# LOGICAL FORMS AND LAWS OF REASON

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**Abstract:** Thinking, like other cognitive processes, has its own individual characteristics, as the forms, means, and relationships of thinking activities are expressed in different ways in different people. Individual characteristics of thought are usually attributed to the content of cognitive activity, independence, efficiency, effectiveness, breadth of thought, speed, depth, and other qualities.

**Keywords:** Understanding, judgment, inference, induction, deduction, analysis, synthesis, comparison, reasoning, conceptual thought, pictorial thought, exhibitionist thought, practical thought.

A thought is a thought that reflects the common, important, distinguishing characteristics of things and events in reality. For example, the concept of a human being encompasses such extremely important features as his labor activity, the production of labor tools, speech, the human mind, and so on. These are the characteristics that distinguish humans from animals. The meaning of the terms is reflected in the HUKMs. Judgment is a form of reasoning in which the existing relationships between things and events, or the characteristics and attributes of things and events, are reflected. Judgments can be either positive or negative depending on how they reflect objective reality. CHINA ?? Tashkent is the capital of OZBEKISTAN. False ?? ?? No triangle can have an acute angle ?? . The judgments will be universal, fair and equitable. The properties and relationships expressed in the general rule apply to all objects in a given class. "All metals are conductors of electricity". Confirmation or denial in a judicial decision can only apply to certain things. "Some of the students are lawyers". In a single sentence, the affirmative or negative refers to only one thing. "Salimov A. is a loyal student". Sentences are generated in two ways: 1) directly by means of a method in which the things perceived are expressed; 2) by indirect means, that is, by deduction, by reasoning. To make a new judgment based on one or more judgments is to draw a conclusion. For example, "All metals are conductors of electricity", "Copper is a metal". From these two foundations, a new proposition emerges, "Copper conducts electricity". Drawing conclusions is carried out by two methods: 1) to draw an inductive conclusion and 2) to draw a deductive conclusion. Induction is the act of drawing inferences from physical phenomena to general rules. Deduction is the act of drawing a conclusion from general rules in relation to a particular event, fact, or example.

Thinking is governed by certain laws, rules. In order to understand the process of reasoning, we need to understand how it works. Reasoning is primarily about analysis, synthesis and generalization. ANALYSIS is the division of an object into its parts, parts,

elements, and so on, by isolating certain aspects, elements, properties, relationships, and so on. In the process of analyzing something, you're going to be able to sort out the properties of that thing that are really important, relevant, interesting, and so on. SYNTHESIS ?? Synthesis is the assembly of components that have been separated by the analysis of a whole. The processes of analysis and synthesis are always interrelated. COMPARISON is the process of comparing objects and events to each other and finding similarities and differences between them. Comparison, of course, requires analysis and synthesis. It's impossible to find similarities and differences between objects and events without first analyzing them and then synthesizing them. In the process of reasoning, a person uses a variety of tools developed by humanity in order to enter into meaningful connections and relationships in the physical and social world, such as practical activities, images and images, models, drawings, symbols, language. The second important feature of reasoning is that the fact is represented in a way that does not directly affect the analyzer, but in many cases, with the help of additional signals obtained with the help of instruments, allows the perceptible to be understood and expressed. As the laws of phenomena, the inner connections, manifest themselves in our minds through the outer signs of events, we are able to detect signs of internal, stable interactions. The peculiarity of reasoning is that it is concerned with the performance of some task that arises in the process of knowledge or practical activity. Reasoning begins with a problematic situation, with the answer to a question that is the purpose of reasoning. A. A. Smirnov, who had studied the problem of reasoning, warned of the need to distort the associative nature of reasoning and mental processes. The point is that in our minds, we use associations a lot because they're a great tool for solving mental problems. It's different in the associative case of mental processes. The important difference is that in this situation, we don't set ourselves any goals, because we're not doing any tasks. And one process is replaced by the other because they're associated with each other. Associative reasoning occurs most often when a person is tired and wants to relax. Before you go to sleep, you've probably noticed that your mind is going through a series of thoughts. These thoughts are in certain associations.

A particularly important characteristic of reasoning is that it is continuous with speech. This relationship between thinking and speech is primarily expressed in the way that thoughts, even when speech is not in the form of sound, are embodied in the form of speech, for example, in deaf-mutes. We're always thinking in words. The secret, silent, inner speech, characterized by brevity, abstractness, compactness, is a mechanism of human thought. Speech is a thinking tool. When a thought is expressed in words, a thought process takes place. Verbalization is a complex process that involves stages such as the motivation for expression (the logical goal), inner speech, and the verbal expression of an idea from the outside. Thought is the movement of ideas that reveal the meaning of things. The result is not an image, but an idea. Reflection is a distinct type of theoretical and practical activity that involves a system of actions and processes that are intrinsically directional-investigative, reproducible, and cognitive in nature. Reason allows us to understand the laws of the material world, the cause-and-effect relationships between nature and social-historical life, the laws of the human psyche. Practice, as the field of application of the results of intellectual activity, serves as the source of intellectual activity. Thinking is usually divided into theoretical and practical thinking. In theoretical thought, there are conceptual and figurative thought, and in practical thought, there are exhibitionist-figurative and exhibitionist-activist thought. Conceptual thinking is thinking that uses concepts. In solving these mental problems, we use ready-made knowledge that has been identified by other people and expressed in the form of

concepts, reasonings, conclusions. Imaginary thinking is the process of thinking through images. They are derived from memory or generated in imagination. This type of thinking is often dominant in people who are involved in artistic, creative activities. Cognitive reasoning describes reality in a clear and generalized way, but that representation is abstract. In turn, figurative thinking allows us to accurately and subjectively represent the world around us. So the conceptual and the figurative are complementary. Visual-figurative reasoning is concerned with the use of imagery. It's a way of analyzing, comparing, and generalizing the perceptions that people have of images, events, and objects in the context of problem solving. Exhibitionist-activist thinking is a distinct type of thinking that is essentially an activity of practical transformation that is carried out with real objects. This type of thinking is more common in people who are engaged in work that produces a material product. And then there's the verbal-logical reasoning, which is the last stage in the historical development of thought, which performs a function on the basis of language. It's the application of concepts and logical derivatives.

Practical thinking is based on experiment, practical action, and focused on specific tasks, using concepts rather than working with theoretical ?? experiment. Discursive thinking ?? extended thinking, characterized by the speed of intuitive processing, the absence of clearly articulated stages, and a low level of cognition. Reproductive thinking is thinking about patterns, whereas creativity is thinking about new discoveries, thinking about new outcomes. Realistic thinking accurately reflects reality, the person is aware of his or her behavior, whereas autistic thinking is primarily concerned with representing the affects, not the objects, in order to satisfy the need, to reduce the resulting emotional stress. Concluding Psychologists around the world have shown that the qualities of thinking analyzed above are inextricably linked to their underlying characteristics. The main and most important characteristic of reasoning is the ability to isolate important aspects of material reality and independently generate new generalizations of meaning. Even when we think about ordinary things, we try not to limit ourselves to their outward manifestations, but try to uncover the essence of the phenomenon, try to create a general law about ordinary life. There is no doubt that the human mind has untapped, untapped resources and potential. The main task of cognitive psychology is to fully unlock this reserve and intensify the development of science and technology. Because all discovery, all innovation, all progress is the product of the human intellect. And that's why the development of science and technology is in many ways dependent on the development of anthropology.

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