

SOXTA DISKURS LOKUTIV AKTLARI VOQEALANISHINING LISONIY OMILLARI

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Annotatsiya. *Soxta diskursiv aktlar va yolg'on bayonot, nosamimiylik bugungi kunda zamonaviy tilshunoslikning keng tadqiq qilinayotgan sohalarida doirasiga kiradi. Shu sababdan, mazkur maqolada soxta diskurs turlari, ularning yuzaga kelishining lingvistik omillari va yo'llari borasida fikr yuritiladi.*

Kalit so'zlar. *Soxta diskurs, nutq akti, propozitsiya, adresat, adresant.*

Аннотация. *Ложный дискурсивный акт и ложные высказывания, неискренность являются сегодня одними из широко исследуемых направлений современной лингвистики. По этой причине в данной статье рассматриваются виды ложного дискурса, языковые факторы и способы их возникновения.*

Ключевые слова. *Ложный дискурс, речевой акт, пропозиция, адресант, адресат.*

“Yolg'on” “aldov” va “soxtalik” inson kundalik hayotining bir qismi bo'lib, u turli sohalar, xususan psixologiya, sotsiologiya, falsafa, lingvistika va boshqalarning tadqiqot obyekti bo'lib, olimlar tomonidan turlicha yondashuvlar asosida o'rganila boshlandi. “Yolg'on” tushunchasini o'rganishning dolzarbligi haqiqat/yolg'onning asosiy ilmiy muammosiga zamonaviy nazariy yondashuv bilan asoslanadi. Nutqiy bayonot jarayonida soxtalik va yolg'on bir biri bilan chambarchas bog'liq bo'lgan tushunchalar bo'lib, yolg'on muammosi birinchi marta miloddan avvalgi VI asrda yunon faylasuflari e'tiboriga tushgan.

Og'zaki bo'ladimi yoki yozmami, nutq jarayonida so'zlovchi va tinglovchi ya'ni adresat va adresant orasida muloqot, nutqiy bayonot yuzaga kelib, u rost yoki yolg'on, samimiy yoki nosamimiy, haqiqatga asoslangan yoki soxta bo'lishi mumkin. Nutq jarayonida adresant va adresat orasidagi soxta axborot yoki bayonot yetkazilishi, uning axborotni qabul qiluvchiga bo'lgan ta'sirini, va bu bayonotning qanday omillar ta'sirida yuzaga kelishi diskursning o'rganish muammolariga kiradi va bular soxta diskursiv aktlarni yuzaga keltiradi. Soxta nutqiy bayonot nafaqat ma'lum bir shaxs tomonidan balki bir guruh ishtirokchilar tomonidan ham yaratilishi mumkin. Ko'pgina holarda yolg'on nutqiy bayonotlar suhbatdoshlarning samimiy nutqi bilan aralashib ketadi va shu muloqot jarayonida yanada rivojlanadi. Soxta diskurs yuzaga kelishi nuqtai nazaridan bir nechta turlarga bo'linadi:

1. Muloqot jarayonida beixtiyor yuzaga keladi;
2. Nutqiy bayonot uchun oldindan tayyorlab qo'yiladi;
3. Kommunikatsiyani davom ettirish ehtiyoji jihatdan vaqti-vaqti bilan yangilanadi.

A) Beixtiyor yuz beradigan soxta diskurs

Soxta nutqning o'z-o'zidan paydo bo'lishi bilan yuzaga kelgan bayonot, asosan, ichki nutq orqali ya'ni ong oqimining to'liq yoki qisqargan shaklda verballashuvi orqali ifodalanadi. Bunda,

metadiskursiv bayonotlar mazmuning yaratilish jarayonida lingvistik vosita sifatida xizmat qiladi. Nutqni yuzaga kelish jarayoni dastlab ichki nutqda haqiqatni shakllantirishdan boshlanib, so'ng haqiqatni yolg'on ya'ni soxta bayonotga aylantirish haqidagi qaror qabul qilinib, tegishli lingvistik vositalar yordamida sirtga chiqariladi:

And so saying he applied a sudden and severe torsion to the lad's wrist.

