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Annotation

The article reveals the meaning and essence of the law of contradiction - one of the general laws of logical thinking, classifies the manifestations of logical contradiction, and also emphasizes the importance of the law of contradiction in the process of logical thinking.

Key words: *logic, thinking, law, correct thinking, contrast, contradiction, logical contradiction, explicit contradiction, implicit contradiction, hidden contradiction.*

We do not say that The Walking car is "standing still", the book that is interesting to us is "not interesting". We do not say either "I am at work "or" I am not at work "at the same time, or" the air is hot "and" the air is cold " at the same time. We cannot say that the computer is "necessary" and "not necessary" in one attitude, let's say, in the work of the publication. We do not use opposing opinions even in one ratio. For example, we say "the capital is greater than the Caucasus", we do not say "small "or we say" the population of Mexico is less than that of Tokyo", we do not say "much". Because in these places we follow the "law of conflict (non-conflict)", which requires us not to allow conflict in our thinking, relying on reality.

Together with this, we will use opposite thoughts in relation to several objects, at different times, in other-other relationships, as well as in proportions. For example, the car is walking, the car is parked. (True, of course, when one is walking and the other is standing.) We say "I am at work" while we are at work, and "I am not at work" at another time. We say "the weather is hot" when the weather is hot, and "the weather is cold" when it is cold. In the work of the publication, the computer is "necessary", in bricklaying it is "not necessary". Tashkent is a large city (relative to Kokand). Tashkent is a small city (compared to Paris). Mexico has a small population (from Tokyo). Mexico has a large population (from New York). In this place, too, we rely on the "law of conflict (non-conflict)", which requires not to allow conflict.

Under this law, mutually denying reasoning cannot be at once true in relation to one subject, at the same time, in the same attitude and proportion.

Above, we are fully guided by this law, both when we do not use opposite points of view and when we speak opposite points of view. In the first case, when the unit of object, time, attitude and proportion was followed, we did not apply opposite thoughts, that is, we did not deny ourselves. In the latter case, we used opposite opinions in relation to other-other objects, at different times, due to their special relationships and proportions.

"It is also necessary that human thought is not only clear, clear, but also without conflict. Inconsistency is one of the most important qualities inherent in human thinking. It is known that objects and phenomena in objective reality cannot both possess and possess a property at the same time, in the same conditions... The fact that two contradictory properties do not apply to one subject at the same time has taken shape as the law of nonlinearity in thought"[4, 58-59].

"The law of conflict was introduced by the great Greek thinker Arastu (.AV.384-322) discovered. He said: "two judgments that deny each other cannot be true at once."...The great service of the famous logician of antiquity is that he showed the ontological basis of the law of conflict: this law embodies the laws of being. In his "Metaphysics", he writes: "in a sense, it is impossible for one thing to exist and not exist at the same time."

True, the ontological interpretation of the law of contradiction is based on Plato (mil.AV. 427-347) is also observed in his works. In his work " Evtidem", he writes:"something cannot be and cannot be". But it was not yet a strictly formed law prohibiting logical contradiction.

The law of contradiction reflects one of the General Laws of existence. People have already realized that in the process of their labor activity, something cannot have and cannot have any character in one time and one condition itself. Since it is impossible for a thing to have and not have any property in one time and one condition itself, it means that even thinking, if it correctly reflects reality, cannot show something as having two opposite properties in one time and one condition itself. After all, one thing cannot be completely black and completely white at the same time. We cannot say that if the aircraft is flying, then at the same time, it is this aircraft that is standing on the flight deck"[1, 488-489].

"The non-specificity of two contradictions to one subject at the same time and the fact that in this respect the connection of objects is based on a certain consistency is also reflected in thinking, settling in the form of a feature of consistency in the connection of thoughts. That is, if this thing itself cannot have and cannot have at once a certain property of the same condition and at the same time, then it is impossible to say two judgments opposite each other on the matter taken in the same sense in the right thinking, that is, to allow a conflict.

This property is expressed in the law of contradiction of logic. According to this law, two opposing opinions that are said about an item cannot be true at the same time and at once in the same proportion"[3, 89] "this law is given by the formula "A cannot be neither V nor V""[4, 59].

Hence, logical contradiction is"an outline of thought (part of the text) in which there are judgments both confirming and negating an issue" [2, 132].

So, in what manifestations do logical contradictions manifest themselves?

They can be divided mainly into two groups – clear and hidden. Elements of obvious contradictions are directly involved in the text itself. They can be divided into contradictions that lie side by side and do not lie side by side according to the place they occupy in relation to each other. Side-by-side contradictions are reflected in a single sentence or in judgments that come one after the other. For example: (a) "poachers kill animals alive"(from the interview).

V)" if I don't keep my head high, gar,
Dostu dushman khandon kular " (song).

