



## HIKMA Hallucination Check Report

SciFact-style hallucination detection and verification

Paper Analyzed

**From Holocaust Memory to Holocaust Logic:  
Linguistic Constructions of Legitimized Violence  
in Israeli Political Rhetoric**

**MEDIUM**

HALLUCINATION RISK

**0.0%**

HALLUCINATION INDEX

**22**

CLAIMS ANALYZED

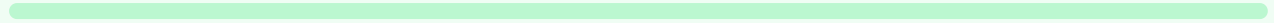
**0**

CLAIMS SUPPORTED



0

Claims with supporting evidence



**No Evidence**



22

Claims lacking evidence



**Refuted**



0

Claims contradicted by evidence





*language that may incite violence against targeted groups (Buerger & Benesch, 2024)."*

**Hallucination Assessment:**

 **Possible Hallucination** - Lack of evidence, but claim appears plausible

**Notes:**

No evidence provided for Buerger & Benesch 2024.

## Claim 2

NO\_EVIDENCE

Score: 1

*"Seminal work by Benesch established key frameworks for identifying language that may incite violence against targeted groups (Benesch, 2014)."*

**Hallucination Assessment:**

 **Possible Hallucination** - Lack of evidence, but claim appears plausible

**Notes:**

No evidence provided for Benesch 2014.

## Claim 3

NO\_EVIDENCE

Score: 1

*"Discourse analysis approaches have examined how political language constructs social reality and legitimizes action during armed conflicts (Fairclough, 1995; Weston, 2024; Burnett, 2021)."*

**Hallucination Assessment:**

 **Possible Hallucination** - Lack of evidence, but claim appears plausible

**Notes:**

No evidence provided for Fairclough 1995, Weston 2024, Burnett 2021.



### Hallucination Assessment:

 **Possible Hallucination** - Lack of evidence, but claim appears plausible

### Notes:

No evidence provided for Saslow 2016.

## Claim 5

NO\_EVIDENCE

Score: 1

*"Studies of genocidal speech have documented specific rhetorical strategies that precede mass violence, including dehumanization, collective punishment justifications, and existential threat framing (Landry, 2022)."*

### Hallucination Assessment:

 **Possible Hallucination** - Lack of evidence, but claim appears plausible

### Notes:

No evidence provided for Landry 2022.

## Claim 6

NO\_EVIDENCE

Score: 1

*"Research on dangerous speech provides a foundation for understanding how rhetoric can normalize violence against civilian populations (Saslow, 2016; Timmermann, Year?)."*

### Hallucination Assessment:

 **Possible Hallucination** - Lack of evidence, but claim appears plausible

### Notes:

No evidence provided for Saslow 2016, Timmermann.



## Hallucination Assessment:

 **Possible Hallucination** - Lack of evidence, but claim appears plausible

## Notes:

No evidence provided for Weston 2024.

## Claim 8

NO\_EVIDENCE

Score: 1

*"The transmission of traumatic historical events informs present-day rhetorical patterns and justifications for security measures (Moses, 2021; Segal, 2024)."*

## Hallucination Assessment:

 **Possible Hallucination** - Lack of evidence, but claim appears plausible

## Notes:

No evidence provided for Moses 2021, Segal 2024.

## Claim 9

NO\_EVIDENCE

Score: 1

*"International legal frameworks establish parameters for speech during armed conflict, including provisions against incitement to genocide and hate speech (Jansen, 2014)."*

## Hallucination Assessment:

 **Possible Hallucination** - Lack of evidence, but claim appears plausible

## Notes:

No evidence provided for Jansen 2014.



 **Possible Hallucination** - Lack of evidence, but claim appears plausible

**Notes:**

No evidence provided for Landry 2022.

## Claim 11

**NO\_EVIDENCE**

**Score: 1**

*"Understanding linguistic patterns that precede or accompany violence against civilians can contribute to frameworks for monitoring dangerous speech in conflict settings (LeVine, 2025)."*

**Hallucination Assessment:**

 **Possible Hallucination** - Lack of evidence, but claim appears plausible

**Notes:**

No evidence provided for LeVine 2025.

## Claim 12

**NO\_EVIDENCE**

**Score: 1**

*"The mixed-methods approach systematically investigates both the prevalence of rhetorical themes and their linguistic characteristics in public statements (Weston, 2024; González-Recio et al., 2025)."*

**Hallucination Assessment:**

 **Possible Hallucination** - Lack of evidence, but claim appears plausible

**Notes:**

No evidence provided for Weston 2024, González-Recio et al. 2025.



## Hallucination Assessment:

 **Possible Hallucination** - Lack of evidence, but claim appears plausible

## Notes:

No evidence provided for Torregrosa et al. 2022.

## Claim 14

NO\_EVIDENCE

Score: 1

*"Close reading of representative quotations identified specific rhetorical strategies and speech acts (Weston, 2024)."*

## Hallucination Assessment:

 **Possible Hallucination** - Lack of evidence, but claim appears plausible

## Notes:

No evidence provided for Weston 2024.

## Claim 15

NO\_EVIDENCE

Score: 1

*"The analysis employs systematic approaches to discourse analysis that combine quantitative and qualitative perspectives (González-Recio et al., 2025)."*

## Hallucination Assessment:

 **Possible Hallucination** - Lack of evidence, but claim appears plausible

## Notes:

No evidence provided for González-Recio et al. 2025.



### Hallucination Assessment:

 **Possible Hallucination** - Lack of evidence, but claim appears plausible

### Notes:

No evidence provided for Saslow 2016, Timmermann.

## Claim 17

NO\_EVIDENCE

Score: 1

*"The systematic co-occurrence of dehumanization with genocidal intent and collective punishment supports literature on dangerous speech escalation in conflict settings."*

### Hallucination Assessment:

 **Possible Hallucination** - Lack of evidence, but claim appears plausible

### Notes:

No supporting evidence provided.

## Claim 18

NO\_EVIDENCE

Score: 1

*"These patterns contribute to understanding how political discourse can erode protections afforded to civilian populations under international humanitarian law (Jansen, 2014)."*

### Hallucination Assessment:

 **Possible Hallucination** - Lack of evidence, but claim appears plausible

### Notes:

No evidence provided for Jansen 2014.





 **Possible Hallucination** - Lack of evidence, but claim appears plausible

**Notes:**

No evidence provided for LeVine 2025.

## Claim 20

**NO\_EVIDENCE**

**Score: 1**

*"References to historical events and scriptural narratives demonstrate how collective memory functions as rhetorical resource in conflict justification (Moses, 2021; Segal, 2024)."*

**Hallucination Assessment:**

 **Possible Hallucination** - Lack of evidence, but claim appears plausible

**Notes:**

No evidence provided for Moses 2021, Segal 2024.

## Claim 21

**NO\_EVIDENCE**

**Score: 1**

*"These findings contribute to understanding how political speech can legitimize violence in conflict settings (Saslow, 2016; Timmermann, Year?)."*

**Hallucination Assessment:**

 **Possible Hallucination** - Lack of evidence, but claim appears plausible

**Notes:**

No evidence provided for Saslow 2016, Timmermann.



## Hallucination Assessment:

 **Possible Hallucination** - Lack of evidence, but claim appears plausible

## Notes:

No evidence provided for LeVine 2025.

## Hallucination Check Metadata

Model: deepseek-chat

Max Claims: 25

Paper ID: review\_20251127\_220857

Method: SciFact/VeriSci