**А**

**ABSOLUTE** – something, which is not conditioned by anything, does not depend on anything. In philosophy, the absolute is understood as God, substance, idea (G. Hegel). Absolute is opposite to the relative (conditioned, dependent).

**ABSOLUTE TRUTH** is the only correct, unconditional truth. “Absolute truth consists of the sum of relative truths”. The absolute appears here as a synonym for completeness, while in the “principle of conformity” it means the depth of knowledge. Previous stages of cognition, which turned out to be relative, retain the attribute of absoluteness but this time in a limited scope and value. Thus, knowledge is a combination of absolute and relative. Its division into absolute and relative truth occurs only in time, in the process of development.

**ABSOLUTE and RELATIVE** – categories of dialectics to denote contradictory unity in things of two moments: 1) unconditional, self-determined, independent, such that exists in things as in themselves, regardless of others, and therefore stable; 2) indirect, conditioned, relative, such that is determined by other things, exists in relation to them and has a fluid, temporary nature.

**ABSTRACTION** is the ability of human thinking to reject insignificant features of an object or phenomenon and to distinguish their basic general qualities, connections, and relations among many other features.

**ABSTRACTING** is one of the means of cognition and theoretical representation of reality in knowledge. Abstracting consists in the selection and consideration of some (or even one) features and characteristics of the subject in order to, without stopping at the secondary, to focus on what is most important according to the movement towards the goal.

**ABSTRACT AND SPECIFIC** – categories that reveal the relationship of thinking to reality and the development of thinking itself. Their most common difference is that thinking is a set of generalizations (abstractions), and in reality, there are only a few singualr things: “there is no lion at all” (G. Hegel). That is, reality is specific, singular, and thinking is abstract, general.

**ABSURD**– nonsensical statements, statements are devoid of rational meaning. They can be the result of a mental disorder, as well as a deliberate conscious withdrawal from the truth.

**ADVENTURE** – risky, dubious measures designed for accidental success, a business that is carried out without taking into account the real possibilities, so often doomed to failure.

**AUTOCEPHALIA** (autocephaly, autokefalia) – self-government, administrative independence of local Orthodox churches. Nowadays, according to the official church list, there are 15 autocephalous churches. According to the Orthodox tradition, the autocephalous churches in the general list are in the following order: Constantinople, Alexandrian, Antioch, Jerusalem, Russian, Georgian, Serbian, Romanian, Bulgarian, Cyprus, Greek, Albanian, Polish, and the Orthodox Church of Czech Republic and Slovakia American.

**AUTOCRACY** is a system of governing society, the state, in which one person has exclusive and unlimited supreme power. Typical features of autocratic rule are the uniqueness of the ruler, power, the system of power inheritance, the special nature of its legitimacy. Under autocracy, the principle of separation of powers is not implemented, the legal restrictions of the ruling elite are not determined, the requirements of individual autonomy are ignored, and the rights and freedoms of citizens are not guaranteed.

**AUTHORITARIANISM** – a socio-psychological characteristic of the individual, which reproduces his desire to subordinate maximally their influence on partners in relationships and communication. Authoritarianism is associated with such personality traits as aggression, high self-esteem and demands, a tendency to imitate stereotypes, poor reflection, and others.

**AUTHORITY** is one of the main forms of exercising power, which is based on the general recognition of the influence of any person, organization, idea or norm. Authority exercises leadership, control and coordination of people’s actions, so it is a form of social order.

**AGNOSTICISM** is a philosophical doctrine that denies the possibility of the objective world cognition, limiting cognition to the sphere of phenomena. The term “agnosticism” was introduced by English naturalist T. Huxley in 1865.

**AGGRESSIVENESS** – any individual or collective action that harms the physical, mental or moral well-being of individuals or human groups and communities. The object of aggression can be life, health, mental state, material well-being, religious and moral beliefs, achievements of culture and civilization, as well as political institutions. Factors that cause aggression can be of different nature and often act in combination – the most important of which are biological, mental, social (cultural, moral, religious, etc.).

**AGGRESSION** is a concept in philosophy that denotes extremely violent acts of the subjects (parties) of interaction.

**ADEQUATE** – appropriate, equal, equivalent.

**AXIOLOGY** – the doctrine of values, a philosophical theory of values that clarifies the qualities and properties of objects, phenomena, processes that can meet the needs, interests and desires of people.

**AXIOM** is the initial statement of scientific theory, which is accepted as true without proving it.

**ACTION / ACT / DEED** – a kind of human action that explains the moral dimension of the latter. Realizing the specific importance of the practical assertion of certain moral values, the act highlights the moral aspect of human activity in general.