In a non-aligned conflict, one or more other judgments distinguish judgments that create conflict from each other. They settle in different parts of the text. Writer A.Qahhor said "who is the blame?", which shows through pilgrimage the situation in which such a logical contradiction is allowed. In the story, a father who calls his child into order says, " who taught you to lie? Which domlang?"they beat. At the end of the story, he tells the parents ' meeting at his son's school that neither he nor his mother can go, saying, "Can't you find a vaj like that when you're older? My dad came late from work, my mother says she's lying in check!"is taught by the "mind". The contradiction in this is in the form of" Don't lie "and" lie".

Another example: if different chapters of 1 book were written by separate authors, contradictory judgments would also occur in the same book itself. In one such book, we read the following points: "although in practice, in life, in the historical process, language and thinking are always inseparable, they are studied by different disciplines separately. For example, thinking forms are studied by the science of logic, while linguistic categories are studied by the science of linguistics". Another chapter in the same book states that "the study of language constitutes one of the important tasks of the science of logic".

The elements that create conflict in hidden conflicts, that is, one of the judgments that affirm and deny an issue, are not directly involved in the text. To identify such a conflict, it is necessary to refer to information outside the text. For example, in one of the e-books on the internet, we read: "this

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science appeared in Greece about the 5th century BC. Its creator is considered the ancient Greek philosopher and scientist Arastu. "If one refers to " information beyond the text", Arastu lived in the 4th century BC. It can be seen from this that the two meditations are contradictory.

So it is impossible to express an opposite opinion about one subject at the same time, denying each other in the same ratio and the same relationship. Whoever does so will be, first of all, a self-denying, self-opposed, figuratively speaking, "hitting an ax on his own foot" or "cutting off the horn on which he is sitting".

"It should also be implied that the law of contradiction does not apply to false judgments, even though they are in a relationship of contradiction. Say, Let there be such judgments:" the mermaid is a warm creature "and"the mermaid is a cold-blooded creature". Since both of these judgments are false, there is no need to apply the law of contradiction to them.

...In order to properly use the law of conflict, it is necessary to know one more case well. The law of contradiction says that two opposing opinions that deny each other cannot be at once true in relation to the same subject, in one time, in the same attitude and in one ratio. But the law does not say anything about both of them being false. This is explained by the fact that both of the two opposing opinions about the same subject are said at the same time, the same relationship, and in the same proportion can be erroneous" [1,492]. For example, one of the two teams arguing their team is disciplined while the opposing team is undisciplined is right and the other is unfair. Or both of them will be dishonest, and the third sentence – some members of the opposing teams will be disciplined, and some will be indisciplined.

"The law of contradiction records the manifestation of the falsity of the other from the validity of one of the two conflicting judgments if there are necessary conditions. ...That is why, when identifying a contradiction, on the one hand, knowing the valid conditions of the law of contradiction leads to a non-logical contradiction, on the other hand, ignorance of these conditions can lead to a misinterpretation of this logical law, to a denial of Real-life contradiction" [3, 91].

As you know, there are two different manifestations of conflict: 1.Conflict in life. 2.Conflict in opinion. "Their main difference is that the first exists objectively in nature and is an internal factor that determines the progress of things and phenomena in the material world. The second contradiction is the product of prejudice" [1,489].

Sometimes we can see a state of confusion of these contradictions. For example, in one book on the science of logic, we were faced with the sentence: "the teacher, according to the teaching of dialectics, is something both in motion (in relation to the universe) and in silence (in relation to the Earth). And from the point of view of Formal logic, This is a logical fallacy, for some reason, a contradictory thought". First of all, "from the point of view of logic, this is not a logical fallacy, a contradictory opinion", since the law of contradiction (nonlinearity) opposites opinions are the same "...can't be truly at once in proportion". In this case, the differences in proportions were followed.

"The contradiction of life represents an internal contradiction, that is, a dialectical contradiction, regarding phenomena, the subject that exists in this objective reality, in nature and society. This objective contradiction is that objects, phenomena are always in development and change, a subject changes over time, loses its certain state, qualities, turns into other things. Hence, dialectical conflict is expressed in the transformation and development of the whole being, that is, Nature, Society and even humanity. Dialectical conflict is a source of development.

Human knowledge and the development of science too come to the surface on the basis of this contradiction. Dialectical contradiction, which means, is an objective contradiction of reality, of the material world.

Dialectical contradiction implies the law of logical contradiction in human thought, more specifically non-contradiction, that is, the orderly, consistent nature of thoughts. That is, one can correctly reflect the conflict of life only in orderly, consistent, non-pala-parting, non-contradictory

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thoughts, discussion, conclusions. Otherwise the correct reflection of objective life, of the Real characteristics inherent in it, including conflict, means that it is impossible to learn the truth" [3,90].

Thus, the law of contradiction (nonlinearity) is a logical law that expresses our self-denial, that our thoughts are free from contradictions, that we need to correctly reflect contradictions in reality, that we must follow certain requirements of logical traceability.

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