DISCOURSE AS A UNIT OF LINGUISTICS

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Abstract: The present article is devoted to the culture, as a specific form of human relations, is represented by objects, actions, words and that the cross-cultural communication this is the process of direct interaction of cultures. Conversational analysis and discursive analysis are general, and the basis for the study is the selection of natural real dialogues. The analysis of conjugation offers to consider dialogical relations in their specific manifestation. Discursive analysis includes the study of the strategies and intentions of the speakers, the processes of intelligence: ethnographic, psychological and socio-cultural rules and strategies for the formation and understanding of speech. The study of communication can be seen as an integral part of conversation analysis and speech analysis.

Keywords: discourse, culture, cross-cultural, ethnic, the etymological characteristics of words

INTRODUCTION

One of the components of culture is the language. Discourse, as a unit of linguistics is the result of the speech interaction of two, three or more people. On one of its sides, it addresses the psychological factors of communication participants: ethnographic, psychological and socio-cultural rules and strategies associated with communicative behavior. Communicative behavior is understood the rules and customs of communication of a certain linguistic team, which are carried out in the field of communication. Communication behavior, as a rule, has a clear national meaning. The nature and originality of the discursive activity of a person is determined by a set of moral and ethnic relations, they can be both

secular, and secular, and separate national, which is inseparable from the language. The social interaction of communicators and their speech behavior is often regulated by the rules of etiquette that are inherent in a particular culture. So, for example, the revered Printing House has universal values, but its implementation in different "semiotic groups" has its own national characteristics.

Therefore, polite relations in the speech activity of representatives of different language cultures are determined in different ways. Thus, the norm of Uzbek etiquette does not allow the use of "tap" in relation to persons with high social "weight". According to the same author in discursive activity the image, which is reflected in the socio-cultural norms of behavior is clearly manifested, especially in the use of evaluative-expressive expressions, locomotives and predicates.

Culture, as a specific form of human relations, is represented by objects, actions, words. The cross-cultural communication this is the process of direct interaction of cultures, which is carried out within the framework of various data: pragmatic, semantic, syntactic. As a result of communication, not only information is exchanged, but also cultural elements that reflect the National communicative behavior of the people appear. "The impact of national specific characteristics of the community mentality of a particular language culture on the processes and results of nation-wide communication cannot be overestimated and degraded. The theoretical and practical development of this problem is necessary to determine the components of the treatment, and the impact of the National peculiarities of the mentality in them will be noticeable and effective.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The problems of the relationship between language and culture, which are reflected in such Sciences as sociolinguistics, ethno linguistics, anti-dependence and linguistic pragmatics, are considered in the following aspects: 1. The study of language correspondence, the definition of national and cultural characteristics at the lexical-semantic level "as the fastest response to the need to define concepts

that are important to a particular society". 1. The national-cultural originality of phraseological formations, in particular, the characteristic features of the worldview, is emphasized as the sphere in which they are most transparently reflected. 2. To analyze aspects of mathematics that are specific to each culture, to divide the deep laws of cognition into grammar categories according to the specific language of the surrounding world. 3. The study of the existence of texts in native and foreign languages, differences in the structure of discursions, and, if so, differences in the structural features of the structure of the language is the result of National thinking, the peculiarities of the mentality or the traditions of the formation of texts, discursions. 4. To examine the socio-cultural variability, cultural aspects of pragmatic analysis of speech norms of different languages. 5. The study of ethnographic and cultural characteristics in linguistics and culture. 6. Cross-culture study of ethnic and cultural characteristics in communication theory. 7. An important issue in the teaching of a foreign language, as well as the purpose of the study: to teach how to use a foreign language inventory and to create a text, diskurs on the similarity of the texts in the native language. At the same time, two directions are noted in the coverage of the relationship between language and culture: from the unity of language to the unity of culture and from the unity of culture to the unity of language.