**ACTIVITY** – one of the characteristic features of the social subject lifestyle (individual, social group, historical community, society as a whole), which reflects the degree (level) of orientation of his abilities, knowledge, skills, aspirations, concentration of strong-willed, creative efforts needs, interests, goals, ideals. A. is carried out in individual, group, collective, mass, labor, political, organizational, managerial, cultural, leisure, and other forms of society.

**ACCIDENT** – accidental, transient, temporary, insignificant property.

**ALLEGORY** – allegory; interpretation of a story or text in an expanded or less literal sense.

**ALOGISM** – reasoning that violates the laws of logical thinking; illogicality. Leads to ambiguity, contradiction, unprovability, which interferes with the process of knowledge of truth. A. is not always explicit and can be hidden behind the formal correctness of statements.

**ALTRUISM** is a moral principle that means selfless service to people, a willingness to sacrifice personal interests for their good. This term is opposite to selfishness.

**AMBITION**– narcissism, arrogance, respect, excessive admiration for his “I”, his own person.

**AMBIVALENCY** – contradiction, duality of thoughts, feelings and human behavior, which is manifested in the fact that it is simultaneously present opposite thoughts, experiences or motivations for action.

**ANALYSIS and SYNTHESIS** – a method of cognition, which consists in the division of the whole into parts and the connection of parts into a whole in the process of subject-practical or mental activity. Methodologically, analysis is a way to study an object, which is to identify its parts, properties, relationships, etc. in order to study them independently. The result is partial, abstract, incomplete knowledge, because the relationship between the parts is overlooked. However, without such decomposition into parts of an integral object, it is impossible to comprehend its internal organization and dynamics.

**ANALYTICAL PHILOSOPHY** – a trend in modern Western philosophy, which reduces philosophical activity to the language analysis.

**ANALOGY** – inference in which on the basis of the similarity of objects on some grounds, a conclusion is made about their possible similarity on other grounds. The analogy is the basis of modeling.

**ANIGILATION** – the interaction of elementary particles and the corresponding antiparticles, as a result of which they are transformed into radiation quanta or other particles.

**ANNEXATION** – illegal annexation (seizure) by a state of a territory belonging to another state. Annexation is a gross violation of international law.

**ANTI-CLERICALISM** is a system of views and social movements directed against the church’s attempts to subjugate the economic, political, and spiritual life of society.

**ANTHROPOLOGISM** is a philosophical concept that considers all worldview problems (what is the world, society, God, etc.) through the prism of man. Man is the measure of all things (Protagoras).

**ANTHROPOSOCIOGENESIS** – a set of views on the process of formation of the physical type of man together with his formation as a subject of social relations and appropriate transformational activity, the creator of culture. The theoretical comprehension of A. is a complex scientific problem solved by a wide range of natural sciences and humanities.

**ANTHROPOCENTRISM** is a philosophical principle according to which man is considered the center of the universe, the highest goal of everything that happens in the world.

**APOLOGETICS** – (defensive speech, letter, work aimed at defending something) – a period in the development of medieval philosophy, when the Christian religion was persecuted, and had to be protected from pagan culture and philosophy in particular.

**APRIORI** – literally “without the previous”, otherwise – “initially”, or “to experience”. The term refers to views on the source of knowledge and the process of cognition. Proponents of apriori believed that man has innate (pre-experience) basic ideas, from which knowledge are unfold by deduction.

**ARGUMENT** – 1) The basis, the proof that is given for a substantiation of confirmation of something. 2) In logic – a true judgment, by which in the process of logical proof establish the truth of the thesis. When proving, arguments can be facts, laws, scientific theories, axioms, theorems, definitions, etc., i.e. statements, the truth of which is considered unconditional.

**ARHE** – a term of ancient Greek philosophy: 1) the starting point, the beginning of something in the spatial or temporal sense; 2) the beginning as the cause of something.

**ARCHETYPE** – primary, innate mental structures, primary schemes of fantasy images contained in the so-called collective unconscious and apriori form the activity of the imagination; form the basis of universal symbolism, are manifested in myths and beliefs, dreams, works of literature, etc.

**ASCETICISM** is a moral doctrine that promotes the extreme restriction of human needs, the rejection of the life benefits. The opposite of hedonism.

**ATARAXIA** is a concept used by Epicurus to denote the ideal state of the soul, the ultimate goal of a blissful life to which man should aspire.

