



CLASSIFICATION OF THE PHENOMENON OF KINDNESS ACCORDING TO THE LAW OF SUFFICIENT REASON

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ABSTRACT

This article highlights the concept and categories of kindness according to the law of sufficient reason. Kindness is not only an irrational but also a rational activity that is followed by a rational decision. The article deals with the issues that kindness is a natural spiritual need and a positive factor, based on a person's level of knowledge, is boundless and relies on norms and gratitude, that a person has a constant desire for kindness, and this desire increases higher and higher, nothing can suppress parental love (kindness).

KEYWORDS: *kindness, showing kindness, loving, sympathy, solidarity, social relations, positivity, the law of sufficient reason.*

DISCUSSION

The fact that people show kindness to each other in communication symbolizes closeness, sympathy and solidarity. Kindness instills in a person a positive mood, such as peace, happiness, sincerity, confidence, joy. Kindness is not only irrational but also rational. Studies show that the social significance of the concept of kindness is growing today. Sociological surveys show that people are dissatisfied with their needs for mutual affection and kindness. At the same time, a full understanding of this concept is not without its pitfalls.

It is important to define the categories of this concept, to achieve a clear, positive effect in social relations, to fully understand the concept of kindness, to study such concepts as giving, receiving, raising kindness. Below we provide a scientific analysis of the concept of kindness and clarify the categories that represent it.

According to the law of sufficient reason, preconceived notions are ideas that have been tested, confirmed, and proven in human life. There are such reflections in all the wise thoughts, teachings, proverbs, and theories of general science in folklore. We always use it in our daily activities. Just as every object and event has a real basis, so must the ideas that reflect them. This requirement of the above law is expressed in the formula "If B exists, then A also exists in contrary". This law expresses the ability of

thoughts to be connected in a certain order with consistency, which is one of the most important features of correct thinking.

The love shown to the child in the family; the sincere attitude shown to the bride by the mother-in-law, the family members; the trust, understanding, appreciation, encouragement, etc. expressed by the work team to the workers give the person a final thought - a feeling of kindness for them. But this concluding opinion is also relative. It can be rejected or replaced with a new idea. Stability in thought is always relative. The reason for this "substitution" is that the above-mentioned attitudes towards man have changed, and that there are sufficient grounds for such opinions. Thinking is as infinite as being, it is a mental process. Both showing and receiving kindness for a person are related to his mental process. Although the notions of kindness and compassion have long been revered, we sometimes see that their opposite is violence and anger. Because of this principle, a person's attitude towards the object he believes in will change. The law of sufficient reason states that the process of thinking is based on the truth of a given statement: "He who is not inclined to kindness is inclined to anger," "Living with kindness is a noble virtue." True, in the circle of some people it is not appreciated, but "kindness glorifies its owner because of its impartiality. It is precious to have compassion." True reasoning, such as "the



indifference, unkindness, hypocrisy, and ruthlessness of those close to us, not strangers, kills the confidence in your heart for people" [3], is a logical basis. The given reasoning itself is a logical conclusion.

The logical connection between basis and result must be distinguished from the cause and effect relationship. For example, the statement "Kindness is the basis of sincerity" can be substantiated by the idea that "A sincere person is objective towards the environment". In fact, "an objective view of the environment is not the cause of the initial consideration, but the consequence." Apparently, the rationale is not always consistent with the cause of the event.

Thinkers say that a mother's love for her child is the highest level of kindness. Mankind shows his sincere attitude not only to man, but to all created things by showing kindness. Because of his love, he causes the environment, the unique blessings of nature, the industry of the universe, the wonder of all beings. As soon as a person is born, he feels the love of his parents. As he grows older, he becomes a force that takes a person out of any difficulties due to enjoying the kindness of those around him. Thus kindness is inherited in a certain sense through heredity. In philosophy, a constant normative boundary is followed, based on the idea that "what is beyond the norm becomes the opposite."

