

**FORMATION OF LOGICAL LITERACY OF FUTURE MATHEMATICS TEACHERS
AS AN IMPORTANT COMPONENT OF THEIR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING****F. M. Lyman, T. D. Lukashova, M. G. Drushlyak***Makarenko Sumy State Pedagogical University, Ukraine***Abstract.**

Formulation of the problem. Many modern students are not characterized by the formation of logical literacy, the basis of which was not laid in them even in high school. One of the possible causes of this phenomenon is the lack of math teacher's knowledge of the scientific foundations of the school's mathematics course. Therefore, the problem of the formation of logical literacy of future math teachers is relevant.

Materials and methods. The following methods were used in the study: comparison and synthesis of theoretical positions, discovered in the scientific and educational literature; observing the course of the educational process; generalization of own pedagogical experience and experience of colleagues from other institutions of higher education.

Results. The future math teachers' logical literacy is their possession of a sufficient volume of logical knowledge and skills necessary for further study of mathematical disciplines and future pedagogical activity. Logical knowledge and skills of the logically competent student, future mathematics teacher, can be divided into three groups: - logical knowledge and skills in mathematical concepts, symbols and definitions; - logical knowledge and skills in mathematical expressions and statements; - logical knowledge and skills in mathematical theorems. Logical knowledge and abilities for mathematical definitions include the following components: the logically competent formulation of definitions; the identification and analysis of the logical structure of definitions; the correct recording of definitions using logical symbols; the construction of an affirmative form equivalent to the denial of the defining part of the definition. Logical knowledge and abilities in mathematical expressions and statements include the following actions: to recognize types of expressions and statements; correctly construct expressions and statements; to detect and analyze the logical structure of statements; correctly use quantifiers and logical connections; correctly write statements using logical symbols; translate a symbolic statements into a natural language; to turn the negation of this non-elemental statement into an affirmative statement in the sense that it is equivalent to it. Logical knowledge and skills in mathematical theorems: restoration of omitted quantifiers in a theorem; the transition from the unconditional form of the theorem to its conditional form and vice versa; construction for this assertion of the inverse, opposite and inverse of the opposite statements; identification and analysis of the logical structure of the theorems; formulation of theorems using the terms "necessary" and "sufficient".

Conclusions. The process of formation of future math teachers' logical literacy should be purposeful and systematic. Logical literacy should be formed at school level, and this process should continue in the study of fundamental mathematical courses and methods of teaching mathematics, and especially the course of mathematical logic.

Keywords: logical literacy, logical knowledge and skills, future mathematics teachers, mathematical logic and algorithm theory.