B

**BAPTISM** – a Protestant trend that emerged as a result of the development of Puritanism in the early seventeenth century in England. Baptists are the most consistent in implementing the principles of Protestantism, demanding the views and behavior of their like-minded people. The rite of baptism is performed in adulthood. Members of the church are “born again” adults who have consciously been baptized. The only source of doctrine is the Bible. Preaching is dominated by moral and instructive topics. The main principle of baptism is to live in the world, giving your life completely to Jesus Christ. The Baptist Church does not recognize dependence on secular authority. Baptist communities are governed by elected elders. The center of the World Baptist Union is located in the United States. Today there are about 50 million Baptists in the world. Baptist communities are found in almost all European countries. Baptist organizations have their own universities, publishing houses, press, societies, etc. In Ukraine at the beginning of 1996, there were 1627 communities of Evangelical Baptists.

**BAROQUE** is a creatively synthetic trend of European culture that emerged between the Renaissance and the Enlightenment and is characterized by a tendency to a disturbed worldview, an in-depth vision of the conflict and paradox of life, a dramatic revelation of life as an arena of antagonistic forces, extreme dynamism and symbolism.

**BRAHMAN** is the world soul, the spiritual absolute principle in Indian Vedic philosophy.

**BRIEFING** – meetings of representatives of foreign policy departments and other state bodies, international and other organizations with representatives of mass media for the purpose of informing them about important events, the course of international negotiations.

**BUDDHISM** is an ancient Indian school of philosophy and religion founded by Siddhartha Shakyamuni or Buddha (563-483 B.C.). The purpose of human life is liberation from suffering, achievement of nirvana.

**BEING / EXICTENCE** – 1) the most general definition of things, which begins the process of cognition (G. Hegel). 2) the most general property of all beings (both material things and ideas and values have being and are united by man into a single world); 3) being as an objective existence as opposed to a phantom, an illusion; 4) the opposite of consciousness, i.e. one of the parts of the opposition pair “being and consciousness”. It is independent of it and is covered by a variety of human activities. It has two most significant forms: general philosophical – the relationship “being and consciousness” is the main issue and principle of philosophy, and social, known as the opposition of “social being and social consciousness”, which has acquired special importance in historical materialism.

**BELIEF** is a term to denote a special existential, spiritual act of human life, which is not determined only by practical, empirical or theoretical principles of its originality. B. is the basis and component of the adequate expression of human worldviews, hopes and expectations, one of the cornerstone worldview categories.

**C**

**CARTESIANISM** – a trend in philosophy of the XVII – XVIII centuries, the theoretical basis of which was the teachings of Descartes (Latinized name is Cartesius), which advocated rationalism in the theory of knowledge and mechanistic materialism in explaining natural phenomena.

**CATHARSIS** – a category of ancient Greek philosophy and aesthetics in particular. It meant the liberation (purification) of the soul from passions under the influence of various factors (eg, art, philosophy).

**CATEGORIES** – in philosophy, the categories are called the most general universal concepts (from the Greek: expression, sign, definition, judgment), reflecting the fundamental properties of being.

**CATEGORIES OF DIALECTICS** are general universal concepts that reflect the inalienable properties (attributes) of objective reality. Reflecting the properties and relations of objective reality, categories reveal the laws of thinking; they are the key points of the connection between the subject and object, under which all the variety of objects and phenomena is summed up. Most of these categories are in the form of unity of opposites and therefore they are called paired categories of dialectics. Such categories are: single – general; phenomenon – the essence; form – content; system, structure, element; part – whole; cause – consequence; necessity – chance; possibility – reality, etc.

**CAUSALITY** is the same as causation.

**CLERICALISM** is a political trend in Western countries, whose representatives seek the leading role of the church and the clergy in the state and in society.

**COGNITOLOGY** – a set of studies at the intersection of psychology, logic, linguistics, and computer science. Cognitive science was declared as an independent science (Cognitive Science) in the 70’s of XX century, the purpose of which is to study the functioning of knowledge in various systems (technical, living beings, society) was concretized through the development of cybernetics in the information direction, mostly through the “Artificial intelligence” problem development.

**COMIC** – a metacategory of aesthetics, which reflects the conflict of socially significant form in human behavior and actions with the insignificance of the social and moral content of this action, which does not threaten social values and is overcome through laughter.

**COMPROMISE** – agreement, understanding of opponents, achieved by mutual concessions.

**COMMUNICATION** is, in a broad sense, a term that describes human interaction in the world. In modern philosophy, it is used primarily as a sign of constructive interaction of individuals, social groups, nations and ethnic groups, which unfolds on the basis of tolerance and understanding.

**COMMUNITARISM** – community, society, commune; signs of “community” are usually considered to be coexistence, cooperation and interaction, common interests – the direction of social philosophy and political ideology.

