

QUESITIVES IN THE SPEECH OF A HYPOCRITE

A speech act is an intentionally determined, grammatically and semantically organized utterance integrated with the communicative interaction of the addressee and the addresser in a certain communicative situation [3, p. 425]. A speech act that violates the sincerity condition and has a hidden perlocutionary purpose to mislead the addressee is defined as an insincere speech act. Hypocritical utterances are separate speech acts in which the speaker's hypocrisy is verbalized. Hypocrisy is pretence, discrepancy between the words and deeds of personality and his/her real feelings, beliefs, and intentions. Hypocrisy as a negative moral quality is an impetus for deception, lie, and insincerity, which are its related notions [4, p. 224].

There are various classifications of speech acts. Quite common is the classification of G. G. Pocheptsov, who distinguishes eight pragmatic types of the speech acts, namely: statements, promissives, menasives, performatives, directives, injectives, requisites and quesitives [2, p. 437–444]. The sincerity condition determines what intention (propositional attitude) is expressed by the speaker during the realization of a particular type of speech act [5, p. 159]: while actualizing assertives, the sincerity condition is that the speaker S believes that P is true, directives – that S wants the addressee H to perform action A, quesitives – that S wants to know the answer, commissives – that S intends to perform action A, expressives – that S has and wants to express the addressee's assessment, attitude or emotions.

The violation of the sincerity condition in insincere quesitives is that the speaker does not want to replenish the cognitive deficit because it is absent or unimportant for him [6]. For example:

1) ***“What are you here for?” Tracy asked. She had no interest in the answer. The important thing was to establish a friendly relationship with this woman*** [1, p. 67].

In this example, the speaker asks a question, but is not interested in the answer, so there is a violaion of the sincerity condition in this quesitive. The speaker's real goal was to establish friendly relations with the interlocutor for the purpose of further cooperation.

Thus, the quesitives of a hypocrite are the insincere speech acts with the help of which the hypocrite's communicative intentions are realized.

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EXPLORING THE POTENTIAL FOR UKRAINE'S MOST EFFECTIVE FOREIGN POLICY

The priorities of any state's modern self-improvement largely depend on the foreign policy course it has chosen, as well as how clearly and unambiguously its national interests are formulated. Additionally, a clear understanding of the ways to implement security mechanisms is crucial. Among the priority objectives of sustainable development, national security in all its forms and manifestations is at the top of the priority list. The doctrine of national security is derived from the doctrine of national interests and, in a broader sense, from the universal vision of the citizens of a particular state.

The National Security and Defense Council approved Ukraine's foreign policy tactics, and on August 26, this document was enacted by a presidential order. In the context of the Crimean Platform summit and the celebration of the 30th anniversary of Ukraine's independence, this document received limited attention and did not gain wide publicity. However, it is evident that the publication of the state's foreign policy strategy marks a significant milestone. It can be argued that, for the first time, Ukraine has a comprehensive and complete plan of action on the world stage. However, it is apparent that these tactics did not emerge out of thin air. Notably, the Verkhovna Rada Resolution 'On the Main Directions of Ukraine's Foreign Policy' of July 2, 1993, alongside various other conceptual documents of national and foreign policy (2010), and amendments to the Constitution (2019) that cemented Ukraine's trajectory towards the EU and NATO. While some of these