

Resumé

The name of my thesis is „**Availability of processes of getting true in interrogation with accused**“. My thesis is divided into two parts (part A, part B). Each of these parts is concerned with the particular theme related to the false testimony.

The reason I've chosen this theme is that I'm interested in criminal law, especially in criminalistics. During my study experience I cooperated with prosecution and police authorities. I could observe and study how law was used in common life and in professional work of police officers and civil servants. I could see how criminal law was applied in criminal procedure, I was allowed to watch the video records of interrogation and testimony. I had a very good opportunity to use my theory knowledge of law in practice.

The first section of the part A deals with the word **testimony** in term of law, criminalistics and forensic psychology. The law determines the basic legal frame of testimony. The Act (Code of criminal procedure) is the main source of law. Criminalistics doesn't only concentrate on the legal frame of testimony. Criminalistics is a special discipline of science that helps police, prosecution and justice to realize the process of interrogation. There are several partial tactical methods how to get over the false testimony in criminalistics. Testimony from the view point of forensic psychology is understood as personal interaction. Psychology is engaged in human mind. It helps the interrogators to get the true testimony from the witness and trespasser.

The second section deals with the word **lie** – why people lie and their methods of lie. If we want to get over the lie, we have to recognize it in time. In this part I mention basic motivation for lie and basic symptoms of lie in interrogation.

Tactical methods of getting over the false testimony are the main theme of section three. These methods are described in my thesis – how to use them and how they help the interrogators.

At the end of the part A I analyze concrete interrogation in criminal procedure. In this part there is demonstrated how tactical methods of getting over the false testimony are applied in practice.

The first section of the part B deals with legal effects for people who lied in position of witness, accused or people who did an untrue criminal information before investigative, prosecuting and adjudicating bodies.

The second section is generally engaged in psychological and physiological methods of getting over the false testimony. I choose one of these methods: using of **polygraph** (laic name "lie detector") and another parts speaks about it especially about ground of physiodetection, about historical evolution of using polygraph. I can mention, that interesting section of the part B is about realization of using polygraph in the criminal process; what rules the interrogator has to keep; how can the interrogator ask to person connected to polygraph. I write about possibility using a result from examination on polygraph as a proof in the criminal procedure.

In the last section of the part B I wrote about legal rules of using polygraph in Poland and reader will be able to compare this with the Czech Republic.