**CONVENTIONALISM** is a philosophical trend according to which scientific theories and concepts are the result of an arbitrary agreement (convention) between scientists, concluded on the principle of “convenience”, “economy of thinking”.

**CONSENSUS** is a concept of practical philosophy, which, unlike conflict, presupposes the achievement of a balance of interests in society on the basis of a general understanding of basic values and ethical norms.

**CONTEXT** – in the broadest sense – a set of certain circumstances on which the meaning or significance of any sign, expression, text, and action depends on. In the case of verbal signs (any expressions and texts), distinguish between linguistic and non-linguistic (situational) context. A linguistic context is a text that surrounds any utterance (word, phrase, part of a text) that affects the meaning of a given utterance. When we say that in this context, this statement has such meaning, we mean the part of the text that affects the meaning of the statement. A non- linguistic (situational) context is a set of certain circumstances on which the meaning of a certain statement or text depends.

**CONTENT ANALYSIS** is a multi-purpose method of studying a wide range of problems based on the study of the media messages content.

**CONTINUUM** – the term “continuum” is used to denote continuous formations in mathematics, science and philosophy.

**COUNTER-REVOLUTION**is a regressive social process directed against the social revolution, and is a struggle of the overthrown class or the class that is being overthrown, for the restoration or preservation of the outdated social, state system.

**CONFLICT** is the collision of oppositely directed, incompatible tendencies in the consciousness of an individual, in interpersonal interactions or in interpersonal relationships of individuals or groups of people associated with acute emotional experiences.

**CONFORMISM** is a term denoting the socio-psychological and moral orientation of a person, which is characterized by passive adaptive acceptance of ready standards in behavior, assessments, tastes, full and unconditional recognition of existing procedures, norms and rules of coexistence, rejection of personal position.

**CONFUCIANISM** is a philosophical doctrine that proclaims the supremacy of good in the relations between man and the world and protects the inviolability of social concepts established by heaven.

**CONCEPT** – a term of medieval scholastic philosophy and logic, denoting the general in individual subjects, on the basis of which there is a concept expressed in words.

**CONCEPTION** (from the Latin conception – perception) – a system of concepts about certain phenomena, processes; way of understanding, interpretation of some phenomena, events; the basic idea of any theory. The term “conception” is also used to denote the main idea in scientific, artistic, political and other human activities.

**CULTURE** – a set of material and spiritual heritage at a certain historical level of development of society and man, which are embodied in the results of productive activities.

**CULTURE OF COMMUNICATION** – the concept of philosophy of culture and ethics, which outlines the norms and principles of productive communication and their implementation in the existence of the individual or society.

**CHILIASM** is a religious doctrine of the millennial “kingdom of God” on earth, which is supposed to come before the “end of the world”.

**CHOLISM (HOLISM)** – “philosophy of integrity” – a trend in modern Western European philosophy, which considers the integrity of the world as a consequence of creative evolution, guided by intangible and unknowable “integrity factor”.

**CIVILIZATION** – in a broad sense – the same as culture; in the narrower sense, a certain level of cultural development, which presupposes the existence of statehood, writing, technology, etc. Representatives of the “philosophy of life” (O. Shpengler and others) understood civilization as the rational achievements of culture (bureaucracy, science, technology), which are easily transmitted from people to people and are evidence of the culture decline.

**CYNICISM** – contemptuous attitude to the society culture, to its spiritual and especially moral values and generally accepted norms of behavior; shamelessness.

**D**

**DATA** – signs or recorded observations of phenomena or objects of the surrounding world, which are not used for some time, but only stored. If you need to use this data to reduce uncertainty about anything, turn it into information.

**DAO** is the original concept of the philosophy of Daoism and is very important for the spiritual culture of China. The hieroglyph denoting the “Dao” combines the sign of man and the sign of the way, but this understanding of the human way acquires an all-encompassing meaning in Daoism: the whole cosmos appears ordered in such a way that it assumes human existence and a certain type of behavior. Thus, the “Dao” is the law of existence, the beginning of the cosmos, the life destiny of man and what should be the basis of correct human thinking.

**DAOISM** is a philosophical doctrine according to which the nature and life of people are subjected not to the will of heaven, but to the general divine law of the Dao.

**DARSHANS** are philosophical schools of the Vedic tradition: Sankhya, Yoga, Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Mimansa, and Vedanta.

**DEGRADATION** – movement back in development, gradual deterioration, decline, decline in quality.

**DEDUCTION** – a method of transition from general to partial, or otherwise – the derivation of the rules of logic of new truths from the truths already known.

**DEISM** is a philosophical teaching, according to which God created the world, gave the first impetus and no longer interferes in affairs.

