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Modern theoretical and practical aspects of linguistics

SADIAN LIE PRINCIPLE IN LINGUISTICS

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Abstract

This paper explores how “lie” in our daily life is expressed and the purpose of using lie in our language so that we can provide the solution in the conflicts where “lie” could be involved, in order to make a conclusion based on scientific evidence, rather based on personal feelings and emotion. Everybody considers “lie” as a negative reaction while we all lie in one way or another, deliberately or non-deliberately in order to avoid some troubles or harassment. The science demonstrates that they are people who lie without even they can realize it by themselves. Sometimes, “lie” could take demagogic tendencies, often observed in politics. The study states that the conflict where “lie” is involved could be avoided if the linguists and psychologists are called upon as experts while in the daily life people accuse one another of not telling the truth on some matters, and especially at the court during the trial. For these reasons, the discussion tries to provide answers to the following research questions: (a) Can a linguist or psychologist provides relevant evidence in the conflicts where people do their best not to tell the truth? (b) Through which mechanism an expert in Linguistics or Psychology could use to come with a conclusion based on scientific evidence? (c) Is it possible to distinguish “lie” to the truth? In order to answer these research questions, the authors based their analysis on introspection and relative studies rather than a datum.

Keywords: Philosophy, Forensic Linguistics, Pragmatics, Forensic Psychology, lie, truth

1. Introduction

Linguistics and Philosophy of Language are the essential fields in order to understand this topic on lie. These two disciplines, Linguistics and Philosophy of Language are subdivided into many different branches; Linguistics, for example,

includes work undertaken in semantics, pragmatics, phonology, syntax, sociolinguistics and many other fields (Chapman & Routledge, 2009, p. vii).

The conception of lying as a threat to language, as it is formulated in the literature, is based on a series of unrealistic assumptions. Most importantly, the cognitive, emotional and social capacities required for lying, lie-detection and moral enforcement are never equally spread within communities: they are highly variable. Lying and language came to be entangled in a never-ending co-evolutionary spiral, which changed the map of communicative relationships within communities, and participated in shaping our languages, societies, cognition and emotion. We evolved for lying, and because of lying, just as much as we evolved for and because of honest communication.

2. Literature Review

The subjective psyche of the human being is not an object for natural-scientific analysis, as would be any item or process in the natural world; the subjective psyche is an object for Ideological understanding and socioideological interpretation via understanding, and once understood and interpreted, a psychic phenomenon becomes explainable solely in terms of the social factors that shape the concrete life of the individual in the conditions of his social environment (Leningrad, 1927; quoted in Volosinov, 1973, p. 25-26).

Every demonstration produces knowledge of the truth of its conclusion for every person who comprehends it as a demonstration, and strictly speaking, there is no way for me to demonstrate a conclusion to or for another person (Corcoran, 1989; quoted in Corcoran, 2008, p. 3).

According to Corcoran (2016, p. 5), before Boole, logic was focused on two central problems of logic as formal epistemology: how to show that a given conclusion follows from given premises that formally imply it, and how to show that a given conclusion doesn't follow from given premises that don't formally imply it.

3. Aim of the research

This study aims to provide the solution in the conflicts where lie could be involved, in order to make a conclusion based on scientific evidence, rather based on personal feelings and emotion.

4. Research Methodology

This study is based on introspection rather than data.

5. Analysis and Discussion

Sadian Lie Principle in Philosophy of Language recognizes lie as a defense mechanism for protecting one's self against the external pressure and it is considered as a wrong and irresponsible reaction of ignoring the truth.

According to Devitt and Sterelny (1999, p. 20), the sentence is true if a certain situation in the world obtains and not true if the situation does not.

Speaking about the lie, Huff (1993, p. 9) says that the crooks already know these tricks; honest men must learn them in self-defense.

The notion about truth and linguistic meaning must be taken into account as the truth-conditional approach is not the only approach to linguistic meaning, but it is clearly the currently dominant paradigm in philosophical semantics. For that reason alone, it deserves our fullest attention (Taylor, 1998, p. 113).

According to Taylor, the old notion of which Tarski aims to capture the actual meaning is the classical conception of truth as correspondence with reality. That conception of truth dates back at least to Aristotle, who says, "To say of what is that it is not, or of what is not that it is, is false, while to say of what is that it is, or of what is not that it is not, is true" (1998, p. 115).

When we are talking about the lie, we should not forget to mention the "Internationality" which is according to Searle a general term for all the various forms by which the mind can be directed at, or be about, or of, objects and states of affairs in the world (1998, p. 85).

This term intentionality is one of the key points in this research as lie could be sometimes or often intentional, and when it is not the case it is difficult to be accepted in our society unless if it can be demonstrated black and white by using scientific evidence.

Telling a lie in the way that you can be coherent from the beginning of a conversation to the end, and being able to retell it under other circumstances with the same logic, coherence and verbal fluidity could be a sign of intelligence or malignity. In many courtrooms, the experimented counterfeiters are difficult to be demystified because they know how to answer the questions asked by the opponent side while those who supposed to be non-guilty could look to be guilty because the attorneys of the opponent side try to push them to accept or confess the fact that they even do not know.

Woolridge (2019) notifies that lying is physiologically arousing, and Lie-tellers tend to pause for longer than truth-tellers, if someone is lying, he will give fewer details, fewer first-person pronouns, fewer differentiations such as but, without, hasn't, else, and also fewer admissions of a lack of memory and shorter responses, but he will have more negative emotions, more equivocation or

uncertainty, and more discrepancies or contradictions, hesitations could be also a sign of lie but not always because beginner and intermediate speakers could pause for longer than native speakers.

6. Concluding remarks

In this study based on “lie” in language, the author considered more elements from his introspection rather than basing the study upon the data. This study answered the research questions and showed the importance of Linguist experts in such cases and insisted more on a multidisciplinary approach as lie could have some aspects with language and society. The author comes with scientific evidence in which lie could be considered as pathological behavior and at the same time as a defense mechanism to an external risks, while some parents could decide to lie to their children for the sake of avoiding to talk about what is considered as taboo in their culture and this could be often observed in many of African cultures where sexuality cannot be taught by parents to their own children, but they could decide to leave the school teacher who teaches the life Education to be in charge of it or just leave children in the mercy of society when the consequences could be fatal such as being pregnant because of curiosity.

Further Research and Outlook

This research recognizes the importance of associating Linguist experts in the conflicts which deal with “the lie” for better analysis in order to come up with the conclusions based upon scientific evidence. Therefore the multidisciplinary approach is recommended as “lie” could have some aspects with language and society which could be studied in Sociolinguistics. The author further recommends more aspects to take into consideration in the study of “lie” in Linguistics such lie due to a pathological reason where someone lies without even knowing that he is lying and also children at their very young age when they are telling a story and so forth.

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Biographical notes

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