*Harry could not suppress a scream, and the perspiration burst forth upon his face. Perhaps, pain and terror quickened his intelligence, but certainly at that moment the whole business flashed across him in another light; and he saw that there was nothing for it but to accede to the ruffian's proposal, and trust to find the hose and force him to disgorge, under more favourable circumstances, and when he himself was clear from all suspicion. **I agree**, he said'(R.L. Stevenson. *Rajah's Diamond*). Tarjima: "Buni aytayotib, u yig'chaning bilagini qattiq qayirdi. Garri o'zini tuta olmadi, baqirib yubordi, yuzidan ter oqardi. Ehtimol, og'riq va qo'rquv uni yaxshiroq o'ylashga majbur qilgandir, lekin faqat butun masala to'satdan uning oldida boshqacha ko'rinishda paydo bo'ldi. Ko'rdiki, keyinroq - qulayroq sharoitda va o'zi hech qanday shubha tug'ilmaganda - uyni topib, narsalarni zo'rlik bilan tortib olish umidida, badbashaarning taklifini qabul qilishdan boshqa hech narsa qolmagan edi.*

- *Men roziman, - dedi u. " (R.L. Stevenson. "Rajaning olmosi").*

Berilgan misoldan ko'rishimiz mukinki, so'zlovchi kuchli bosim ostida ochiqchasiga yolg'on gapiradi (qiynoq bilan majburlangani uchun). U ichki nutqida garchi suhbatdoshining taklifiga mutlaqo qarshi bo'lsada haqiqiy fikrini yolg'on bilan almashtirishga qaror qiladi va uning shartlariga rozi bo'ladi. Soxta diskursning voqealanishi, yolg'on propozitsiya, muloqotning ma'lum bir standartlashtirilgan vaziyatidan yoki to'g'ri taklifdan kelib chiqadigan salbiy mexanizm asosidagi yuzaga keladi

B) Oldindan tayyorlangan yolg'on nutq

Oldindan tayyorlangan yolg'on nutqining asosiy xususiyati shundaki, uning adresatga taqdim etilishi yolg'onning paydo bo'lish momentiga to'g'ri kelmaydi. Samimiy bo'lmagan ishtirokchi kommunikatsiya jarayonida ta'sri etish kuchni tashkil qilish rolini o'z zimmasiga oladi, vaziyatni boshqa barcha ishtirokchilar tomonidan idrok etilishni ta'minlaydi. Nutq jarayonida dastlab to'g'ri takliflar paydo bo'ladi va izlanishlar yakunida yolg'on bayonotlar yuzaga keladi.

D) vaqti-vaqti bilan yangilanadigan soxta diskurs

Vaqti-vaqti bilan yangilanib turadigan yolg'on nutq o'z-o'zidan yoki oldindan tayyorlangan holda hosil bo'ladi va nosamimiy so'zlovchi nuqtai nazaridan muvaffaqiyatli bo'lib, u tomonidan turli xil o'zgarishlar bilan ko'p marta takrorlanadi. Biroq, nutqning asosiy semantik mazmuni, shuningdek, uning lingvistik dizayni, umuman olganda, o'zgarishsiz qoladi. Vaqti-vaqti bilan yangilanish bilan og'zaki muloqotning asosiy printsipi - uning "bir martalik foydalanishi buziladi. Nosamimiy adresat shunday yolg'on takliflarni tanlaydiki, ular vaqtga bog'liq bo'lmaydi va suhbatdoshlar uchun noma'lum bo'lgan bilimlarga ishora qiladi. Misol:

"Amen", said Florizel with gravity. 7 have slain a cockatrice!" (R.L. Stevenson. "The Rajah's Diamond"). Tarj.:

- *Omin, - dedi Florizel tantanavor ohangda. - Men maxluqni o'ldirdim! "(R.L. Stivenson. "Raja olmosi")*

Yuqorida keltirilgan soxta diskurs namunasida o'ldirish imkonsiz bo'lgan mifologik maxluq nomiga ishora qilinadi (uni olam yovuzligi bilan bog'lashadi). Nutqning bu turida nosamimiy

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soʻzlovchining lisoniy qiyofasi, avvalambor, oldindan tayyorlangan, qolgan qismiga tushunarsiz boʻlgan soʻz va iboralar, asosan, xorijiy va kitobiy soʻzlardan foydalanish orqali modellashtiriladi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, soxta nutq turlarini yuzaga kelish shartlari bilan farqlash, nosamimiylik shaxsiy maʼnosining xususiyatlarini bevosita uning yaratilish vaqtida ochib beradi.

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