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THE LOGIC OF THE CONCEPT IN ECOLOGY

The word logic and the subject of logic

"Logic" The word is derived from the ancient Greek word "logos" (word, thought, consciousness). Historians of the history of education point out that the first person to introduce the word "logic" was the ancient Greek scholar Democritus (460-370 BC). Democritus wrote a scientific work called "Rules of Thought". The title of the subject "Logic" is the main theme of this historical work[1,7].

Logic was originally born as a branch of general philosophical knowledge that studies the problems of worldview. It is a separate subject. Formed in the IV century. Aristotle (384-322 BC), a famous scientist and ancient Greek sage, was the first to become the world's first teacher. Historians and connoisseurs of scientific knowledge call Aristotle's logic a weapon (organon) or "science of proof" to discover and substantiate the truth.

A native of Otrar (Arabic: Farab), one of the oldest cities in medieval Kazakhstan, Abu Nasir al-Farabi (870-950), the world's second greatest teacher (after Aristotle), spent many years analyzing, perfecting, and disseminating Aristotle's logic. engaged throughout. In his work, which defines the list of knowledge required for the study of philosophy, he considers the study of linguistics in the first place, and logic in the second.

In another work, the second teacher compares logic with the grammar of words. "Grammar," he argues, "considers how people adjust their speech, while

logic adjusts the correctness of human thought when there is a risk of making scientific errors."

As we have seen, logic can be seen as a science that studies how to think correctly in order to reach the truth. In order to clearly explain the specific purpose and content of the subject of logic, it is necessary to first define the content of the concepts of "thinking", "true thought", "correct thinking".

Thinking is an activity of the human mind and consciousness. The human organ of thought is the brain. The concept of his thinking activity is defined by the fundamental concepts called "representation" and "recognition".

Definition: The recognition of the objects and phenomena around us in the human mind is called recognition. The result of recognition is called cognition or knowledge. Cognitive activity is divided into two different levels, depending on the nature of the implementation: 1) recognition at the emotional level; 2) recognition at the level of mind, consciousness.

The function of sensory recognition is carried out through a system of operations called perception, perception and imagination. These are also called direct recognition or indirect recognition. There is a logic of direct (indirect) recognition, it is called sensory logic. Within the scope of this logic: "joy", "resentment", "hope", "disappointment", etc. concepts are considered.

Cognitive activity at the level of the mind, ie conscious (rational) understanding, is performed through the actions of thinking, reasoning, comprehension. These are often referred to as indirect recognition or indirect recognition.

Definition: Thinking is the transformation of real-life objects and phenomena in the human mind through words^[1,4].

Thus, we see that thinking is the function of the brain, which is realized through the recognition of thought, that is, the act of depiction or transformation. Recognized objects and phenomena around us can be considered, in a word, as material things or material things. And the copy of material things in the human mind (image, picture, image) will be called mental things (ideas, thoughts).

The material form of the mental image that is embedded in the mind is the word. A word is an outer shell or form of thought.

Thus, we see that the patterns and weapons of thinking are the words of the spoken language. The word serves as a symbol in the human mind, a form and a thinker. The wisdom of the people, "Words are born of words, where they are not spoken," can be said to be related to the powerful nature of the word, which creates, preserves and conveys thoughts.

The subject of logic can be defined as follows, based on the above.

Reference: Logic is the study of truth and the form (pattern), laws and rules of right thinking.

Forms of thinking are methods of depicting the properties and relationships of things in real life. In the discipline of logic, there are basically 3 different ways of thinking. They are: 1) "concept"; 2) "vision" and 3) "reflection". Each form of thinking is characterized by a certain personality structure. A system of special symbols is used to represent these structures. The idea expressed in the language of such notations is called formalized (formed) thought. Thoughts have a clear content and a clear structure. The content of a thought is created by the properties and relationships of the things it represents. The way (form) or structure (structure) of thought is the way of assembling the parts of thought. It is divided into true and false, depending on the content.

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