

## MIND AND LINGUISTIC MODEL

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**Abstract.** In this article are given on abstraction, its essence, ways of abstraction and a role of abstraction are considered in formation of language models.

**Keywords.** Thinking, model, abstraction, meaning, generality, particularity

It is natural that the process of knowledge goes from simple to complex, from concrete to abstract [1]. We can see this clearly in the interrelation of concepts and the meanings formed on their basis. It is self-evident that a person first of all created knowledge about things and events that directly affect his five senses and created meanings from these concrete types of concepts. Usually, the meanings derived from concepts such as "pear", "bread", "car" are primary compared to the meanings derived from abstract concepts such as "will", "love", "religion". Also, if we pay attention to the composition of concrete concepts and meanings and abstract concepts and meanings, we can see different degrees of concreteness and abstractness in them. In particular, the meanings of nouns are more concrete than those of adjectives, while the meanings of verbs are more specific than adverbs. Abstract concepts and meanings are related to a specific part of the noun phrase, while numbers and pronouns represent absolute abstract meanings as language units, and so on. Abstraction has reached its highest peak in concepts and meanings such as "matter", "essence", and "law" denoting categories.

Abstraction of perception from intuition to perception, from perception to imagination, from imagination to concept, in turn, resulted from the continuous development of concepts from the singular, to the individual, and from that to the general and the most general. The highest forms of abstraction are categories and laws. Because the most general and important aspects of the system and construction of the world (thing, event, relationship) are perceived in them. Therefore, since the dialectic of the stages of particularity → separateness → generality is true, we can realize the process of knowing in the direction of generality → separateness → particularity with the help of thinking. In turn, the unity and struggle of opposites, reflecting high abstractions and generalizations, the transition of quantitative changes to qualitative changes, and the laws of negation and the categories that serve for them, serve as a methodology (general guide) for scientific knowledge. Language models and linguistic modeling, which are considered one of the urgent problems of today's linguistics, can be successfully solved only through theoretical interpretations with the help of methods based on abstraction (analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction, analogy), dialectical laws and categories.

As a result of the distinction between language and speech in linguistics, the doctrine that language consists of a system of invariant [3] units, i.e. models [4], emerged. In this regard, language units, levels and wholes were conceived as models. So, as each phoneme, lexeme, morpheme, word combination and sentence exists in our memory in the form of templates, without knowing the possibilities of the construction and components of these templates, we can not only understand the language, but also the variants that are formed on the basis of the templates of these language units, that is, the characteristics of speech units. hard to understand. Thus, the left sides of equations such as lab/lab + explosive + voiceless = p, determiner + determined = phrase, have + participle = sentence, paragraph + paragraph = text, man + weapon = warrior are language models.

Since the 60s of the 20th century, serious attention has been paid to the problem of models and modeling in linguistics. But the successful interpretation of the model problem is inextricably linked to two factors. The first is the relative completion of linguistics' qualitative and quantitative study of its object (language), and the second is the ability of linguists to use mathematical and logical concepts at a higher level. Now the important signs of language levels and units are studied in detail. So, the theoretical basis for language modeling is sufficient. But it cannot be said that linguists have mass acquired the philosophical, logical, mathematical knowledge necessary for modeling. Thus, the current urgent task is to form philosophical and mathematical linguistics and raise linguistics to the highest level based on model teaching. Such a process has also started in Uzbek linguistics. In particular, the formal-functional stream led by Professor H. Nematov is working on the modeling of the Uzbek language. A detailed and in-depth discussion of the problem of the model for Uzbek linguistics, evaluation of the proposed language models, and determination of promising ways of model teaching are the urgent problems facing Uzbek linguistics.

In fact, the models, which are abstract units, are used to compare speech options, to consider various irrelevant, additional phenomena from them, to determine the recurring, important, invariable aspects of various speech options and to combine them internally. and is formed by combining them into an internal unity, in which the leadership of the deduction method is of great importance.

As a conclusion, we can say that each linguistic unit exists in our memory in the form of a model, so the language consists of a system of hierarchical patterns formed on the basis of part-whole, type-genre relations. Therefore, the main goal of linguistics is the study of language patterns, which are units of the system-structural construction of the language. The doctrine of the model itself reflects the relative culmination of empirical and theoretical linguistic research. Until now, linguistics has mainly noted the important and insignificant signs and relations of language and speech units and divided them into categorical and non-categorical statuses, now the task is to identify

each language unit, level and the entire language mechanism based on these linguistic units, signs and relations. to the essence is to penetrate more deeply through the means of models.

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