Substantiation of opinions is a complex logical process that uses one or more interconnected systems of discussion. In a broad sense, substantiation of any opinion means determining whether there is reliable and sufficient evidence to support the validity of that opinion. As reliable and sufficient evidence, we can cite:

- that kindness is a natural spiritual need of man;
- that it is a positive factor;
- the decisive role of knowledge in this;
- the boundlessness of kindness;
- norm and gratitude are two important factors of this vital criterion;
- that a person is always in need of love;
- increase or decrease in kindness;
- kindness in the eyes, in the palms of the hands;
- such as the fact that nothing can suppress the love of parents.

This convincing and sufficient evidence can be conditionally divided into two. The first of these is that emotional cognition is based on experience, while the second, mental cognition is based on reasoning. If the love of the parents and the environment is emotional, it depends on the individual's ability to live by the experience and teachings of his upbringing, that is, to give kindness and to know and love the environment in the process of mental cognition.

Man's personal experience is limited in space and time, and the information given by his senses is not always accurate. For example, it is possible to ignore the difference between true kindness and false kindness. But, as some philosophers have put it, "kindness that is falsely shown by the eye also seems to act." On the contrary, that is, true kindness is worthy of the name of man, and the noble feelings inherent in humanity are a sign of perfection.

The empirical substantiation of opinions is important. Because cognition begins with live emotional observation, direct observation. Emotional experience connects a person with the outside world. Theoretical knowledge is the essence of the empirical basis. If the kindness shown in youth is an empirical basis for growing up nourished by family love, the theoretical knowledge we acquire is a hoax. The most widely used method in theoretical justification is the deductive reasoning method, that is, reasoning based on general truthful reasoning. Deductive reasoning includes the following in three areas:

First, there are methods of deductive reasoning, such as conversion, substitution, and predicate contrast. In this case, for example, A (general affirmative sentence) is converted to E (general denial): to E-A, A-U (partial affirmation) to O - (partial denial) - O. For example:

A: All people need kindness;

E: There will be no one who does not want kindness;

E: No good person is kindness;

A: All good people are kind and so on.

Second, in the substitution method, A-A, E-E, U-U are substituted, i.e. the place of subject and the predicate are substituted. Example:

A - Sincere people are kind.

A - Kind people are sincere.

E - No bad guy is kind.

E - Not every kind is bad.

Third, the comment given in the method of contrasting the predicate is first converted, and then replaced. The subject of the resulting judgment, that is, the subject, contradicts the predicate of the basic judgment, and the predicate corresponds to its subject.

S-P / P-S. Here S is the subject, P is the predicate.

In this case, the fact that the conclusion S is in the form of negation is the result of the negation of the conclusion connector. In contrast to the predicate, it changes to A-E, E-U, O-U. That is, A-general affirmative judgment, E-general denial judgment, U-partial affirmative judgment, O-partial denial judgment. For example:

A - Kindness is the sign of human perfection.

E - No perfection is without human kindness.



E - Kindness is at the heart of all good deeds done unknowingly.

U- All goodness is from kindness.

O - Some negative situations are from unkindness.

U- Some good deeds are from kindness.

When we express the concept of kindness through a logical determinant:

A - A real person is kind.

E - No one is kind. - The relationship between them is strong.

A - A real person is kind.

O - Some people are kind. - The relationship between them is subordinate.

E - No one is kind.

U- Some people are unkind. - This is also a subordinate relationship.

U- Some people are kind.

O -Some people are unkind. - Contradictory relationship.

The relationship between A and O, between E and U, is also contradictory.