Understanding the mind is one of the most important aspects in the schemes of hermeneutic reflection. Language is a phenomenon that reflects the infinite variety of knowledge of the world of Man, the natural conditions for his existence, his social structure, historical destiny, life experience, etc. The process of naming objects and phenomena of material conditions of the existence of persons. Many linguists claim that" the thinking of people who speak different languages, in its basic contours, remains the same or the same, "the logic of human thinking, the reflection of the objects of the outside world, is the same for all people, regardless of what language they use." However, first of all, the ability of an individual to emphasize the important properties of an object, manifested in his practical

activity, means that the object is not an individual image, but a reflection at this stage of cognition of its important or important properties.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In Central Asia, three common forms of dialogue organization are presented, according to which participants can orient themselves, and they can be trusted both in production and in the perception of speech movements. The first is called the turn-by-turn form - the movement of speech or the change of local organization, in which the previous statement or action imposes restrictions on subsequent statements or actions. This organization is fundamental and plays an important role in the subsequent results. According to the significance of the investigation, one sentence for the next or subsequent stages of speech determines the entire series of events, for example, for which speaker, through which words and in what round they should be performed. The second form of organization is the structural organization of the unit "conversation", in which the conversations are limited in their location as part of the general conversation. The third organizational form is the thematic organization, in which the statements are limited to the corresponding topic, adapted to it and compiled on this topic.

On the basis of the constitutional aspects of interaction, the following levels of the structure (scheme) are distinguished: the Constitution of the conversation (the beginning and the end of the conversation, the exchange of speech entries, etc.), the state of affairs - the denotative situation (such as the thematic structure, the scheme of active structures). , stories, descriptions and reasoning), joint actions (complex activity), for example, gathering information, reconciliation, the Constitution of socially similar relations. In this case, we are talking about social categories and roles, modality of relations, for example, seriousness, sympathy, formality, informality of dialogues. Finally, the formulas for cooperation, for example, sincerity or frustration, or other forms of behavior strategy.

The methodological principles of complex activity include the study of the material without theoretical preliminary bases.

The material does not serve to confirm the hypotheses, and the theoretical constructs, as well as the categories of analysis, are directly derived from the analysis itself. Methodical condition of complex activity - intensive observation of the material.

This requires the transcription of conversations, because the material requires the processing of processing forms, disassembly and restoration. Three stages are important in the analysis: to determine the regularity in the material, to reconstruct the problem that the participants are trying to solve with the help of regularly produced structures, and to describe the experience in which the observed phenomena are repeated. In the analysis, as in the research of the speech act, the objectives of the interlocutor are not restored, it is important here how the statements are interpreted by the interlocutor or how they are discussed.

Conversational analysis and discursive analysis are general, and the basis for the study is the selection of natural real dialogues. The analysis of conjugation offers to consider dialogical relations in their specific manifestation. Verbal communication between communicators is characterized by a step-by-step action, when one participant (A) speaks, ceases to speak, the other participant (B) speaks, speaks, finishes, etc. In this chain, everything does not go as smoothly as it seems at first glance. The question arises as to how the change of roles is carried out, how the transition from one communicator to another is carried out with the simultaneous pronunciation of replicas, which mechanism is universal for different groups of participants, is it suitable for different types of speech movements, depending on the size of the replica? named mechanism is equivalent to direct and remote communication, for example, telephone conversation. Studies, as a rule, begin with the collection of video and audio fragments belonging to the corresponding interactive type. This empirical material does not serve to confirm the previously formed hypotheses, but is aimed at discovering new positions, that is, it is an individual process. Real conversations were written (see Ehlich 1976, 1979, Stubbs 1983).

