

A CONCEPT IS A LOGICAL FORM THAT REFLECTS GENERAL, IMPORTANT FEATURES OF OBJECTS

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Abstract: Increasing understanding. Designed to help students better understand the concepts and ideas presented by the text or diagram. It can be used as a key tool for creating a systematic summary within a document or for close reading. Educational and Conceptual Implications: Helping students understand what to focus on and think about in the texts they read. will help.

Introduction words: Concept, opinion, conclusion.

Introduction Describing by specifying the closest genus and species characters is a logical method widely used in all scientific fields, especially in social cognition. In this case, the classic definition given by the President of the concept of "ideology" can be cited as an example. In this case, the concept of "idea" is taken as the closest genus of the concept of "ideology" and its important features are shown:

"I consider the idea of society's ideology to be based on the worldview and mentality of people formed over thousands of years, and at the same time, this nation envisions the future of this nation and serves to clearly define its place in the world."

The second type of concrete real definition is genetic definition.

Genetic (derived from the Greek word *genetikos*, which means "emergence") is defined as the description of the origin of an object, the way in which it is formed. The definitions "A cone is a geometric shape formed by the rotation of a triangle around its axis", "The Republic of Uzbekistan is a democratic state that gained its independence on September 1, 1991 after the dissolution of the former union" are genetic definitions.

Genetic profiling is a special form of profiling through sex and species. Because the very way in which the object appears shows that it is an important sign of it at the same time. In fact, the emergence of a triangle as a result of rotation around its axis is only a cone from geometric shapes, and the first to achieve its independence is unique to Uzbekistan among the CIS republics.

Accurate definition requires compliance with a number of rules. These are:

1. Description should be proportionate. According to the requirements of this rule, the size of the defined and defining concepts should be equal to each other. That is: $D_{fd} = D_{fn}$.

The equality of the size of the concepts is achieved by establishing the compatibility relationship between them. In order to determine the equality of the defined and defining concepts, first of all, their place in the discussion is changed. For example, the definition "State is a political organization" is replaced by "Political organization is a state." In this case, it is self-evident that the size of the concepts described ("state") and described ("political organization") are not equal. In fact, the scope of the concept of "political organization" is

wider than the scope of the concept of "state". Because of the size of the first political parties, trade unions, etc. enters. That is, just as the state itself is not a political organization, the extent of the latter cannot be covered only by the state itself.

In other words, they are not in a relationship of compatibility, but in a relationship of gender and species. In order to equalize their size, it is shown that the important features of the state that distinguish it from other political organizations are the supreme power consisting of legislative, executive and judicial system offices.

Violation of this rule leads to errors in the logic of "overly broad and narrow definition".

An overspecification error occurs when the size of the defining concept is larger than the size of the defined concept ($D_{fd} < D_{fn}$). For example, "A whale is a mammal." In this case, the descriptive concept "mammal" is large in size, and this feature is not unique to whales. On the contrary, if the size of the defining concept is smaller than the size of the defined concept ($D_{fd} > D_{fn}$), narrow definition is allowed. For example, if we say: "Biology is a science that studies the world of plants and animals", the scope of the descriptive concept is narrow, because the subject of this science includes other living organisms in addition to plants and animals.

2. Definition should not be circular. According to the requirement of this rule, the defined concept must be defined by the defining concept. If this is not followed, i.e. if the second is defined through the first, then the definition is circular. An example of this is the following definition. "The ideology of independence is the ideology of independence." The meaning of the concepts given in this definition remains unexplained. Because "independence" and "independence" are equally meaningful concepts.

Circular definition is mainly in the form of tautology, that is, in which the defining concept repeats the described. Example: "The laws of thought are the laws of logical thought."

3. It is necessary that the definition be precise and clear. This rule states that the important features of the defining concept should be clear, that is, it should not need to reveal the content itself. In the definition that "the state is the expression of the worldly spirit in a political form" (Hegel), the concept of "worldly spirit" itself is an abstract concept that needs to be defined.

This rule of description is often violated by the use of metaphorical, figurative expressions instead of descriptive concepts. For example: "Poetry is the expression of heart's desire", "Lion is the king of animals", etc. It should be noted here that the principles of description required by formal logic do not apply in the field of artistic creation. Because metaphorical, figurative thinking is an important feature that defines the nature of art.

4. Description should not be negative. This rule requires that the markings applicable to the subject matter be displayed on an affirmative basis. In other words, the signs of the object must be shown in an incomplete (negation) way, because in the concepts in relation to the contradiction, an indefinite number of items, the scope of events is represented. For example: "Idealist is a person who is not a materialist", the concept of "non-materialist" is very broad in scope and includes all philosophical views alternative to materialism. In order to give a correct definition of idealism, it is necessary to show that an important characteristic of it is the recognition of the primacy of consciousness.

But sometimes definitions in the form of negation are used in concrete sciences, especially in mathematics.

Vague description. There are concepts whose content cannot be revealed by means of realistic description. These include concepts (categories), mathematical terms, which are quite broad in terms of size. Because they are abstract concepts, and their gender and species cannot be determined. In such cases, a vague definition is resorted to. This description takes various forms, among which the most used are the descriptions by showing the contextual and oppositional relation of the object to itself.

In contextual description, the content of the concept is revealed in a specific context. It is known that the context (derived from the Latin word *contextus*, which means "integrally connected") is a relatively complete idea, the meaning of each word and sentence that represents it is determined. .

For example: many abstract concepts in mathematics (sine, cosine, derivative, etc.) are defined only contextually, that is, through other abstract concepts whose meaning is determined.

Especially this definition is widely used in the field of linguistics. For example, there are many introductory words that often act as introductory words in a sentence. Therefore, what part of the sentence they come in is understood in the context. Definition by showing the object's opposition to itself is mainly used in defining philosophical categories that cannot be defined by gender and type. For example, "The form is the visibility of the content", "The possibility is the reality that has not yet been realized", etc. The possibility of showing all the features of the subject is limited when defining the concepts. That is why methods similar to definition are used in discussions. These are: describing, describing, comparing, contrasting, explaining with examples.

We see that most of the folk sayings, philosophical thoughts and deep meanings in aphorisms are expressed in this form of definition. For example: "Speak less, listen more", "Honest external conscience". (M. Schopenhauer); "A person rarely thinks about darkness in bright times, in happy times - in times of trouble, joy - rarely thinks about sadness, on the contrary, in darkness he always thinks about light, when misfortune befalls him, about happiness, when in need he thinks about wealth" (I. Kant).

Definition is a logical operation that reveals the meaning of a concept. Classification is a special way of dividing concepts. The main task of judgment is to show the relationship between the object and its properties. This is why it always consists of an opinion in the form of confirmation or denial. In the process of thinking, we learn about the basic external features of objects and events, as well as their internal, necessary connections and relationships. We study the properties of objects and phenomena, create various abstractions about them. This is expressed using abstract rules. Since our knowledge is different, the rules expressing it are also different. In some sentences, specific, verified knowledge is expressed, while in others, the characteristic of the subject is assumed, that is, uncertain knowledge is expressed.

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