
Quantifying the effect of deceptive intention on scalar inference and lie judgments

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Abstract

This study investigates the effects of intention to deceive on the strength of a scalar inference drawn in *some-but-not-all* utterances and whether such utterances are considered lies when *all* is, in fact, true (e.g., "some of the samples are ruined" when all of the samples are ruined). It builds on recent findings that elements of context can influence scalar inference strength and that intention to deceive significantly affects whether false scalar implicatures are perceived as lies.

Keywords: scalar implicature, lying, false implicatures, speaker intention, inference, commitment

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