



LEXICOGRAPHIC DEFINITION OF PHILOSOPHICAL CONCEPTS

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10338698>

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ABSTRACT

In this article, information is given on how each term is concretely disclosed in field dictionaries, and the explanation is given based on a clear, comprehensible and field approach. In particular, it is explained that the terms of good and bad are explained in detail. Also, the introduction of new philosophical terminology into the language often begins with scientific research, and among the most vivid examples of the process of expanding the lexicon are examples of the introduction of several German words into philosophical discourse and eventually into German dictionaries.

Key words

philosophical concept, explanatory dictionary, lexicon, good and evil, philosophical terminology, term.

Philosophical concepts are reflected in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language", which is considered the main dictionary of the Uzbek language. In 2023, a new 6-volume "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" in the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script was published. In this edition of the dictionary, the structure, beginning of the word and the order of use of the previous edition have been preserved, and the main focus is on identifying vocabulary units that were not included in the previous edition of the dictionary (2020) [1.] and new meanings that appeared within certain words. , aimed at including them in the vocabulary, expanding vocabulary materials. About 4,000 new lexical units for the dictionary were selected in terms of their use in artistic works and their activity in conversational speech, their meanings were explained, and they were included in the dictionary, enriched with illustrative examples taken from modern publications [2.11].

Philosophical terms are highlighted in this dictionary with fls (fls) symbol. Including:



ANTITHESIS fls, mnt. Judgment, discussion, opinion against the thesis; the opposite thesis[3.115].

APOSTERIORI [lat. a posteriori - after, standing after] fls, mnt. Based on experience, derived from experience; opposite a priori. A posteriori consideration[4.121]. 108

APRIORI [lat. a priori – first from the beginning, from before] fls. min. Not based on experience, not derived from experience, prior to experience; opposite a posteriori. A priori claim [5.122]. 108

It is known that good and evil are philosophical concepts. In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, these concepts are not given a special symbol (pometa) indicating their philosophical term, they are explained as follows:

GOODNESS 1 Possession of good character, behavior, etc. The story is not written about the goodness or badness of individuals, or, if not, about some coincidence in marriage. A. Qahhor, Sarab. 2 Voluntarily acting for someone's benefit, conveying some benefit; kindness; good work, goodness. Don't forget the good. I wish you well. Do not expect good from evil. Proverb. 3 Being good[6.153].

EVIL Having bad, negative qualities; doing bad, naughty things; wickedness, evil. The good of the good is only in a narrow place, the bad of the bad is everywhere. Proverb. You yourself are a witness, there was no malice or malice in my heart. E. Azam, Shovkin [7.214].

Each term is explained concretely in field dictionaries. The explanation is clear, understandable and based on a sectorial approach. In particular, the terms good and bad are explained as follows:

GOOD AND EVIL are ethical categories, the most general forms of moral assessment. Good and evil are interrelated and at the same time polar and mutually exclusive categories. If positive things and events, processes and situations are collected in the category of good, then negative perceptions are expressed in the category of evil. In the Avesta book, the Zoroastrian god Ahura Mazda appears as the symbol of goodness and goodness, and Ahriman as the symbol of evil and evil. The meaning of good and bad depends on historical conditions, it is changeable, mobile and relative. Concepts of good and bad have changed from nation to nation, from century to century, so much so that as a result, they may completely contradict each other...[8.473] We have abbreviated this comment. A detailed definition of each philosophical term is provided in the encyclopedia. At the same time, the attitude of scientists to these concepts is also mentioned.

It is known that the introduction of new philosophical terminology into the language often begins with scientific research. As philosophers and thinkers develop new concepts and frameworks for understanding the world, they inevitably invent new words and phrases to express and describe these new ideas.



However, for a neologism to be truly used, to become part of a living language used by a wide range of people, it must find its way into reference books and dictionaries.

One of the most striking examples of the process of lexical expansion is the introduction of the German word "Dasein" into philosophical discourse and eventually into German dictionaries. The term, meaning "being there" or "being," was first coined by the German philosopher Martin Heidegger in the 1920s as a label for the concept of human existence and a particular way of being in the world.

Initially, the neologism "Dasein" was known mainly among the narrow circles of philosophers and scholars who read and discussed Heidegger's works. They understood it as a kind of Heideggerian technical term that represented a new philosophical concept. However, over time, as Heidegger's ideas spread more widely, the term began to enter the German vernacular. He was an intellectual, an artist, a psychologist, and others who found Heidegger's existential analysis of man in the world meaningful and exciting.

By the 1950s, Dasein had become a popular item in the German cultural lexicon. The peak of the transfer of this term to the German language occurred in the 1960s. This word is officially included in the authoritative dictionary of the German language "Duden". In order for a lexeme to enter this dictionary, it had to demonstrate that it was widespread and understood in German-speaking societies. The path of this term shows how the lexicon lives and grows.

The history of the appearance of "Dasein" in German dictionaries reflects some general ideas about the processes by which new terminology enters languages.

First, it shows that experts and scientists play an important role in developing new words to conceptualize ideas. Heidegger coined the term to express a philosophical concept he developed over many years of research. However, for this neologism to really take root and become part of the language, it needs to reach the general public. Terminology introduced in academic circles rarely seeps into everyday life. "Dasein" succeeded because it filled a need—it defined a way of thinking about human existence associated with twentieth-century German culture.

This shows that the inclusion of a certain term in the dictionary is a complex process that occurs after it has been widely used in the vernacular. Let us give examples of the lexicographic definition of German philosophical concepts:

Zeitgeist - "Geist der Zeit" (Deutsch) - Bedeutung "Zeitgeist" oder "Geist der Epoche". Der Begriff wurde im 18. Jahrhundert von dem deutschen Philosophen Johann Gottfried Herder gezeichnet, um das kulturelle und intellektuelle Klima einer Epoche zu bezeichnen. (*Meaning "zeitgeist" or "spirit of the age". The term was coined in the 18th century by the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder to refer to the cultural and intellectual climate of the era.*)



Weltanschauung - "Weltanschauung" (German) - meaning "world view". A concept that denotes a comprehensive philosophical or ideological perspective on existence.

Was popularized by German thinkers such as Kant and Hegel. (*Worldview. A concept that expresses a comprehensive philosophical or ideological view of existence. Popularized by German thinkers such as Kant and Hegel.*)

Seinsvergessenheit - "forgetfulness of being" (German) - meaning "forgetfulness of being". Coined by Heidegger to criticize the modern orientation in which technological ways of thinking obscure ontological questions about the nature of existence. (Meaning "the oblivion of being". It was invented by Heidegger as a critique of the modern tendency to hide the ontological questions about the nature of existence in which the technological way of thinking.)[9]

From analysis and reasoning, it is understood that philosophy includes many concepts that have been defined, analyzed and discussed over the centuries. To understand philosophy, it is important to have clear definitions of key terms and ideas. A lexicographic approach to the interpretation of terms is clearly important for building this common framework.

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