

Statement Analysis & Deception Detection

Uncovering truth through **linguistic markers, verbal cues, and structured credibility assessment** (KA-MOD-008).

Core Principles of Statement Analysis

Every statement contains clues to the speaker's true intent and knowledge. Analysis focuses on deviations from normal communication.



Verbal Cues

Pronoun usage, tense shifts, qualifiers, passive voice, evasive language.



Statement Structure

Completeness (or lack thereof) in different phases: pre-event, event, post-event.



Baseline Comparison

Comparing the analyzed statement against a known truthful baseline from the same individual.

Key Indicators of Deception



Lack of Self-Reference

Avoiding "I" statements, shifting to "we," "one," or describing actions as if happening to them.



Tense Shifting

Inconsistent use of past/present tense, especially when recounting key events, indicating fabrication.



Qualifiers & Evasion

Using "to be honest," "frankly," "believe," "guess," or vague terms to avoid direct commitment.



Missing Details / Balance

A truthful statement typically contains balance (e.g., good and bad details), deceptive ones often lack negative self-reference.

Structured Credibility Rubric

CATEGORY	INDICATOR OF TRUTH (SCORE +1)	INDICATOR OF DECEPTION (SCORE -1)
Pronouns	Consistent use of "I" when describing personal actions.	Avoidance of "I", shifting to "we" or passive voice.
Tense	Consistent past tense for past events.	Frequent, unnatural shifts between past and present tense.
Specificity	Inclusion of sensory details, emotional reactions, and self-correction.	Vague descriptions, lack of sensory details, overly logical phrasing.
Omissions	Acknowledging memory gaps ("I don't recall...").	Seamless, perfect recall of all details, or strategic "forgetting."

A high positive score suggests credibility; a low or negative score suggests deception. This is an analytical tool, not definitive proof.