

Document 1

NCAT-2024-00454780-001-explanation-why-Lot-158-uses-phrase-lie

Based on irrefutable evidence, and personal experience when dealing with numerous strata, building managers, and committee members since 2010, with evidence of their premeditated and repetitive fraudulent activities, and attempts to hamper investigations whilst achieving various personal benefits without disclosure, Lot 158 uses phrase “lie” in the context of behaviour by SP52948 strata managers, building managers, and SP52948 committee members (with special emphasis on Mr. Stan Pogorelsky).

The most widely accepted definition of lying is the following: “A lie is a statement made by one who does not believe it with the intention that someone else shall be led to believe it” (Isenberg 1973, 248) (cf. “[lying is] making a statement believed to be false, with the intention of getting another to accept it as true” (Primoratz 1984)). It may be restated as follows:

To lie = to make a believed-false statement to another person with the intention that the other person believe that statement to be true. This is the traditional definition of lying. There are at least four necessary conditions for lying.

- Lying requires that a person makes a statement (statement condition).
- Lying requires that the person believes the statement to be false; that is, lying requires that the statement be untruthful (untruthfulness condition).
- Lying requires that the untruthful statement be made to another person (addressee condition).
- Lying requires that the person intends that that other person believe the untruthful statement to be true (intention to deceive the addressee condition).

Cambridge Dictionary: To say or write something that is not true in order to deceive someone.

Merriam-Webster: Marked by or containing untrue statements.

Dictionary: Telling or containing lies; deliberately untruthful; deceitful; false.