

## THE RELATIONSHIP OF LINGUISTICS AND LOGIC

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### Abstract

It is known that any special science develops on the basis of philosophy, logic, methodology and methods of leading natural sciences. This article is aimed at explaining the direct relationship between language and the science of logic, and about the importance of researching language based on the categories of logic.

**Keywords:** Language, linguistics, logic, philosophy, category, law, thinking, word, concept, meaning, referent, theory, dialectic

It is known that any special science develops on the basis of philosophy, logic, methodology and methods of leading natural sciences. The theory of knowledge (epistemology) teaches that any individual science is the unity and struggle of opposites of philosophy and logic, the transition of quantitative changes to qualitative changes, the negation of the negation, the third is the exception, the third is present (condition), exactness, sufficient It is necessary to thoroughly understand the ontological and epistemological laws, such as the basis. Because these laws and their categories are manifested in each subject of science in a unique way (inherently depending on its own private reality).

Linguistic theory is a view of language (its units, signs, relations, etc.) from a certain point of view and knowledge (teaching) created on this basis. Language theory is a product of rational (mental) cognition. Mental (intellectual) cognition is carried out with the help of thinking. Thinking or reasoning process deals with logical units such as concept, opinion (judgement) and conclusion. For this reason, any object, in particular, a researcher who studies the phenomenon of language, in order to form correct thinking of formal and dialectical logic, appropriate knowledge about the studied object, first of all, logical units (concept, judgment (opinion) ), conclusion), and secondly, it is necessary to take into account the directions that logic provides for correct thinking and the creation of real knowledge. Such guidelines include the correct formation of the concept, compliance with the rules of classification, clarity in thinking, non-contradiction, the first exception (formal logic) and the third condition (dialectical logic).

Since language and logic are closely connected, a number of scientists have compared the categories of language to the categories of logic. As a result, the logical direction appeared in linguistics, and the study of language based on logical categories reached its peak, especially from the 17th century to the first half of the 19th century. Most of the modern grammatical terms, especially in Western European languages, are essentially logical terms (Compare: subject, predicate, attributive, object, causative, active, passive, coordination, conjugation, etc.).

A person's cognitive thinking cannot study the opposing sides forming the subject and their unity (integral connection) at once and completely. After all, when approaching a thing, event, sign for the first time, the method of separation (analysis) takes the lead, in which the whole (thing, event, relationship) is divided into parts. The isolated part is read as a relative independent absolute thing, a feature. The second and other parts (sides) are separated and studied in the same way (for example, remember to study the phonetic, semantic, morphological, semantic aspects of the word separately at first). Methodology of formal logic forms the methodological basis of this step, which occurs in every science, i.e., leading analysis over synthesis. In particular, formal logic's laws of specificity, sufficient ground, non-contradiction, and the third exception served to form two-member (binary) oppositions. In this case, the law of specificity protects the fact that each

side of the comparison does not change at the same time, conditions, and attitude, while the third law of exception states that the quantitative scope of knowledge should be limited only to the scope of two contradictions, and so on. Thus, formal logic is the basis of knowledge of the empirical-analytical stage in the development of ideas, and its main focus is on studying the whole by dividing it into parts. Thirdly, in this period of work under the leadership of the law of exclusion, the parties (parts, parts, elements, characters) are mainly separated ("disconnected", pay attention: from such connections as "bad-satisfactory-good-excellent") from the continuous connection. only the "good"-"bad" opposition, which is parts, is strongly emphasized as an antonym) is analyzed.

Uzbek linguistics, which used formal logic as a working method, also effectively carried out its references to its initial stage. In particular, during this period, more attention was paid to practical issues, dialects were classified, constituent units, categories, their differential signs, border issues related to areas such as phonetics, lexicon, morphology were discussed, word groups in relation to parts of speech, lexical semantics, phonemes were studied in more depth. For this period, Ferdinand de Saussure said that language consists of differences (13, 152).

Scientific work is not an event that is carried out without reason and order. The work of science (theory) has its own methodological basis. Methodology means general (relating to all special sciences) instructions, guidelines, standards for scientific research. Any scientific work has its logical (logical), philosophical guidelines. The methodology varies according to the level of implementation and scale. According to its essence, logic is divided into formal (simple) and dialectical types, and one works on the basis of the other. Here are some thoughts about the importance of these two types of logic for the linguist. Categories of formal logic [3] such as concreteness, sufficient basis, contradiction, the third law of exception, concept, relationship, significant sign, classification serve as a reliable scientific basis and guide for any, especially for a linguist. . Therefore, a linguist should seriously study the subjects, problems, and issues of logic, which are the basis of his research, feel the logical laws and categories in the material (material) of language and speech, and conduct linguistic research on this basis. . A lack of knowledge of the theory of logic or a careless approach to it leads to the fact that the language theory being created is not adequate (true) in relation to its phenomenon. The lack of understanding of the knowledge presented on the basis of this theory leads to the violation of the principle of consciousness in the educational process.

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