

## LOGICAL POSSIBLE OF DISHONEST DIALOGUE ACT IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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### Abstract

The concept of discourse and speech acts in pragmatics remains one of the urgent problems of modern linguistics. This article is devoted to the analysis of the pragmatic features of pseudo-speech acts. The article examines various ways and types of false speech acts, and based on the analysis conducted, the means of creating their pragmatic factors are highlighted.

### Keywords

False discourse, pragmatics, pragmatic parameters, manipulation, presupposition, implicature.

## ЛОГИЧЕСКИ ВОЗМОЖНЫЙ ЛОЖНЫЙ ДИАЛОГ НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

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### Аннотация

Понятие дискурса и речевых актов в прагматике остается одной из актуальных проблем современной лингвистики. Данная статья посвящена анализу прагматических особенностей псевдо речевых актов. В статье рассматриваются различные способы и типы ложных речевых актов, а на основе проведенного анализа выделяются средства создания их прагматических факторов.

### Ключевые слова

ложный дискурс, прагматика, прагматические параметры, манипуляция, пресуппозиция, импликатура.

## INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA MANTIQIY JIHATDAN MUMKIN BO'LGAN SOXTA SO'ZLASHUV

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### Annotatsiya

Pragmatikada diskurs va nutq harakatlari tushunchasi zamonaviy tilshunoslikda dolzarb masala bo'lib qolmoqda. Ushbu maqolada soxta nutq harakatlarining pragmatik xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Unda soxta nutq harakatlarining turli usullari va turlari ko'rib chiqiladi va ushbu tahlil asosida ularning pragmatik omillarini yaratish vositalari aniqlanadi.

### Kalit so'zlar

soxta diskurs, pragmatika, pragmatik parametrlar, manipulyatsiya, presuppozitsiya, implikatura.

False speech in English refers to statements not aligning with reality (falsehoods/untruths), encompassing deliberate lies, unintentional errors (slips of tongue like spoonerisms), deceptive language (misinformation/disinformation), and legally restricted statements (defamation, fraud), all impacting communication, law, and social trust, with debates over First Amendment protection for untruths.

"False speech" in Uzbek refers to **deceptive communication (soxta gapirish/so'zlashuv)**, often studied through paralinguistics (tone, pauses) and translation issues like **"false friends"** causing misunderstandings, leading to incorrect info, especially in serious contexts like legal or medical translations, highlighting how understated linguistic cues and word confusion impact truthfulness in Uzbek communication.

It can be said that the starting period of the development of the language system begins with pragmatics. After all, language primarily serves the speaker's personal desire and benefit.

Pragmalinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies how language is used in real-life communication, focusing on how context, speaker intentions, social factors, and cultural norms influence meaning beyond literal words, essentially bridging the gap between language structure and its practical, social application. It examines elements like speech acts (actions performed through words, like promising), politeness strategies, indirectness, and how people interpret messages in specific situations to achieve communicative goals.

Pragmatic features of linguistic activity, the factors that give rise to these features studying is important for determining the social essence of language. This

allows us to find evidence that linguistic communication occurs in accordance with social and psycho-psychological laws and, on this basis, the development of the language system. "Pragmatics" (from the Greek pragma - work, action) is actually a philosophical concept, which was used even in pre-Socratic times, and later it was borrowed from Aristotle by such philosophers as J.Locke, E.Kant. In the widespread dissemination of this propaganda in America and Europe, CH. Pierce, R.Karnap, CH.Linguists such as Morris and L.Wittgenstein should be especially noted.

It is very important to study lies in connection with the addresser's speech, because the attitude towards a false or true statement depends on the listener's speaking ability, rules of communication, choices, as well as their mental state (change in emotional state), social habits. In the study of lies in connection with the subject of the statement, the pragmatic meaning of the sentence (text, gesture), the speaker's reference, pragmatic presupposition, and the speaker's attitude towards what they are expressing (irony, suggestiveness) are of great importance.

The category of truth/falsehood of a statement is used in almost all "main directions" of pragmatic research, such as the influence in speech communication, the strategy and tactics of speech behavior, and their role in the formation of hidden meanings of the statement, presupposition, implicatively of the statement, which are the main material for pragmatic observations.

