



[www.bjisrd.com](http://www.bjisrd.com)

---

## **The Concept and Implementation of Conditions of False Speech Act in Pragmalinguistics**

---

**Kodirova Holida Khayriddin kizi**

PhD Student at BSU

---

***Abstract:** The main goal of this study is to define the concept of false speech act and to define the basic conditions of implementation of false speech act from the point of view of pragmalinguistics. Depending on the circumstances or situation in which a false speech act takes place, it can achieve its goal and end successfully, or, on the contrary, fail to achieve it. We can divide the conditions of occurrence of false speech acts into four groups, and in the article we will consider their features one by one.*

***Key words:** pragmalinguistics, theory of speech acts, false speech act, proposition, communicative situation, communicative intention, illocutionary effect, essential condition.*

---

### **INTRODUCTION**

The speech act as the minimum unit of speech activity studied in the theory of speech acts is closely related to it because it directly defines the components of the communicative situation. In the construction of the communicative situation, it consists of components that reflect various characteristics, such as the speaker, listener, motive, goal, means of information transmission and communication environment, and their participation or not in the speech activity, as well as their interaction with the communicative situation in a row, it does not fail to have its effect on the speech act.

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

In the theory of speech acts, the category of lies is one of the topical issues, and primarily reflects important signs of the violation of objective reality. In the early stages of the development of pragma linguistics, falsity affirmation was considered as a measure of statements. Later, the concept of a lie received a different interpretation and is mainly a violation of pragmatic rules: a violation of important dimensions of the speech act [Searle, 1986: 172-177; Giese, 1992], violation of the speaker's intention

[Wendler, 1985; Clark, Carlson, 1986; Searle, 1986: 160], violation of the conditions of sincerity [Searle, Vanderveken, 1986: 260], conditions of the existence of the object [Strawson, 1982: 119], violation of the set of common assumptions of communicants [Stolnaker, 1985: 428- 429], violation of the principle of politeness, conversation strategy and tactics [Arutyunova, Paducheva, 1985: 26-29], violation of the meaning of the statement [Meibauer, 2005; Piwonka, 2003], was considered from the point of view of the violation of the quality postulate of the principle of cooperation [Grice, 1985: 222].

The theory of speech acts, which forms the center of pragmalinguistics as a pragmatic model for measuring false speech, "is so comprehensive that it becomes an independent science." The basis of the theory of speech acts goes back to linguistic philosophy, and J. Austin and J. Searle made their great contributions to its development.

In world linguistics, "false speech acts" are explained by different terms. In particular, in English linguistics "the speech act of lying" (Meibauer, 2005), in Russian linguistics "rechevoy akt lji" (Arutyunova, 1992:9), "ljivyj rechevoy akt" (Shakhovskiy, 2005), in German linguistics "sprachliche Tauschungshandlung" (Giese, 1992: 76) have equivalents.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

In this article, the researcher used qualitative research because the data was taken from the form of the insincere utterances. This kind of data is indeed supposed to be qualitative, rather than quantitative (Miles and Huberman, 1994). Qualitative research does not give the numeral or statistics, but it depends on how is the knowledge of the researcher in analyzing the data. The method used in this research was descriptive qualitative where the researcher described and analyzed the types of false illocutionary act, the context of fake news and data to analyze whether heroes utterances affected the hearers performing the perlocutionary acts in the script. Within the general linguistic approach to the theory of speech acts, two directions are distinguished: the theory of speech acts itself and the "analysis of speech acts" or linguistic analysis of speech. The scientists of the first direction are engaged in the analysis of speech acts, their classification and establishing the relationship between them regardless of the means of speech. In this direction, the goals and intentions realized in a certain communication are not very important.

For researchers of the second direction, the decisive factor is the establishment of correspondence between speech acts and speech units, and linguistic resources play an important role as a starting point. The main idea of the theory of speech acts and the smallest unit of communicative interaction is the speech act, which is understood as a purposeful speech act performed in accordance with the principles and rules of speech behavior existing in a certain society.

## **RESULTS**

A false speech act is a type of speech act in which the sender of information intentionally violates the principles and rules of communication expected by the receiver. In the analysis of false speech acts, the information sender (addressee) and receiver (addressee), intention / goal, context and other components of speech acts play an important role. These units generally represent the components of a false statement, which in their relationship form the general structure of a false speech act, as well as its communication system.

The nature of lying as an expression of action has been recognized by some scholars. Thus, a lie is interpreted as a strategic opportunity to act [Heringer, 1977:158], a form of speech act [Hundsnurscher, 1994: 105], an intentional, social, interactive act based on a speech sentence [Giese,

1992: 22]. Also, a number of other scholars consider fake speech acts as pre-prepared speech acts ([Ehlich, Martens, 1972: 388). It is known that speech acts are performed for a specific purpose. The meaning of the speech act and, at the same time, the purpose of the speech affects the generally accepted rules in a certain linguistic community, by which this or that sentence is perceived as the performance of some action. In the process of communication, statements acquire a certain meaning and are formalized according to established (albeit slightly modified) rules or conventions.

## DISCUSSION

We can show that the components of the successful performance of a false speech act are the following conditions, which are the fact that the information receiver does not know the true state of the situation; the addressee's confidence in the circumstances stated by the addressee; such as the appropriateness of the fake speech act. As a small unit, speech acts must be mutually compatible for successful completion. Otherwise, the sender of information faces a violation of the terms of communication and communicative success.

