

LINGUISTIC SIDE OF COMMUNICATIVE PHENOMENON OF LYING

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The concept of a lying / false judgments from the very beginning has been actively studied in logic and philosophy as a possible opposition to the truth, sometimes the realness. This takes into account the semantic shades of the categories of "truth" and "realness", "truth" involves a subjective connotation, i.e. element of personal relationship to the transmitted information, the term "realness" has the objective assessment of reality [3, p.244].

Deep enough and comprehensively was developed legal, or juristic, approach to the study of lying. In jurisprudence, but rather in criminology, in connection with lying it is better to speak of false testimony or false statements. False statements and false claims - are, first of all, the speech utterances, or false statements [4, p.176]. Available in the jurisprudence the classifications have been studied to create the own false taxonomy of speech acts.

The study of lying in terms of psychology and sociology is a huge reservoir in the scientific study of the given concept. In these studies, interest origins of socialization of the individual, which takes into account all the stages of the formation of personality - from complete denial of respect for social norms to their conscious performance in order to avoid the condemnation of the team.

The linguistic aspect of the phenomenon of lying is the subject of any known at the present stage directions of linguistics (psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, cognitology, pragmatolinguistics, linguo-cultural studies etc.), and at any level of language (phonetic, morphological, lexical and others.).

The study of the outer side of phenomenon of lying, which was carried out through the study of philosophical, social, psychological and linguistic aspects of lying made it possible to distinguish and delineate various types of distortion of

reality, which are grouped around four: insincerity of the sender, his concealing of the truth from the recipient, manipulation of the recipient, abuse of his trust.

The analysis of definitions of "lying" and "deception" in native and foreign studies allowed us to determine common causes of lying / deceit and forms of their manifestation, to establish their national cultural specifics. Thus, in the Russian definitions of lying and deceit consciousness and deliberate nature of speech and behavioral actions that distort the truth, are expressed. The German definitions clearly indicate the recipient of false information, in particular the violation of his rights to obtain truthful information. The main criteria for the false statements with the position of the sender / recipient, relationship between them is determined by the significance of the study of lying for a range of disciplines - sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, cognitive science, linguistics, semiotics, and others.

Investigation of the structure and functions of the communicative phenomenon of lying allows justifying theoretically not enough represented linguistic aspects of the phenomenon in the scientific literature. Substantial characteristic of lying is given by defining its functions in accordance with the external components of the speech situation of lying: metalinguistic, referent, emotive, phatic, poetic and impact one. False statement, like any other, is the set of all functions. The main feature in the speech situation is the impact one. Impact on the recipient occurs as a result of successful substitution of true reality to false (the fact of that substitution is realized or not realized by the recipient) [2, p.15].

The stimulus for the study of the linguistic aspect of the false statements in the native and foreign researches was the work of H. Weinrich "Linguistics of Lying" (1966) [1]. This is evidenced by the reference of native and foreign scholars who dealt with the issue of lying and deceit from different positions (V.V. Znakov (2000), M.A. Krasnikov (1999) [4], J. Kubinova (2002), N.N. Panchenko (1999), S. Plotnikova (2000) Shahovskiy V.I. (2005), S. Dietz (2001), G. Falkenberg (1982), R. Fischer (2003), B. Giese (1992), H.-J. Heringer (1977), R. Hettlage (2003) etc.).

Currently, the concept of "linguistics of lying" is widely used by both native and foreign scientists for all investigations of linguistic side of lying (A.B. Bushev (2003), S.N. Plotnikova (2000), V.I. Shahovskyi (2005), G. Falkenberg (1982, 1984), B. Giese (1992), Kulturen der Lüge (2004), M. Piwonka (2003)).

Analysis of the definitions "lying" and "deception" in foreign and native researches allowed not only to identify common causes of lying / deceit, which are conscious and deliberate speech and behavioral actions that distort the truth, but also to establish their cultural specifics.

The study of the history of appearing and development of linguistic research of lying in foreign and native philology made it possible to establish the basic stages of linguistics of lying. To construct a linguistic theory of lying, the knowledge of lying, which is the part of the modern linguistic directions, is generalized.

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