Presupposition is another criterion that determines the content of false or completely different speech structures. According to R. Stolneyker, "presupposition is a proposition implied before the execution of the required linguistic activity." (Stalnaker, 1978). For example. For the use and understanding of sentences like "Ahmad caught a two-headed snake" and "Ahmad did not catch a two-headed snake" in the text, the speaker and listener must be equally aware of the existence (or non-existence) of a two-headed snake.

One of the categories actively discussed by domestic and foreign scientists is the category of deception. The category of deception is a much broader concept, primarily reflecting the important characteristics of distorting objective reality. At the initial stage of the formation of pragma linguistics, the concept of "lie" was considered as one of the measures of affirmative sentences. Later, the famous linguist Searle interpreted the concept of lying differently and began to view it as a violation of important measurements of speech acts. And over time, other linguists also began to give different definitions of the pragmatic nature of lying.

The purpose of the pragma linguistic description of lies is to study the independence of the category of lies, to determine its constitutional features through its connection with other categories of pragma linguistics, as well as to

determine the peculiarities of the influence of speech with the help of lies. From this point of view, the pragmatics of lying can be defined as a branch of semiotics, which studies the construction of a false statement for the successful implementation of the speech effect on the recipient. Existing categories of pragma linguistics are relevant for studying and explaining the relationship of signs to their users, allowing for the systematization of the results obtained in the study of lies within pragma linguistics.

At the present stage, pragma linguistics aims to study several categories: deixis, reference, presupposition, judgment evaluation, suggestion, expectation category, politeness category, choice category, speaker's social status, falsity, and others. Undoubtedly, the main conceptual categories studied in the development of domestic and foreign pragma linguistics are very diverse. This is because they include those with a long history of studying logic, rhetoric, stylistics, grammar, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, speech theory, communication theory, etc. Proposition and reference constitute the denotative part of the content of the text and are sufficiently covered in domestic and foreign literature. Proposition is a specific form of knowledge transfer, which belongs to the category of cognitive structures for collecting and storing information.

As a result of research on the pragmatic features and pragmatic category of lies, implicature, presupposition, manipulative power of lies, features of activity and passivity play an important role in pragma linguistic analysis, and these constitute the internal structure of the pragmatic aspect of false discourse.

In pragma linguistics, the category of lies is defined as a discrepancy or violation of basic pragmatic rules and is characterized by ways of pragmatic interpretation of the meaning of a sentence in the Uzbek language. While the external categorical formula of deception is determined by its influencing properties, the internal formula reveals the constitutional properties of the category of deception: sender, receiver, desire, assumptions, implication of the statement.

The manipulative power of lies in the hidden, unconscious nature of the receiver, in the use of language tools and speech methods by the sender to influence the receiver, to make decisions that are beneficial for the receiver. The specified force is implemented by the sender using hidden layers of information, as well as various communication strategies and tactics.

The process and conditions for creating a false statement, the pragmatic features of designing a lie in speech, are the basis for substantiating the pragma linguistic theory of lying and creating a model for its measurement from the point of view of pragmatics. Pragmatics predetermines the conditions for the

implementation of a false statement, the types of actions of false speech, and the possibility of studying the intentions of the perpetrator of the false statement.

### **Key aspects of Pragmalinguistics:**

**Contextual Meaning:** How situations, cultures, and relationships shape what is said and understood.

**Speech Acts:** Analyzing utterances as actions (e.g., requesting, apologizing, commanding).

**Speaker Intention:** Deciphering the speaker's underlying goals and how they use language to achieve them.

**Social & Cultural Influence:** Understanding how social identity, cultural norms, and politeness affect communication.

**Beyond Literal Words:** Investigating meanings that aren't directly stated but are implied or inferred.

Thus, the above sentences are probably common for pragmatics or pragma linguistics, which can be included in the analysis of not only falsehood, but also such speech parameters as sincerity/insincerity, objectivity/partiality, presumption, irony, etc. An opinion or evaluation given to the recipient is introduced by the sender in non-proposed parts of the text - presuppositions, consequences, and influence of the speech.

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