

Actual Issues of Formation and Development of Logical Thinking

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Abstract: This article analyzes the issue of formation and development of logical thinking. In the article, the author discussed the main factors that develop logical thinking.

Keywords: logic, thinking, creative thinking, logical laws, level of thinking.

Term “logic” is an Arabic word and is used in the meaning of word, understanding, thought, meaning, reality. First, this term is used to express logic, which is the science of the laws and forms of right thinking. Secondly, it is used to express the relations and connections between the laws of the objective world, which is the source of the thinking process, as well as the relations and connections between concepts, thoughts, which are the result of reality. We use the term logic in the above two senses. In addition, the term logic is also used to express the facts that are not directly related to the thinking of nature and the development of society. For example, the terms “logic of things” and “logic of events” mean the conditions of nature and social development.

These are certainly not included in the study object of the formalology that we are about to study. The object of study of the science of logic is thinking. But if we describe logic as a science based on thinking, it is not quite correct. Because there are a number of sciences that study thinking. It is known that the science of psychology examines the mental activity of a person, that is, intuition, perception, imagination, will, temperament and other mental qualities, including the process of thinking. Psychology studies the interaction of the thinking process, thinking with other aspects of the mind, how it develops, how it affects its intuition, and vice versa, the influence of intuition on it. And logic only aims to ensure the laws of correct thinking and the issue of reaching a true conclusion through them, and the ways of not deviating from this truth. The next difference between these two sciences can be seen in the fact that psychology studies the opposite thinking of logic based on empirical and experimental studies. Logic studies thinking from a theoretical point of view. Thus, while logic has a close relationship with psychology on the one hand, on the other hand, it differs from psychology in the way it examines the characteristics of human thinking from the point of view of different goals and struggles to reach a certain conclusion. But at the same time logic uses the achievements of psychology, it is based on it. If psychology focuses on certain aspects of thinking and differs sharply from the science of logic, the relationship between logic and philosophy is completely different. Knowledge of philosophy examines all stages of the process as a whole. The science of logic studies certain aspects of thinking, which is one of the stages of the cognitive process. Because all its laws, concepts, judgments and conclusions are connected to the main question of philosophy and come from it. On the other hand, philosophy, its theory of knowledge, is considered a logical science. Based on these, we give a proper definition to the science of logic. Logic is the science of the laws and forms of rational thinking. As we mentioned above, logic is a science that studies thinking. His object of investigation is thought. To get a better understanding of thinking, we need to have an idea about the process of cognition and its stages. Because thinking is one of the stages of the cognitive process. We know from philosophy that knowledge is the influence of the external world on the human brain with sensory organs, and as a result of this influence, the objects and events of the external world are studied and reconciled.

The basis of human knowledge is connected with practice, social practice. How does human knowledge come about? How does a person know the nature of things and events? The process of human knowledge of the world consists of two stages. The first is sensory cognition, which consists of intuition, perception, and imagination. An important form of emotional awareness is intuition. Intuition reflects some aspects and characteristics of things and events that directly affect our sense organs. For example: some properties that exist in things and events: heat, red color, bitter taste, smoothness. Different from perception, which is the highest form of emotional knowledge, the sense of objective existence reflects everything that affects our sense organs as a whole, with all the main external characteristics and signs. Imagination is the result of a person's perception of things and events not in the present, but in the past. For example: Bring the image of dust before you. Imagination is the perception of things and events not only in the past, but also in the future. Imagination can be creative and fantastic. Creative imagination can also appear in verbal description. Imagination has features such as generalization of features in things, separation of some of the main features from secondary features, (differentiation). Therefore, imagination is close to thinking among the forms of emotional cognition. But even though he has some elements of imaginative thinking, he still cannot go beyond the limits of sensuality, the scope of certain things in the knowledge of objective existence.

The laws of logic are objective in nature. The laws of logic have a universal nature; the universality of these laws is that all classes and nations always think in the same logical way. Right thinking does not only obey the formal logical laws, but also obeys the basic laws of materialistic dialectics. The concepts of truth and error refer to the content of a sentence. If the judgment reflects a real thing or event, it is a true judgment. For example: all werewolves are predatory animals. (True judgment). All people are just. (Error judgment). The concept of formality of thinking refers only to the use and movement of thought. If our opinion is correct and we apply logical laws to it, the result will certainly correspond to reality. If there is a false sentence among the sentences of the conclusion, we can have a truly false conclusion if we follow the logical rule.

Math science has a great importance in the practical and theoretical activity of a person. Knowledge of logic increases the culture of thinking, helps for accurate and consistent thinking, and increases the effectiveness and reliability of speech. Knowing the basics of logic is especially important in acquiring new knowledge, preparing for lessons, writing essays, and reading lectures. Logical knowledge helps us to detect logical errors in other people's speech and written works, and to avoid making these errors ourselves. In order to acquire it, students, students and their fellow students need to master the science of logic, which is the method and methods of theoretically based and self-justified logical thinking and reasoning, which has been developed for more than two thousand years. The science of logic helps people in self-realization, intellectual maturity, and the formation of a dialectical-materialistic worldview in them. In science, in debates, in our daily life, we have to come to a second conclusion from certain true statements, to reject false statements and poorly resolved proofs. Adherence to the laws of logic makes thinking orderly, evidence-based, effective, productive, and helps to avoid mistakes. A law is an important, necessary, general, relatively stable and repeating relationship of things and events in the objective world that determines the character and direction of the development of events under certain conditions and requires a specific result. Any law that exists in nature and society is characterized by three important aspects: a) the law has an objective basis and represents important, necessary, general and stable

Relations, b) the action of the law has a specific character and is born as a result of a strict, specific direction of the development of events. c) The law is manifested in certain conditions.

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