# Jugement d'un discours : influence de la source et attribution du terme « complotiste »



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**Evaluative knowledge mode** (Beauvois & Dubois, 2009)

- Automatic judgement and comparison of objects  $\bullet$
- Attribution of **social value**

## **Evaluative knowledge mode and conspiracy theories**

- Going beyond conspiracy mentality (Bruder et al., 2013) to judge conspiracy theories through source
- False flag accusation as conspiracy theory → one party is accused of having

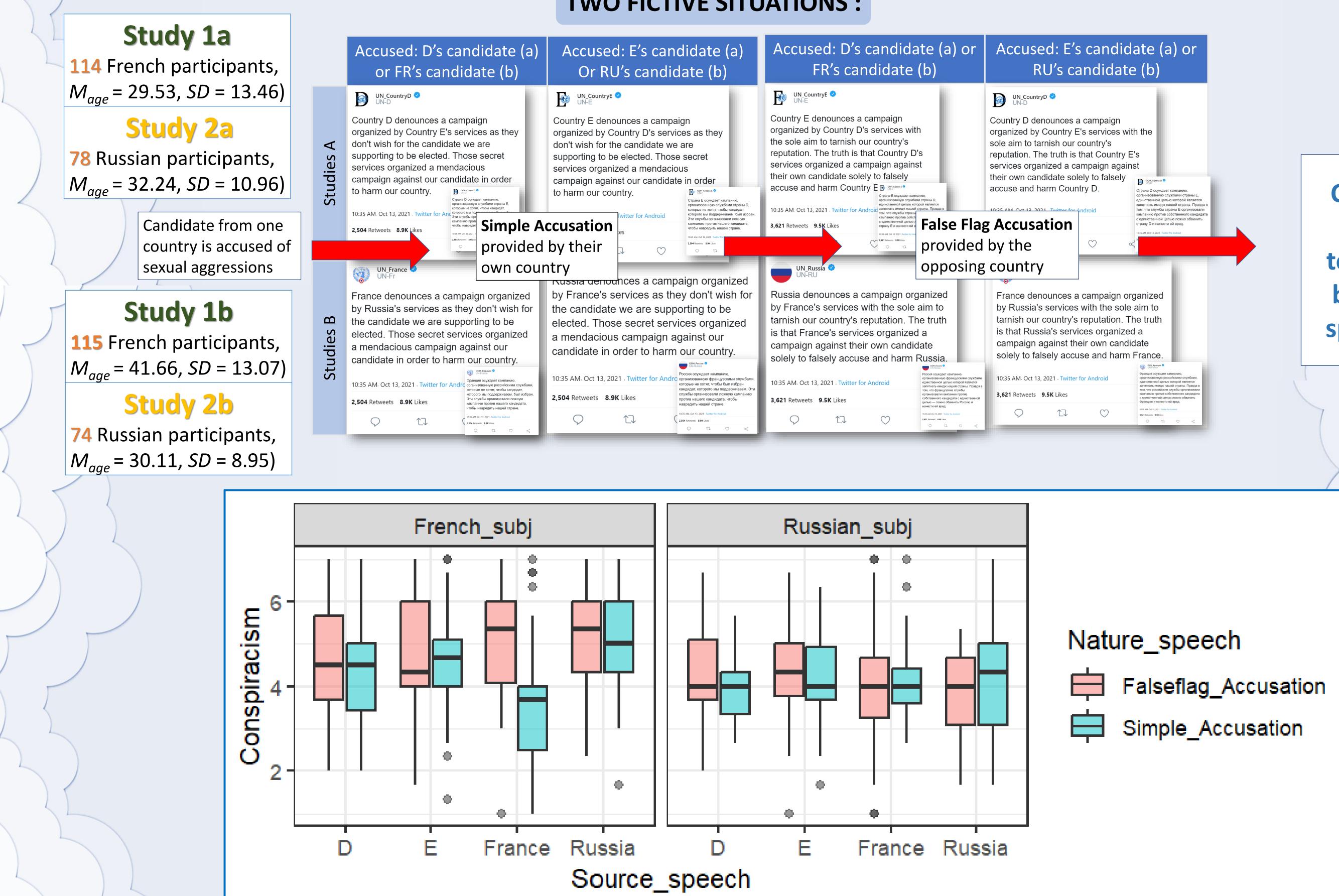
**Source credibility** (Priester & Petty, 2003)

- **Relational distance perceived** of speech giver **to judge** content
- **Beliefs** or views shared  $\rightarrow$  speeches trustworthy and credible

#### Aim

Improving our knowledge on the parameters needed for people to qualify statements as belonging to conspiracy beliefs

pinned the responsibility of a sabotage act by the true author of the act



### **TWO FICTIVE SITUATIONS :**

Conspiracism attributed to each source based on the speeches held

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# TAKE HOME MESSAGE

- Russian and French participants perceived False flag accusation as more conspiracist than Simple accusation
- For French participants, Russian sources no matter the nature of accusation are considered conspiracist



For Russian participants, sources don't intervene in their judgment as both accusations are perceived as plausible

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sychologie Sociale

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We're holding references, data and a

lot more hostages in our OSF storage.

Scan to free them all! Corresponding author : Hoï-Tong WONG - hoi-tong.wong04@univ-paris8.fr