



People Can Lie: How People Trust to People

Uysal Cem*, Durmaz Ubeydullah and Özdemir Yusuf

Department of Forensic Medicine, Dicle University, Turkey

Abstract

People want to trust while communicating with each other. Trust begins tell the truth without being hurtful to others. Trust begins with tell the truth without being hurtful to others. Our study is a case report. In our case, a decision was made before that: 'even if she has the ability to lie, she tells the truth about the incident'. So the court declared our Forensic Medicine Department as an expert and requested the explanation of this decision we made before.

Keywords: Lie; Lying ability; Medical expertise

Introduction

The meaning of the 'mind' word is 'thinking, understanding and comprehension power, memory in the dictionary. According to Kant, the mind is the ability to achieve rules from the similarity of events; according to Rudolf Eisler, the mind is the ability to know the meanings of words and concepts, comparing them with each other, examining them, and understanding them; According to Arthur Schopenhauer, the mind is to distinguish between reason and result. As it can be understand, there are functions of the mind such as reason, result, comprehension, understanding and judgment. For this reason, the ability of a mentally ill person to fully understand the events, to establish a cause-effect relationship has been impaired. In order to a person to be responsible for his/her actions or to fully understand the result of the event, his/her mental health needs to be healthy [1,2].

Lie: 'Without any warning, it is successful or unsuccessful and intentional effort to create a belief that the source considers to be untrue in the recipient.' The person who tells the lie voluntarily and consciously chose to give the wrong information to the person who confronts it voluntarily and consciously. So voluntary lie statement is the deliberate misrepresentation [3]. Among the reasons for the psychology of lying are to attracting attention, failure to fulfill social responsibilities, escape from criminal sanction, avoidance of embarrassment and exclusion, protection and promotion of respectability in society [4,5]. If we combine statements mentioned above; a person who hasn't psychopathological condition and mentally healthy made it voluntarily, if he/she lied. In other words, he/she used his/her intellectual abilities voluntarily to mislead people [3,4].

Anyone who is mentally healthy can lie, so he/she has ability to lie. In a word, he/she can portray or describe an event that he does not live in. So it is necessary to emphasize how anyone's statement can be believed. It should be noted that some people make wrong statement very good, so the people in front of them can't understand whether this people is lying or telling the truth. Some people even can mislead the lie detector [6]. There are some criteria when deciding what is correct. We must look that criteria when evaluating anamnesis described by the person [7]:

1-Details: it is one of the more important criteria. That is the important thing here that witness must explain the essence of the event in detail.

2-Logical Structure: Logical Structure or integrity. Statement must be logical in itself, feelings and expressions must be compatible with emotions.

3-Psychological Events: The logical structure should not be impaired when describing the events by degrees.

4-Telling Method: talking about psychological events (fear, disgust, thoughts) is another one of persuasiveness criterias.

5-Tellings Which Depend on Phenomenon: It is one of the more important evaluation criteria in children. The telling is a phenomenon, if it does not see the fact and location of the event. For example, if little child said in his/her statement that: "my grandfather brushes my teeth with his tongue every time when he kisses me.", the child explains the sexual abuse of his grandfather

OPEN ACCESS

*Correspondence:

Uysal Cem, Department of Forensic Medicine, Dicle University, Turkey,
E-mail: drcemuysal@gmail.com

Received Date: 01 Nov 2018

Accepted Date: 27 Nov 2018

Published Date: 04 Dec 2018

Citation:

Cem U, Ubeydullah D, Yusuf Ö. People Can Lie: How People Trust to People. *J Forensic Sci Toxicol.* 2018; 1(1): 1004.

Copyright © 2018 Uysal Cem. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

differently.

6-Original Details: The original details are one of the most easy-to-understand real criteria in the statement. The original details are abnormal, astonishing, surprising, and very special expression. For example, the victim who has been attempted sexual abuse said in statement that defendant can not open the bra, because bra snap has been knotted.

7-Mutual Interactive Expression Structure: In mutual interactive expression, there are organized events and conversation in witness's statement. It is important to have any situation that will not disrupt the event sequence in the person's narration.

8-Nested Narration Structure: There may have been a nested narration between the victim and the defender. Narration of person is important [7].

Our study is about the explanation of a problem asked by the court to the Department of Forensic Medicine.

Case Presentation

The person who says that she has been exposed to domestic sexual abuse (incest), has been sent to the Department of mental health and Adolescent Psychiatry to examination because of suspicious expression by the court. Court ask to explain scientifically from department of forensic medicine that statement 'it can be described as something that does not exist but it hasn't been thought that she describe something does not exist due to the alleged incident.'

Let's analyse the part of the statement you have asked us by the court:

a. First of all, consider the phrase, "it can be described as something that does not exist."For this expression, it is necessary to know enough the event to lie and touse the mind skills in this direction or to have some diseases such as schizophrenia [8]. But it has been determined that the person does not have any underlying mental retardation or psychological condition.

b. In the other part of the statement, there is the phrase 'but it hasn't been thought that she describe something does not exist due to the alleged incident'. When the child in the victim position old about the incestevent, he/she was able to explain the abuse phenomenon in a convincing and detailed way in accordance with the criteria mentioned in the introduction and was able to answer the questions in detail. For this reason, it has been concluded that a person who is mentally healthy and who is able to lie voluntarily, if necessary, does not lie about what she has told.

There are not mental retardation, or any other psychopathological condition, not specific defect in orientation, attention and memory abilities in the examination, not significant conflict between objective findings and observations, not drug abuse that severely harms the relationship between herself and the environment, not mental illness or mental retardation that affects the person's ability to distinguish in our case. She is aware to environment, world, time and herself, can protect her benefits, can distinguish between good and bad, has free will, is aware of the current events around, knows price of stuff, understands result of her works. It was thought that the person was able to lie, but that the findings obtained by the person's statements were consistent, and therefore the child was not lying about the alleged incident.

