The Theory of the False Speech Acts in Modern Linguistics

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Abstract: *In modern linguistics, the analysis of the linguistic aspect of lying has attracted great interest, because it gives linguists the opportunity to check the semantic status of many phenomena that have not yet been subject to linguistic description. This paper focus on the false speech acts theory which is one of the fundamental and prevalent research area of the Pragmalinguistics. The article analyzes the researches of previous scholars on false discursive acts and describes origin of the false speech acts and its status in modern linguistics.*

Key words: *Speech acts, false statements, insincerity, false speech acts, pragmalinguistics, discourse analysis.*

Introduction

The second half of the 20th century became important with the rapid development of linguistics and the emergence of new fields and trends in modern linguistics. During this period, semiotics, pragmatics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics and other similar fields of language research began to emerge. At the end of the last century, the progress of science and in-depth research from different angles showed that language should be studied in harmony with communication, which is a process of interaction between different cultures and languages, because it is considered as an integral part of human mental activity.

Since the second half of the 20th century, the attention of a number of linguists began to be focused on speech activity and discourse, which is its product. In addition to modern linguistics, the discourse is the focus of semiotics, sociology, philosophy, ethnology, and anthropology. Within the framework of discourse analysis, various new research objects have emerged, one of which is false discourse. Insincerity and deception are inherent in human nature, and for centuries, lies and deception have been an integral part of human life, and even intelligence officers, politicians, diplomats, journalists, lawyers and a number of others have tried to lie to their representatives has been a part of forced occupations. Discourse is a product of communication, in which the main mediator, the addresser and the addressee, that is, the speaker and the listener, play an important role in its occurrence. It follows

that the development of speech occurs through the human factor, and this speech is not always correct, sincere or true. It is impossible not to observe lies, deception, false relationships, written and especially verbal statements in every aspect of human lifestyle and daily life, whether for good or for evil.

Literature review

The term "discourse" has become one of the most frequently used terms in the field of linguistics. Historically, this term was first used by the American linguist Z. Harris in an article called "Discourse Analysis" published in 1952. The full scope of the term "discourse" has become popular in linguistics over the past two decades.

Within the framework of Pragmatics, one of the new branches of modern linguistics, the term "discourse" is used to denote phenomena of various orders: its scope of application is very wide, at the same time, its concept is almost synonymous with the terms speech, coherent (connected speech) speech (Pocheptsov, 1974), speech stream, complex syntactic unit, superphrase unit, text (Borbotko, 1998), from a communicatively integrated and complete speech statement (Klobukov, 1999) to a certain type of mentality, verbalized working consciousness (Revzina, 1999)) to a complex communicative phenomenon that includes text as well as extralinguistic factors affecting its production and perception (Dyck, 1989).

Special studies of discourse in Uzbek linguistics were carried out by linguist Sh. Safarov. The linguist notes the following about the problems of text and discourse: "if both text and discourse are the result of human linguistic activity, they can be classified as "oral" and "written" based only on the external-formal indicator. I doubt the possibility of differentiation. Similarly, it is difficult to imagine one of them as a material phenomenon, and the other one without this feature. After all, if both of these will be the product of productive activity, then the achieved result should take a material form, right?

The purposefully expressed communicative content and the informative content formed in the listener's perception (reception) regardless of the speaker's desire do not negate each other, on the contrary, they mix and combine and become a factor that ensures the effectiveness of communication. Correspondence of communicative and informative content ensures the integrity of the macro unit of the communication system. Currently, it is recognized that only discourse has such integrity" (Sh. Safarov. Pragmalinguistics 2008).

A new approach to the problem of truth and falsity has been developed in discourse analysis, in which the meaning is considered not as an abstract expression, but as a unit connected with the sender and receiver (addresser and addressee). This direction led to the emergence of a number of terms that indicate the conscious expression of lies in the process of communication, in particular, insincerity, lies, false information, biased presentation of events, manipulation of reality, disinformation etc. In our opinion, it is necessary to define the meanings of the terms proposed in science and to give an understanding of the studied phenomenon.

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.

