

## **Research of dialectics and the logic of cognition.**

**Zh.Abdildin.**

### **Problems of logic and dialectics of perception.**

The peer-reviewed monograph is devoted to the actual problems of Logic – logic from the capital letter, dialectical logic, and dialectics as the original dialectics of contemporary scientific thinking. Despite the fact, that it was written by four authors and each section differs by originality of conception and definite individuality of style, a book gives the impression of coherent formed one. The reason for the success is in the fact that four author of the book develop the same, circumspect and clearly articulated principles of the approach to the problem of logic.

Leninist thesis about the coincidence of logic and theory of cognition that dialectics is the logic, is the only appropriate to the modern level of scientific-theoretical culture in the book, not a slogan, not a phrase, but really applied principle, a general basis of the work.

The introductory section written by Zh.Abdildin “The formation of study about dialectics and logic of cognition” is successful. It is a serious, highly qualified historical essay showing that the Marxist-Leninist perception of the problem of logic as a science, its subject, its problems and ways of its solution rise on the base of the previous history of philosophical thought and continue its best, more productive traditions. Certainly, the author’s attention attracts German classical philosophy of Kant and Hegel, their huge role in the history of logic as a science. The author observes Kant’s main merit that he analyzed for the first time in the history of logic, specifically logic role of categories in the process of formation of the theoretical considerations and in this direction of the thought Kant sees the most productive trend of philosophy. There begins the highway of development of logic, which in the end, through Hegel brought the science out of impasse of formalism and led to the understanding of logic as science of universal and necessary definitions of any objectively true thinking, to the understanding that categories and dialectics laws drawn in long and difficult development of spiritual culture of mankind are truly logical definitions.

This thesis is proved in the section of Zh.Abdildin and in other sections by analyzing both the main trends of historical-philosophical process and facts of contemporary psychology and linguistics. The works of A.N.Leontyev, A.Piaget, D.Udnadze , A.R.Luriya and many other local and foreign researchers are widely used.

The logic, its definitions, category, not “external”, but language – forms which are realized in individual’s mind are considered. A problem of cognition, not a term; problem of inference, not a problem of connection of a sign with another one; a problem of primary evidence and not a problem of formal consequence of “conclusions” by E.V.Ilyenkov (Moscow), T.Dautov, A.Iskakov (Alma-Ata) are investigated.

A dialectical consideration of the problem – special – single as special problem of logic is belonged to the number which are considered in the monograph accurately and comprehensively. All four authors develop the understanding of this problem on the materials and history of philosophy and linguistics, anthropology, mathematics and political economy.

The plan of the work can be assessed without exaggeration as a serious contribution to the development of dialectical logic, which no one author who writes about logic cannot avoid.

Important, albeit less explicit aspect of research of logical problems of knowledge movement can be a problem of contradiction. Zh.Abdildin considers it in connection with the problem of cognition and M.Bakanidze – during the consideration of the issue about conclusion and evidence. Both authors cover the issue about the distinction of the Hegelian approach to the problem of contradictions and its dialectical-materialist solution.

The overall impression from reading the book is that you want to congratulate the authors and do not want to blame, although of course you can find some reasons for criticism. In particular, it is the repetitions in reasoning, in turns of speech, in quotes. These are annoying gaps in historical-philosophical analysis. The role of Fichte and Schelling in the evolution of logic from Kant to Hegel (in the section of Zh.Abdildin) is not analyzed.

A foreign assessment of the academician Zh.M.Abdildin’s works can be justified by the fact that the majority or previously published books on dialectical logic can be given a rebuke of the opposite character. “Capital” by Marx and the adjoining work by Lenin are adequately used too. Considering that it is the first and hoping that not the last work of the writing staff, we would like to wish success for the future.