Discussion

From the beginning of history to the present people have always investigated the truth and lie. For example; people found some differences by looking at the facial structures (physiognomy). And also 'the body language of liars' is written to understand the lies and liars according to body position [9,10].

Lying can be disease besides people use his/her mind abilities to lie. There are diseases that can mislead the reality of events and may severely impair the patient's ability to assess reality. For example;

a. Simulation: It is defined as a form of behaviour that occurs in the form of mimicking the symptoms of illness, fitting the symptoms, or over-exaggerating or concealing the existing symptoms in order to mislead the physician to obtain benefit. It may be benefits to be legally entitled due to illness or disorder, as well as being exempt from social or institutional responsibilities, access to certain medical treatment and use of drugs, escape from judicial and criminal investigations, and be free from criminal liability [11,12].

b. Factitious Disorder: it is a mental disorder characterized by the presence of physical and/or mental symptoms but in fact, he/she has consciously created the symptoms. According to DSM-5, factitious disorder has been studied in the category of 'Somatic Symptom and Related Disorders' [13]. Factitious disorder is separated from the simulation by the absence of an external benefits (such as economic gain, exclusion from legal responsibilities) that can be achieved [14,15].

c. Antisocial Personality Disorder: this people don't respect the laws and social behavior, use slang names and words, show some dishonest behaviour with cheating others for pleasure, aren't bored or feel embarrassment when their lies are revealed, can't be sensitive to other's problems, are very easily frustrated and can start fighting quickly [15].

d. Schizophrenia: it is a syndrome characterized by symptoms related to central nervous system (CNS) functions such as thought, perception, behavior, motor activity, motivation, and mood. There are symptoms such as delusions, hallucinations, disorganized speech, alogony (lack of thought), avolism (lack of motivation), apathy (lack of motivation), anhedonia (inability to enjoy), and asyalia (lack of sensation) [16,17].

e. Bipolar disorder (manic episode): It is a brain disorder that causes unusual changes in person's mood, energy, and function. Bipolar disorder is characterized by an increased or irritable mood lasting at least a week in manic phase, increased self-esteem, decreased need for sleep, Feel like their thoughts are going very fast, a tendency to do risky things (foolish commercial attempts, spend a lot of money or have reckless sex) [16,17].

References

- Gören S, Kaya MC, Uysal C. Forensic Psychiatry. In: Celbis O, Iscan Y, editors. Forensic Sciences. 1 ed. Ankara: Akademisyen Tip Kitabevi. 2016;265-85.
- Turkish Language Society. Means of "Intellect": Turkish Language Society. 2018.
- Akçay E. Lie Ability With Respect Of Memory Power: Comparison Between Genders. Selçuk Üniversitesi İletişim Fakültesi Akademik Dergisi. 2012;7(3):234-43.
- Üretmen S. Cinsiyet, Yalan Söyleme ve Çıkar Elde Etmenin Yalana İliskin

- Yüklemelere Etkisi [Doctorate Thesis]. Ankara: Ankara University. 2008.
5. Altintas E, Özşahin AK. Munchausen Hemoptysis: A Rare Type of Factitious Disorder. *Turkish Journal of Family Medicine and Primary Care*. 2016;10(3):175-78.
 6. Ergen M, Ülman YI. Nörobilim, Nöroteknoloji, Yalan Tespiti ve Etik. *Acibadem Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Dergisi*. 2012;3(3):149-56.
 7. Kızıl M. Tanık İfadesi ve İnandırıcılık. *Ankara Barosu Dergisi*. 2014;72(2):397-407.
 8. Parekh R. What Is Schizophrenia? : American Psychiatric Association. 2017.
 9. Oommen A, Oommen T. Physiognomy: A Critical Review. *J Anat Soc India*. 2003;52(2):189-91.
 10. Glass L. The Body Language Of Liars: From Little White Lies to Pathological Deception-How to See through the Fibs, Frauds, and Falsehoods People Tell You Every Day: Career Press. 2014.
 11. Uçar M, Ataç A. The Term of Malingering in Terms of Medical Ethics (The Ethical Dimension of Patient's Attitudes and Behaviours Intended for Misleading Physician). *Türkiye Klinikleri Journal of Medical Sciences*. 2010;30(4):1-6.
 12. Mills MJ, Lipian MS. Additional Conditions That May Be a Focus Of Clinical Attention. In: Sadock BJ, Sadock VA, editors. *Concise: Textbook Of Clinical Psychiatry*. 3 ed. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; 2008;421-44.
 13. The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-5). 5 ed: American Psychiatric Association. 2015.
 14. Senormancı Ö, Konkan R, Güçlü O, Senormancı G. Daha Çok Psikolojik Semptom ve Bulguları Olan Yapay Bozukluk: Bir Vak'a Sunumu. *New Symposium Journal*. 2012;50(2):108-11.
 15. Cantürk G. Forensic Psychiatry. *Forensic Psychiatry Postgraduate Courses*; Ankara: Ankara University. 2017.
 16. Baskak B, Özgüven HD. Ruh Sağlığı Ve Hastalıkları Ders Kitabı. 1 ed. Ankara: Ankara Üniversitesi Basımevi. 2014.
 17. Akay Pekcanlar A. Çocuk Ve Ergen Ruh Sağlığı Ve Hastalıkları. 2 ed. Ankara: Türkiye Çocuk Ve Genç Psikiyatrisi Derneği. 2016.