

## LEXICOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF PHILOSOPHICAL CONCEPTS

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**Annotation:** *This article examines the specific features of philosophical concepts. Scientists' opinions on the lexicographic characteristics of philosophical concepts vary depending on their approaches and research interests, several points of view of scientists on this topic are widely covered, and some main features of the lexicographic description of philosophical concepts are interpreted.*

**Key words:** *philosophical, concept, lexicographic, concept, text, description, definition, purpose.*

Philosophy acts as a vital system in society, allowing one to express a worldview and solve philosophical problems using a set of specialized concepts. He acts as a bridge between the system of philosophical knowledge and the person engaged in philosophical thought. In the language of philosophy, various components can be distinguished. The first is good use of natural language. The language can be native or acquired (for example, Latin in Europe in the Middle Ages or French among the Russian nobility). Secondly, it includes translations from other languages that are often quoted in philosophical texts. Thirdly, there is a unique philosophical language of individual authors, reflecting their specific characteristics (for example, the language of Kant or Sartre). Fourth, there are languages that relate to various areas of culture, including concepts used in philosophical texts. Finally, there is a philosophical language as a specialized form of language containing concepts created specifically to solve problems that arise in one or more areas of philosophical knowledge.

A philosophical concept means a complex system of philosophical ideas place in it. It covers various areas of philosophy, from ontology and epistemology to ethics and social philosophy. The development of and concepts aimed at explaining the world and determining a person's philosophical understanding begins with individual perception and understanding of the world around us, which may be influenced by religious beliefs, scientific discoveries, personal experiences and desires.

Philosophical understanding is a product of interaction with thinking and ideas. It is a dynamic process that evolves and adapts to changes in reality and the philosopher's point of view. Philosophical understanding is of great importance in people's lives because it influences their social and cultural interactions.

The specificity of philosophical concepts was the subject of deep study by such thinkers as J. Deleuze and F. Guattari (for whom the philosophical concept is a concept), M.K. Mamardashvili (for whom the philosophical concept is the final idea).

Lexicographic description of philosophical concepts is a description of concepts in lexical and semantic aspects. It includes the definition and explanation of philosophical terms, their meanings and relationships. Lexicographical features of philosophical concepts may include historical context, etymology, synonyms, and antonyms.

V.I. Kuznetsov believes that the analysis of concepts is an important feature of philosophical research. The question of what a concept is is important not only for philosophy, but also for logic. The concept is the first structural element of the cognitive process. Traditionally, knowledge is divided into emotional and rational (intellectual) knowledge. According to this division, the forms of emotional cognition are intuition, perception and imagination, and the forms of rational (mental) cognition are understanding, discussion and inference. A concept is a form of thinking that always represents an object or several objects that have an important property. A. A. Ivin defines the concept as “a common name with a relatively clear and stable content, used in everyday or scientific language.”

According to A. N. Chanishev, Socrates was the first person to raise knowledge to the level of understanding. Before Socrates, philosophers themselves used concepts. The Athenian sage (Socrates) recognized that without concepts there is no knowledge. His maxim “Know Thyself” encourages the search for concepts of moral virtue. Socrates' raising of philosophical knowledge to the level of understanding is closely related to his method of maieutics (the method of revealing truth through a series of questions). Therefore, the history of the development of concepts in European philosophy goes back to Socrates.

Scientists' views on the lexicographical properties of philosophical concepts vary depending on their approaches and research interests. There are several scientific opinions on this matter. We will mention them below:

1. According to some scientists, the lexicographical features of philosophical concepts play an important role in understanding philosophy. They believe that clear definition and explanation of philosophical terms helps to develop and improve philosophical ideas.
2. Other scholars argue that the lexicographic description of philosophical concepts can be difficult because of their abstractness and ambiguity. They point to the need to consider context and historical evolution when defining concepts.
3. There are also researchers who look with some criticism at the lexicographical features of philosophical concepts. They argue that concepts in philosophy can often be dynamic and subjective.

These are some of the opinions of scientists about the lexicographical features of philosophical concepts. It should be noted that philosophy is a field of active debate, and different points of view contribute to a deeper understanding of philosophical ideas and concepts.

The lexicographic description of philosophical concepts includes a brief and precise definition and explanation of the main concepts in the field of philosophy. It is aimed at reflecting the essence and meaning of a philosophical term and is often based on the works and scientific research of famous philosophers.

The lexicographic description of philosophical concepts has several main features:

1. Clarity. The purpose of definitions is to provide precise definitions of philosophical terms. Because clarity is essential to understanding the essence of a concept and presenting it convincingly.
2. Brevity. Lexicographic descriptions are usually concise and present the main aspects of a concept in a concise and targeted form.
3. Contextualization. Descriptions often include historical and contextual information about the concept, including its origins, development, and associated thinkers. This helps students understand the concept in a broader philosophical context.
4. Wide coverage. Lexicographic description seeks to capture the essential aspects and dimensions of a concept, including its various interpretations, uses, and meanings. They aim to provide a comprehensive understanding of the term and promote different perspectives and discussions surrounding it.
5. Clarity. The descriptions are written in such a way that they are accessible to a wide range of readers, including those who do not have extensive knowledge in the field of philosophy. They avoid overly complex terminology and describe concepts more conveniently and clearly.
6. Objectivity. Lexicographic descriptions aim to present concepts objectively and objectively, without personal biases or subjective interpretations. They strive to accurately reflect this concept as it is understood in the field of philosophy. A lexicographic description should strive to maintain objectivity by presenting different points of view and interpretations of a concept. They may include references to famous philosophers or schools of thought who have contributed to the understanding and development of the concept.
7. Systematicity. It is important that descriptions are often organized systematically and that concepts are presented logically. It can follow a specific order or category, which helps students manage and understand the relationship between



different philosophical concepts.

8. Illustrations. To enhance understanding, descriptions may include examples that illustrate the application or impact of the concept. These examples help students understand the practical or theoretical aspects of a concept and make it more understandable.

9. Revision and updating Lexicographic descriptions should be revised and updated to reflect new developments, interpretations or discussions in the field of philosophy.

In general, lexicographic descriptions of philosophical concepts aim to provide clear and comprehensive treatments of terms that enable readers to understand their meaning in the broader context of philosophy.

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