

**ETHNO-SOCIAL PRAGMATIC ASPECT OF HUMAN RELATIONS IN
DISCOURSE SYSTEM**

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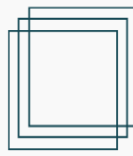
Annotation

This article studies the socio-pragmatic characteristics of speech acts, and pays attention to linguists and their perspectives from all over the world due to our research topics. The pragmatic relationship in speech acts is vivid. They show the relationship between people, various emotions, one of which is miracles.

The current way of understanding the components of the pragmatic language of communication has varied to an astonishing degree from one author to another. This may indicate that the conceptual framework for the study of pragmatic linguistics must be revised to restore coherence, more current linguistic perspectives must be adopted, and new requirements for the description of linguistic data must be met. These prompts are divided into three categories: voice (intonation, stress, tone), secondary language (gestures, facial expressions), language (code selection, vocabulary form choice, formula expression choice).

Keywords: pragmatic language, ethnic society, language system, speech phenomenon, general, especially research, determination, gesture.

The current work is trying to collect and explain the conceptual domain, in which the discourse problems and problems of national, social, and practical discourse have been formed, which determines the necessity of studying the history of discourse theory and its development stage. The road of scientific inquiry from language system to relational language system is long and tortuous. Linguistics' long-term reductive status in the study of language objects, as well as the direct distinction between language and speech activities, has led to linguistics' interest mainly in the study of factors related to the internal mechanism of the tongue. Regarding the external influence factors and phenomena of this mechanism, the oral communication system is only forgotten or noticed sporadically and periodically. The mastery of the intrinsic essence of language structure and the generalization of the cognitive form of rationalism are the starting

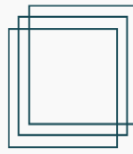


points for explaining the two autonomous aspects of language reality: "language" and "dialogue". Furthermore, the mutual relationship between language and speech is greatly promoted and reduced to the level of common realization (speech) of virtual language symbols. In fact, the interrelationship between language and phonetic systems is not "like glass" nor does it reflect each other. Although reductionism is an extremely important branch of science, dividing the entire system into multiple parts should not be a process of dividing the mechanism. Therefore, the theory of induction is almost impossible to be the only appropriate method for linguistic research, because it also provides a sufficient explanation of the dynamic aspects of the reality of language.

When discussing the relationship between language and speech phenomena, it should be mentioned that language signs are not the only determinant or tool of speech acts [36, p. 119]. 31]. Extra-linguistic factors play an excellent role in this process. Therefore, the search for the connection line between language and the verbal aspects of language activities must not only be carried out on the symbolic level and related to the structure of the current reality, but also on the communicative aspects of its processing. The prerequisites for a multifunctional qualitative understanding of the interrelationship between language and speech phenomena, as well as functional and energy theories developed in parallel with structuralism, are being formed. However, as far as the analysis of function and energy is concerned, as far as the dichotomy of speech activity, that is, it is opposed to language and the speech system, rather than being connected to each other, this problem not resolved yet. Of course, all this has created certain obstacles for the analysis of the discursive system in the formation of the conceptual mechanism. The formation of disciplines related to language, such as psycholinguistics, practical linguistics and sociolinguistics, has greatly stimulated the determination to identify acute problems with new scientific points of view. The results of the research work carried out in these disciplines show that only when the activity plan is described as a result of it, the global vision of the entire voice communication system can be formed. Only by adopting action-related methods can we promote the theory of fixed-structure internal viewpoints by understanding the essence of language, thus incorporating the phenomenon of discourse in the field of research.

The further development of discourse theory requires the integration of different directions of scientific cognition. This is why the largest register of the new method is appropriate in dialectics, and its interest will be used directly for a more in-depth study of the phenomenon of discourse. The same will be the case with racial social pragmatism formed at the intersection of many disciplines, and is primarily devoted to describing the national characteristics of people's discursive activities.

