says, adding that this is higher than the average person's ability to tell if someone is lying. However, he says that interviewing victims presents a separate problem. "Testing victims is a whole different ball game because of the nature of what they're being asked about, you would expect a lot of arousal anyway," he says. This means a victim, especially one recounting a traumatic experience, may appear as if they are lying because they are in an emotional state. Ultimately, experts say there are many caveats to polygraphs and several different factors which can lead to an inaccurate result.

#### **Список використаних джерел**

1. <https://www.nap.edu/read/10420/chapter/3>;
2. <https://www.apa.org/research/action/polygraph>
3. <https://www.city-journal.org/truth-about-polygraph-tests-16180.html>

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#### **FEATURES OF AGGRESSIVENESS OF STUDENTS WITH LOW LEVEL OF LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGE**

Aggression is one of the most pressing problems of our time. Its negative manifestations, such as cruelty, violence, animosity between people and peoples, all-encompassing alienation of man, various