

**Propositional attitudes in speech activity**  
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Let's stop on consideration of expression of propositional attitudes in speech activity, and also some receptions of the argument of a various sort of judgements.

The major feature describing contexts of knowledge, that in them the facts are fixed is, the reasons, results that is that is objectively to the data. It allows relating them to a class verified propositions. Basically, verified propositions there can be the contents, both knowledge, and opinions. Differences consist in the following. If the verified judgement makes the contents of opinion of the subject it should be or is clear from a context, or is marked by the appropriate verbs: "I think", "I consider" etc. The knowledge and opinion differ from each other also a degree of reliability: in case of knowledge takes place the truth estimation, in case of opinion – probabilistic estimation. The statement of knowledge completely excludes not only expression of uncertainty and the indication on an opportunity of a mistake, but also expression of confidence (expression "I am sure, that I know ..." sounds in Russian it is almost paradoxical). The opinion, on the contrary, easily incorporates to expression of confidence or uncertainty, or the instruction (indication) on an opportunity of an alternative state of affairs. Ways of the argument of judgements - opinions is smaller, than ways of the argument of knowledge. As we speak about verified propositions the argument consists in an opportunity of the answer to a question "Why do you think so?". There is one more interesting linguistic criterion in Russian language of differentiation of knowledge and opinion: it is ability to be combined with pronominal allied words (such as "who", "that", "why", "as"), entering subordinate clauses. These entered subordinate clauses refer to as indirect questions. To subordinate to themselves indirect questions have ability only the verbs expressing pronominal allied words obledge. The special group is made with the verbs entering estimated judgements. In a number of works two types of estimated judgements differ: estimations - opinions and estimations - assumptions. Though verbs of opinion enter into estimation, their behavior essentially differs from behavior in verified contexts. So, the concept of probability of estimation does not enter. Formulating an estimation, speaker describes not an opportunity of realization of any state of affairs, and the sight on perceived subjects, the phenomena, events. The estimation is expressed considerably by smaller circle of verbs, than verified propositions. The basic expressions is "I think", "I find". Estimations, as a rule, do not demand motivation, except for ethical estimations. For speaking it the own of a verb of opinion, however, it should realize, that the estimation of the same object other person can be other. The logic and linguistic behavior of estimated contexts pulls together them with contexts of knowledge. So, the use of a verb of opinion in this case the same as and in case of verbs of knowledge, can explicitly be not expressed. Its explicit use emphasizes subjectivity of a stated estimation. Judgements - estimations are close to Kant's judgements of belief, and in this sense, both of them are close to contexts of knowledge. Opinion - the estimation expresses "subjective knowledge" as it has for speaking the status of subjective true. A number (line) of estimated judgements does not require at all motivation and can be never denied. The same features are characteristic and for judgements of belief. Absolutely other character has "subjective knowledge". These are typical contexts of opinion which are formulated in conditions of insufficiency of the information on object when the subject of estimation can state only the assumption of those or his (its) other qualities. Similar estimations should be necessarily argued, they give in to verification - after direct contact of the subject of estimation to estimated object. The given judgements carry probabilistic character.