Linguists have been using a number of terms and concepts instead of the term false discourse, in particular, in addition to the concept of "insincerity" [J. Austin], lies, deception [Weinrich, 1987; Bolinger, 1987], false information (lojnaya informatsiya) [Glagolev, 1987]; deception [Panchenko, 2005]; manipulation of reality, insincere speech [Plotnikova, 2000]; language game [Wittgenstein, 1994] and other similar definitions were used. These terms listed above show that linguists are trying to find the most appropriate sign that reflects the important features of the phenomenon under study through these definitions.

Results

Taking into account lies and fake information in the process of communication, we analyze them within the framework of the theory of speech acts. Thus, in this theory, J. Austin for the first time introduces the concept of insincerity, which represents certain conditions that cause speech acts to be "ineffective" or "empty". This theory motivated the study of lies from the perspective of the linguistic personality, and lies began to be studied in a real speech situation, and the main role was assigned to its participants.

The attention of researchers in various fields has been focused on the phenomenon of lying/insincerity, that is, on the general principles and reasons for its occurrence, on its internal structure. Foreign scientists set themselves the task of summarizing the accumulated experience of studying lies, the rules and laws of its internal structure, and ultimately creating a theory of lies. Also, it is clear that forms of lies appear and manifest in all areas of human life, and it has become necessary to study its linguistic essence in depth, to systematize the means of its detection in communication from the point of view of linguistics.

Discussion

An important aspect of the study of insincserity and lies is determining the purpose and motive of breaking the truth, and the speaker uses lies for various purposes in oral speech. K. Sarin and M. Lewis classify lies according to the method of motivation, people can lie about their feelings, about what happened to them, about what they want to do. [Saarney, Lewis, 2004, 22]. A number of Russian linguists, based on the fact that lies are a conscious event in nature, listed the following types of false discursive statements based on the speaker's personality and purpose: sees, benefits from deception without harming another person.

Today, in the study of modern fields of linguistics, the detection of false speech acts has become one of the topical issues for many scientists. In particular, world linguists J. Austin, J. Searle, A. V. Lenets, Y. Kubinova, Yu. I. Levin, V. I. Shakhovsky, S. N. Plotnikova, J. Meibauer and others conducted a number of researches on the factors, causes and means of false and insincere speech in the speech process. In modern linguistics, a new important aspect of the study of the false discourse phenomenon is the next steps in this direction, without expanding the object of study itself, but including the speech situations in which communication takes place, local and periodic conditions, the conditions of the listener and the speaker, the purpose and cannot be placed without including the conditions. The most suitable for studying these characteristics of statements is the methodological apparatus of linguistic pragmatics.

Many linguists, in the process of linking statements to false speech acts, often focused on the speaker's intention, because the speaker's intention and communicative intention are manifested through speech acts. (J. Austin, J. Searle, J. Meibauer, A. V. Lenets). Also, J. Austin defines a lie as one of the main cases of illegal use of language due to the discrepancy between the propositional content of the

statement and its communicative intention (illocution). J. Searle also emphasized taking into account the intention of the speaker to mislead the interlocutor in addition to the falsehood of the content of the statement as a criterion of forgery. According to J. Austin, the falsity or falsity of statements is influenced by what they convey or present, as well as by their misleadingness. For example, statements that are supposed to be true or false are liable to these criticisms, because they are sorted and created for a purpose. The truth or insincerity of speech statements depends not only on the meaning of the words, but also on the use of speech acts in what situation. He also distinguished between the manifestation of insincerity as a phenomenon expressed by verbal and non-verbal means. [Austin, 1986, 144].

Conclusion

In summary, modern branches of linguistics differ from each other in the problems of studying lies and false statements as the object of these directions and different methods of their analysis. Attempts to create theories of lies and speech deception that explain the linguistic essence of deception have been researched in various directions of linguistics for a long time. Linguistic aspects of lies and deception are also studied in various modern fields of linguistics, such as linguistic philosophy, psycholinguistics, pragmalinguistics, linguacultural studies, cognitive linguistics, sociolinguistics, legal linguistics. Many approaches to the theory of 'lying' assume that lying is an insincere assertion. This concept raises the question of which speech act of affirmation is included and what is the relationship between insincerity and emphasis. To date, several theoretical approaches to confirmation have been developed in linguistic sources (Brown & Cappelen 2011a,b; Goldberg 2015; Jary 2010; McKinnon 2015), and they differ from each other in their analytical form and theoretical foundations (Brown & Cappelen 2011a,b).

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