In the theory of discursion and convolution analysis, there are significant differences, despite very large coincidences. When defining the concepts of" conversation"," conversation " as an object of research, it is necessary to take into account that a person has become a person because of his language activity, he can communicate with another person through language. Therefore, the category "conversation" should be considered as one of the main forms of human activity (Henne 2001: 3). Conventional analysis is one of the important sections of pragma linguistics. He first learns the methods and rules that communicators use when organizing a conversation ("on duty", "repair"). Discourse analysis considers relations from an institutional point of view. At the level of communicative analysis, context plays an important role. In this way, it is possible to identify communication phenomena that are typical for a particular genre. The dependent analysis tries to identify formal, repetitive rules, conversation organization technologies and communication processes and at the same time does not explain the psychological and personal characteristics of language phenomena, the discursive analysis studies the strategies and intentions of speakers and the corresponding production of certain discursive types. In this regard, it is also important to analyze mental processes, which are not neglected in the analysis of convolution. "One side of the discourse is focused on the pragmatic situation, which is used to determine the compatibility of the discourse, its communicative adequacy, to clarify its consequences and assumptions, to interpret it. The other side of the discourse focuses on the Spiritual processes of participants in communication: ethnographic, psychological and socio-cultural rules and. strategies for creating and understanding speech under certain conditions ... "[Arutyunova 1998: 137].

In recent decades, dialogical speech as the main form of oral impact by linguists has been increasingly attracting attention. Colloquial dialogue (frantically dialogues, English dialogue [ue] returns to the Greek Dialogue-colloquial, colloquial; literally "through speech"). Dialogue, in this way, is the process of

communication between two or more persons, usually linguistics. " The idea that the term "dialogue" implies the participation of exactly two participants (through the Greek dia - "in colloquial speech", and the Greek di - is only superficially similar) is erroneous. Any participants can be in communication, so the term "hologlog" sometimes means" there is no need for conversations of many participants. If for the use of the speech it is important to include communication in the social context, then for conversation it is necessary to have such characteristics as the exchange of colloquial speech, interactive sign, consecutive interrelation of speech acts. The structural units of the dialogue are F. Khundsnursher and V. Franke is a speech acts in the works. In their opinion, the main structure for targeted conversations is a common model of communication, which receives a specific feature during the opening and beginning of this dialogue. The initial Speech Act gives the opportunity to express an attitude to the communicating partner, thereby in the communicative competence of the dialogue partners there are forms of expression that help to correctly interpret and respond to the speech actions of the partner. The study of communication is based on the analytical deductive method, the categories of the analysis were originally developed theoretically and only after that the material was used as a means of verification and modification. At this point, dialogues differ in terms of functionality with empirical studies in speech and reverse analysis. Analysis of changes, among other things, considers the dialogue not as a phenomenon of language in the first place, but as a social interaction, guided by certain agreements between members of society.

Thus, the object of studying both the theory of disorientation and the reverse analysis in a broad sense is human speech, the interaction of speech. The analysis of the changes is aimed, first of all, at studying the methods and principles used in the organization of the conversation, the official, repeated rules of the technology of conducting the conversation. Discursive analysis includes the study of the strategies and intentions of the speakers, the processes of intelligence:

ethnographic, psychological and socio-cultural rules and strategies for the formation and understanding of speech. The study of communication can be seen as an integral part of conversation analysis and speech analysis. Its most important features are interactive character, serial attachment of speech acts. Let's turn to the history of studying the named aspects of the theory of the interaction of speech.

CONCLUSION

In order to adequately interpret foreign texts, it is necessary to take into account two main functions of the language - nominative and communicative. In the process of naming, the conjugal system of language reflects the National meanings of individual words and phrases, the etymological characteristics of words, the national characteristics of meanings and lexical units, which eventually form the only semantic picture of the world. To characterize the national picture of the world not in the comparison of its individual units, but in its Real existence, in a large linguistic piece, text or speech, which contains an acceptable number of features that allow to reflect and describe some kind of phenomenon, it is desirable to analyze the reflective properties of the language. The most important thing in order to learn the processes of rational thought is to analyze the communicative language structures that determine the characteristics of the forms of communication in which the object exists, such as pragmatic actions as order, prohibition, statement, forms of communication, ethics of speech.

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