Direct methods of inference allow us to identify the idea that exists in cognition, to correctly understand its essence, as well as to express the same idea in different ways, that is, to form knowledge. Deductive inference is made in the form of a syllogism. The syllogism means to form a third logical conclusion by adding a second comment to one comment. The syllogism is such a form of inference that in it the third of the two rigid considerations, which are logically interconnected, necessarily arises from the new rigorous reasoning. One of the first considerations in this, of course, would be either a general affirmation or a general denial. The new feedback generated is no more general than the original feedback. Accordingly, a syllogism is called a generalization. Example:

1. The strength that makes a person pass any test easily are his good qualities.

2. Kindness- is a feature.

3. Kindness is the power that leads a person through trials.

If it is possible to substantiate a given reasoning in a logical way using other true reasoning, then the given reasoning is true, that is, based. It represents the interdependence between ideas. Adequate basis law uses definitions of concepts from the laws of science as well as axioms as general true considerations.

- Hugging
- Handshaking
- Kissing on the face
- Sweeping the head
- Feeding
- Kissing on the forehead
- Sweeping on the forehead

Axioms are theoretical considerations that are accepted as unproven truths, and they directly substantiate other opinions and considerations. There are also methods of substantiation that are subjective in nature and directly related to the results of experiments or theoretical reasoning. Such methods include reliance on intuition, belief, authority, and tradition. These methods are used more at the level of everyday consciousness.

Intuition represents the ability to reach a straightforward truth without any discussion or proof. Intuition plays a significant role in the cognitive process and does not constitute an appearance other than emotional and mental cognition. Specific thinking represents thinking. Intuition is that man on earth embraces the essence of complex phenomena, the whole of thought, without paying attention to its various parts. At the same time, the individual parts of the process of thinking are not understood to one degree or another, and the result of thinking is clearly stated, clearly understood.

Belief consists of a set of views that have earned a person's trust and therefore determine his or her actions in his or her activities, which will serve as his or her program. Belief may be based on proven considerations or on initial knowledge whose authenticity has not been critically analyzed. Belief, like intuition, is also subjective and changes over time. Of course, when thinking about faith, it is necessary to distinguish between blind faith and belief based on knowledge, which is the result of historical and life experience. Only belief based on scientific knowledge will be a sufficient basis for determining the truth of ideas and opinions. That is why they are firmly entrenched in human life. An example of this is the justification of the difference between true kindness and false kindness. A person who is ready for life, who thinks in all directions, who is mentally calm, quickly notices false kindness. He senses the purpose of the person who expresses false kindness, that he is tasting something, that he is pursuing a goal that is in his best interest by lying. On the contrary, individuals who are not yet so active and inexperienced in society may commit misconduct without realizing false kindness.

Here a mother's love for her child can be cited as sincere affection. Thinkers and scholars have recognized that a mother's love for her child is the highest of all human loves. In our study with mothers in small groups, they said that the following concepts express a mother's love for her child. Including:

- Chatting (sincere, humorous)
- Caressing
- Walking together
- Sincere conversation
- Telling fairy-tales
- Applauding
- Defencing



Lifting	Singing lullaby
Role plays together	Praying
Gifting	Singing a song; learning poems by heart
Waking up carressing him	Sending SMS
Smiling honestly	Sending smile jokes
Saying goodbye by handshaking	Cooking together

In various studies, we have analyzed 76 concepts representing kindness not only for the mother's child but also for other subjects of the relationship as a category of affection.

In our people, the development of kindness in the person of a child on the basis of labor has always been the core of national education. Respect for guests, greeting them by the hosts with a hand on their chests, pouring water on their hands when entering and saying goodbye, holding towels, pouring them tea, arranging the guests' shoes in an orderly manner are the peculiarities of kindness education.

Culture based on kindness has a deep place in the minds of our people as an eternal value. Today, there is a narrow understanding and interpretation of compassion among our contemporaries. Defining its categories through the law of sufficient basis for the comprehensive understanding and expression of this concept is essential in the correct and complete understanding.

The social regulatory feature of kindness is voluntary in its own phenomenon. It has a functional role in shaping the civic consciousness of our people based on democratic principles. Kindness can help shed light on the theoretical underpinnings of the problem in combating any threats. It is one of the important concepts that define the basic criteria of upbringing a harmoniously developed person as a direction of moral norms.

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