The conditions that must be fulfilled in order to consider a speech act as successful are called success conditions of a speech act. They were presented by J. Searle and are of great importance in describing the characteristics of false speech acts and in the full and successful completion of the illocutionary act. In accordance with the generally accepted rules, we have determined the conditions for the success of a false speech act, such as the content of the proposition, the foreknowledge condition of the recipient of the information, the communicative intention and the essential condition.

The propositional content of false speech acts is reflected in this definition: "when the speaker utters a false statement, he affirms the proposition." As we mentioned above, false is a statement sent by the speaker on the basis of speech acts, and it is defined as the object of the proposition. The important aspect of the proposition is that it serves to prove the situation of the false statement that the speaker himself does not believe. The next condition for the successful completion of false speech acts, i.e., "condition of preliminary knowledge" is based on the preferences of the information receiver and the information sender's confidence in the information: "the speaker hears the correctness of the statement he must have a reason to believe in the truth." The speaker must identify the possible advantages of the listener, consider successful methods of detecting a false speech act, and have reasons for the listener to believe that the statement is true. when we say, it is not an endorsement of the receiver's action, but the opposite.

We can divide all the above conditions into four groups: 1) the condition of the content of the proposition; 2) initial condition; 3) the condition of intentionality (sincerity in J. Searle) and 4) the condition of importance (the presence of a specific feature - a function for a particular speech act). Illocutionary manifestations of the false speech act are characterized by a set of specific conditions and rules presented in the table below.

## CONCLUSION

Thus, the structure of false speech acts repeats the action-narrative model, which includes two components in its main features - the first one is an indicator of assertion/judgment (propositional indicator), and one that serves as an indicator of function. tool (illocutive indicator). Functional indicator allows to determine how this or that statement should be received or what effect this or that false speech act has. The speech act theory measure of false speech acts includes the illocutionary force and intention scales of false speech acts.

**Reference**

1. Bayer, J. (1991): Discourse Particles. Descriptive and theoretical investigations on the logical, syntactic and pragmatic properties of discourse particles in German. - Amsterdam/ Philadelphia: Benjamins, 1991. p. 253-302
2. Bolinger, D. (1973): Truth is a Linguistic Question. In: Language. Journal of the linguistic society of America, Volume 49, Nr. 1, 1973. p. 539-550.
3. Carson, Th.L, Wocitch, R.E., Cox, J.E. (1989): An ethical analysis of deception in advertising. In: Contemporary moral controversies in business. - New York, 1989.
4. Chisholm, R., Feehan, T. D. (1977): The intent to deceive. The Journal of Philosophy 74, 1977. pp. 143-159.
5. J.L.Ostin, 1986. How to do things with words, 84.
6. KODIROVA, H. (2021). SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS OF TELEGRAM MESSAGES ON CORONAVIRUS: SOCIAL MEDIA AND FAKE NEWS IN UZBEKISTAN. <https://repo.journalnx.com/index.php/nx/article/download/3861/3703/7475192>.
7. KODIROVA, H. (2022). Факторы возникновения ложных дискурсивных актов в устной речи. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz), 8(8). Извлечено от [https://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals\\_buxdu/article/view/5985](https://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/5985)
8. KODIROVA, H. (2023). INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA SOXTA DISKURSNING PRAGMATIK PARAMETRLARI. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz), 29(29). извлечено от [https://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals\\_buxdu/article/view/8920](https://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/8920)
9. KODIROVA, H. (2023). —MAVJUD PRAGMATIK KOMMUNIKATSIYA NAZARIYALARIDA —ALDOV/YOLG'ON— NUTQIY AKTLARNING NAMOYON VO'LISHI. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz), 29(29). извлечено от [https://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals\\_buxdu/article/view/8919](https://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/8919)
10. И.В. Русецкая, 2018. ПОНЯТИЕ И КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ РЕЧЕВЫХ АКТОВ, с-65 **Мозырь, Беларусь**
11. Л.А. Викторова, 2010. КОММУНИКАТИВНЫЙ ФЕНОМЕН ЛЖИ, 92-98. ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЙ И СЕМИОТИЧЕСКИЙ АСПЕКТЫ
12. Ленец, А.В. Прагмалингвистическая диагностика особенностей речевого поведения немецкого учителя [Текст] / А.В. Ленец. Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. Спец.: 10.02.04. - Ростов-на-Дону: РГПУ, 1999.-249 с.
13. Токарева, И.И. Направления в коммуникативной лингвистике. Введение в английскую филологию. Курс лекций (на английском языке) / И.И.Токарева. – Мн: МГЛУ, 1997. – 133 с.
14. Ubaydullayeva, M. (2023). VARIABILITY OF THE SEMANTIC CONTENT OF THE CONCEPT "CONCEPTUAL LACUNA". ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz), 32(32). [https://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals\\_buxdu/article/view/9396](https://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/9396)
15. O'rinbekovna, U. M. (2023, April). ПРОБЛЕМЫ С ЛАКУНАМИ И ИХ КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ. In Integration Conference on Integration of Pragmalinguistics, Functional Translation Studies and Language Teaching Processes (pp. 30-32). <https://conferenceseries.info/index.php/online/article/view/695>