

THE UNDERSTANDING OF LOGIC AND LANGUAGE

Sultonbek Mirzaakbarov

Teacher of foreign languages faculty, JSPI.

Dilshod Jovliev

Student of foreign languages faculty, JSPI.

Annotation: This article seeks to show the connections and differences between language and logic. Basically, about what logic is, what language is and how they are completely applied with an adequate effort.

Key words: Logic, speech, language, the logical sequence, vital laws, recipient, the purity of language.

INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of language and speech has been the subject of great debate for many generations. It is well known that without speech, language only exists in life, but remains unused.

Gradually it disappears. Because language has a certain structure and although it is a phenomenon known to everyone in advance, its manifestation in relation to others is reflected in speech.

However, F. de Cessur did not think so in his time (that is, he partially denied that the elements of language serve the purpose of speech). If we are convinced that such considerations continue today, then the concept of language and speech remains relevant. But while the elements of language serve to express speech, there is another key aspect to it, which is its specificity of thinking.

Logic is also directly involved in this process, as the speech in each structure must be understandable to the recipient of the information. Such heated debates make everyone think and lead their debates to a world rich in controversy.

Language is a system that has a certain direction, all known and all are required to follow the same structure, with equal opportunities for all. True,

language structures serve for speech, but speech itself is not enough to make the message clear to the recipient. In a sense, while language requires speech, speech in turn needs language in the same way. We cannot turn certain information into a message through different sounds.

MAIN PART

In this regard, that is, the adaptation of language to speech, A. Navoi in his work "Mahbub-ul Qulub" said that "language is a tool of speech with so many honours, if speech turns out to be unpleasant; it is a disaster of language."

If we consider language as a closed system, then the internal devices of this system must correspond to the external form, and on the basis of this algorithm are placed internal devices. If the internal devices of this system If it is removed, the dry appearance will have no effect. Even if we change the place of removal, the situation is the same, that is, if the parts that give the effect do not take a certain shape, they do not work, scatter and disperse and speech is also formed. If parts of speech that are not included in a particular pattern are useless.

The part that gives effect is language. We can create a data.

We can convey what we think to another person through language. The fact that certain information reaches its recipient clearly and reaches it in a way that does not add any ambiguity depends directly on the logic and purity of language.

The purity of language — every word spoken must have its place, enough emotion and grammatical sequence for that meaning. In a particular language, there is a rule-based sequence of words, and failure to follow this rule is the basis for the invalid dissemination of information.

The logical sequence is broken. Logical sequence is information that conforms to imaginary and vital laws. For example, the sequence I drank air is very vague and logically incorrect information. This is because the removal of

such information from speech is contrary to the imaginary law, which does not follow a logical sequence.

The air is not drunk, at the same time it is breathed in. The misinformation of a language is that it follows a logical sequence but does not follow a grammatical pattern (present in every language and dialect). For example, the information that you were in it (Uzbek grammar) does not correspond to the grammatical rules of any language.

Violation of any detail (legitimacy) of a single language or logic can lead to the misrepresentation of information to the recipient in a confusing and imaginative way, or it is also the main reason why the information is not conveyed at all.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I can say that the direct connection of all languages in the universe to logic can lead to its clear and fluent understanding. Irrational language is like a useless weapon. In its place, speechless logic is like a dumb philosopher. There are also cases where these two basic concepts do not intersect. In such cases, there is only one person who transmits and receives the information. Language can convey a logical situation to the interlocutor not only through speech but also in other ways. For example, an event shown through gestures is conveyed in an understandable way to its recipient. Road signs require direct logic, and these signs are considered information.

REFERENCES:

1. Sharipov M, Fayzixo'jayeva D Mantiq. Ma'ruzalar matni. T.: 2000.
2. "Mantiq fanining predmeti, maqsadi va vazifalari", Toshkent, 02.02.2017.
3. "Til va nutq", Toshkent, arxiv.uz, 20.09.2019.
4. <https://arxiv.uz/uz/documents/referatlar/tilshunoslik/til-va-nutq>
5. <https://hozir.org/reja-mantiq-fanining-predmeti-maqsadi-vazifalari.html>

