

**FROM THE HISTORY OF CONCEPTS OF PHILOSOPHICAL CATEGORIES**

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Eastern and Western philosophical views on philosophical categories are analyzed in the article. Systematization of dialectic categories is also covered.

**Keywords:** Philosophy, category, feature, relationship, general.

The diversity of approaches to categories in the history of philosophy) in the Eastern tradition and in ancient Greece, the dual nature of dialectic categories and the need to resolve their conflicting relations is realized) in the process of trying to explain the unity of opposites characteristic of dialectic categories, in the process of finding a single basis that unites the opposites of thinking and being researches were carried out) As a result of this approach, the categories of dialectics acquired a general and fundamental character) The first attempt to systematize the categories of dialectics and develop general laws of formal-logical thinking is connected with the work of Aristotle) In the history of philosophy, Aristotle appears as the systematizer of ancient philosophy) His ' The work of Organon is considered as a reliable means of obtaining true knowledge. thinking means thinking without conflict) But in "Metaphysics" work#lot)h`o\kcdnd^\'the doctrine of the first foundations of all existence\$ Aristotle tries to describe the general foundations of the universe and talks about philosophical categories matter-form-cause-necessity, etc. Aristotle assigns an ontological meaning to these categories, implying the understanding of their internal contradictions) From this it follows that the contradiction in thought is the main sign that it is false, and the doctrine of the contradictions of existence is the main sign that it is true. can be free of contradictions: how can it be true as long as it does not refer to the contradictions of existence:In this way, there is a difference between philosophical categories and categories of formal logic) Then this difference turns into a conflict between formal and dialectical logic) Formal logic is limited to the laws of thinking designed to perform a normative function by showing how we should think) Dialectical logic is also applied to the methods of thinking and knowing shows that its requirements must be fulfilled', but at the same time it is based on the idea that the laws of dialectical logic apply not only in our thinking, but also in the nature of things) New era #SQDDasr\$) In the new era, science will develop further) Scientists saw its main task in determining the laws of nature) The careful mind of man has already noticed in ancient times that there are stable relationships that inevitably repeat in similar interactions of natural phenomena) In this, the important recurring properties are recorded in the categories of science and philosophy, and the recurring relationships between them are understood as the laws of nature) The laws of science and philosophy are similar in their important properties, the second the ideal invariant of various variants of natural processes, which differ from each other according to their level properties) The main attention of the philosophers of the new era is focused on the problems of the methodology of scientific knowledge) The biggest difficulty that arises in this is that the

conflicting unity of empiricism and rationalism is not realized, and the dialogue of empiricism and rationalism with the celebration of empiricism is the problem of correlation between empirical and theoretical knowledge) SQDD ) The idea of internal contradictions of the universe has been largely lost, it was understood as "contradictions or the deficiency of human thinking" or the collision of certain things) Development was understood as the circular movement of unchanging things and processes) The development of mathematical knowledge drew the attention of scientists not to the qualitative uniqueness of natural phenomena, but mainly calls to focus on their quantitative aspect) Thus, dialectics of the former is replaced by metaphysics, which is understood as an alternative to dialectics to a certain extent) It should be noted that the term "metaphysics" is usually either a synonym of philosophy or a branch of philosophy (understood as ontology) in the Marxist tradition ; the term "metaphysics" acquired a negative meaning (dogmatism "narrowness of thinking" was interpreted as loyalty to "outdated" views) This description of the philosophy and science of the new age does not correspond to the truth, because the scientific knowledge of the new age includes concepts that are an integral part of the structure of philosophical thinking.is) the main attention of the philosophers of the new era is focused on the problems of the methodology of scientific knowledge) The biggest difficulty that arises in this is the problem of the relationship between empirical and theoretical knowledge, which is the conflicting unity of empiricism and rationalism, which has not been realized with the celebration of empiricism. was at the level of collection) In most cases, the world was imagined as a mechanical collection of diverse and unchanging things and repetitive processes) The connections between these things and processes were not always deeply grounded) The idea of the internal contradictions of the universe was lost in many ways, 'contradictions or the deficiency of human thinking' or understood as the collision of certain things) Development is understood as the circular movement of unchanging things and processes) The development of mathematical knowledge encourages scientists to focus their attention mainly on their quantitative aspect rather than on the qualitative uniqueness of natural phenomena) Thus, the dialectic of the former is replaced by an alternative to the dialectic to a certain extent It should be noted that the term "metaphysics" is usually either a synonym of philosophy or a branch of philosophy (understood as ontology). interpreted) This description of the philosophy and science of the New Age does not correspond to the truth, because the scientific knowledge of the New Age is an integral part of the philosophical thinking.is) the main attention of the philosophers of the new era is focused on the problems of the methodology of scientific knowledge) The biggest difficulty that arises in this is the problem of the relationship between empirical and theoretical knowledge, which is the conflicting unity of empiricism and rationalism, which has not been realized with the celebration of empiricism. was at the level of collection) In most cases, the world was imagined as a mechanical collection of diverse and unchanging things and repetitive processes) The connections between these things and processes were not always deeply grounded) The idea of the internal contradictions of the universe was lost in many ways, 'contradictions or the deficiency of human thinking' or understood as the collision of certain things) Development is understood as the circular movement of unchanging things and processes) The development of mathematical knowledge encourages scientists to focus their attention mainly on their quantitative aspect rather than on the qualitative uniqueness of natural phenomena) Thus, the dialectic of the former is

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