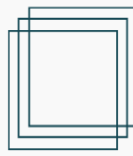
The study of any object requires a preliminary description of its containing structure to reveal its functional mechanism. The phenomenon of discourse has its own structural characteristics and will not be reduced to the common subjective-object relationship. The interaction between subjects is fixed on the communicative structure, which makes



it completely different from all other types of human activities for object cognition. This is why sexual relationships are defined as the process and result of socially guided interpersonal communication. Any behavior of intersubjective relationships occurs within the framework of human activities, which leads people to study the role of interaction phenomena and activities as coexisting and interconnected phenomena, because due to their genetic origin and functional distribution, they simply unify and exist among others. Another specific function of voice interaction becomes apparent when more advanced and dedicated symbologies are used. However, speech is the most important characteristic of sexual intercourse and cannot be exhausted. It is the highest, most advanced, but not the only form of symbolic social expression. To solve communicative tasks in the language society, two types of media have been developed: pure linguistic media and paralinguistic media, both as equally effective means of communication.

All "external" parts of the structure of discourse activities work around one source: the scope of communication. Data on intercourse, its references and the relationship between participants and actors appear in the field of sexual intercourse, in which the communicative-social aspect of the participants in cooperative activities is configured. Furthermore, the field of communication also has an inverse relationship with control and regulation functions. Therefore, the unfolding of the sexual intercourse process must be based on important means of action and means of management. The latter type of media is specified in language, language, culture, race, culture, moral race, and other socially oriented coordinates of language, sexual relationships, and communication systems.

Research on the special realization of the basis of functional language in the communication process shows that all the main functions of language are performed in the system. However, the main function of the process of using language symbols in voice communication is to organize the correspondents of the collaborative activities and to manage their development process. Determine the content and components of the control mechanism: management methods are the main points that describe the specific characteristics of discursive activities related to ethnicity. Social and cultural norms of behavior are predicted to be the main control and management tools. Only under the premise of studying the general system of human activities, the role of social and cultural factors in the organization of discourse activities is determined by complex methods and sources. Social rules are formed in terms of culture, and they and other types of cultural values can form an objective form. As for the main part of conscious, motivated human behavior, determined by social culture, and everyone who participates in cooperative activities that communicates with others must abide by the current "rules of the game", rules and recognized conventions. Speech act. Social and cultural norms provide a conscious space for interpersonal communication activities,



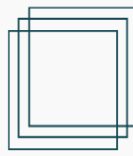
appear in a part of the personal cognitive background, and shape the core of your framework related to speech and behavior.

However, in addition to the difference in people, people represent the personal personality recognition fund and indicate important elements of the organization of mutual course activities and the ethnicity that are reflected in the propositional ingredients. It is. The essence of the phenomena and culture of language is part of the cultural capacity of linguistic skills. The awareness of the language is part of the national cultural consciousness. It should handle the attributes of the training of communication skills of interactive persons, and the affiliation of national ethnicity, unique characteristics, the specialty of national thought and the final characteristics of the language people themselves do not forget. In our work, the surprise category will be a central category of Ethnic Social Social Analysis. The central field of Social Digisa contains elements that promote the realization of the principle of courtesy. In addition, work distinguishes two types of care. The principle of courtesy is a universal category, but it is defined differently in several language cultures. The communication process is not limited only using a standard ethical equation. The full-speaking relationship is ethically formed. Such concepts The "educated" interpretation specifies that this phenomenon is investigated as a strategic principle of use, as well as the quality of the language units, but also to perform communication purposes.

Revealing the ethnic-society-pragmatic category and defining its scope of activity as the contrast-pragmatic description of the discourse unit creates a real premise. Someone clarified that the content of discourse themes of different languages and cultures have a lot in common. In different cultures, the same actions are often performed, and the information about these actions is maintained based on the semantic upper limit formed by the utterance. The main classification and comparison of discourse are based on these universals. Therefore, the linguistic thematic potential of the discourse unit is predicted as the organizational principle of communication, and it lays the foundation for the comparison between languages of these units. Therefore, for the infiltration of the nature of the comparative typology of speech forms and its functional specificity, we should clarify which areas and components of social life are acceptable in the discourse system of comparative languages and cultures. The main methodological premise of this comparison is consistent with generality and particularity. The type of action is universal, the communication intention of the speaker, and the form of its realization are specific in various languages and cultures.

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