**DISINTEGRATION** – reduction of cohesion, unity, disintegration of the whole into parts.

**DISINFORMATION**– the dissemination of false or deliberately distorted information to achieve propaganda, military (misleading the enemy) or other purposes.

**DECADENCE** – the general name of the mood of hopelessness; rejection of life, individualism.

**DECONSTRUCTION** is a special strategy for the text, which includes both its “destruction” and its reconstruction.

**DECORUM** – external decency, charity; an environment that corresponds to the state of society or position.

**DEMAGOGY** – means of influencing the masses by misleading them with unrealizable promises, popular slogans, deliberate distortion of facts.

**DEMIURG** – in idealistic philosophy, the creative principle, the creator of the Universe in theology – God.

**DEMOCRACY** is a type of state or political system of government based on the principle of democracy.

**DEMONISM** – a form of ancient beliefs, which consisted in the idea of the existence of supernatural beings – demons as incorporeal entities. Inherent in different religions – Judaism, Christianity, Islam, reflecting their heritage. Demons are known in the mythology of many peoples: in the ancient Romans they were geniuses – patrons of the genus and locality, in ancient Ukrainian mythology – moths, old men, housewives, foresters, etc.

**DESPOTIISM** is a form of autocratic unlimited power (states of the Ancient East: Assyria, Babylon, etc.).

**DETERMINISM** is a philosophical doctrine of the objective lawful interconnection and interdependence of things, processes and phenomena of the real world. Determinism is opposed by indeterminism, which refuses to recognize the objectivity of causation.

**DEFINITION** – definition of the concept through the summation of a broader (generic) concept and the indication of species characteristics. For example, a cadet is a serviceman.

**DILEMMA** – judgment on the principle of “either ... or”. ДИСКРЕТНІСТЬ – розподільність, перервність.

**DISCRETENESS** – distributivity, discontinuity.

**DISCOURS** – in modern philosophy – is a “conversation”, “talk”, “language communication”, “speech practice” of any community, which is mediated by the universe of linguistic signs, social institutions, and cultural symbols.

**DISCUSSION** – public discussion of any controversial issue, problem.

**DICHOTOMY** is a type of division of concepts, when two species concepts are distinguished, and the content of one of them includes a feature that is a negation of the corresponding feature of another concept.

**DIALECTICS** is the doctrine of the general connection and development of the phenomena of reality. The basic laws of dialectics according to Hegel: the transition from quantitative to qualitative changes, the interpenetration of opposites and objection – objection.

**DIALECTICAL LOGIC** – the science of philosophical thinking, created by G. Hegel and set out by him in the work “Science of Logic” (1812 – 1816). Its main principle is the identity of thinking and being. This identity is not static, the coincidence of thinking with being develops, which determines the structure of dialectical logic. D.L. consists of three sections: the doctrine of being, essence and concept. This sequence reflects the process of human cognition, which begins with the direct, external properties of things – being, then delves into their essence and, creating concepts, turns them into a subject of study.

**DIALECTIC MATERIALISM** – self-determination of dialectical philosophy, the main provisions of which were formulated by F. Engels and I. Stalin.

**DIALOGUE** – in ancient philosophy, a method of finding the truth through certain questions and methodically finding answers to them (Socrates, Plato). In modern philosophy, dialogue is a universal form of relationship “I – You” as a way to explore the essence of man and determine its real purpose in life.

**DIASPORA** – a group of Jews who settled outside Palestine since the time of the Babylonian captivity (58 B.C.). Gradually, the term began to be applied to other religious and ethnic groups living in the area of their new settlement as a national and cultural minority.

**DOGMA** – a position, an idea (or a system of positions or beliefs), all that is perceived by its adherents without alternative, without any doubt and the possibility of critical review.

**DOGMATISM** – a way of thinking by dogmas (fixed positions). Dogmatism is characterized by non-criticism of dogmas, conservatism of thought. In philosophy, dogmatism is expressed in the acceptance of certain provisions as absolutely plausible. Dogmatism is opposed by skepticism and criticism.

**DOCTRINE** – doctrine, scientific or philosophical theory, system, guiding theoretical or political principle.

**DOCUMENT** – a material recording medium (paper, film and photographic film, magnetic tape, etc.) with the information recorded on it, intended for transmission in time and space. Documents can contain texts, images, etc. In the narrow sense – business paper, which legally confirms any fact or right to something.

**DUALISM** – the principle of philosophical explanation of the essence of the world, which is based on the recognition of the presence in it of two principles (substances) – spirit and matter, ideal and material.

**Е**

**EVDEMONISM** – the ancient principle of understanding life, later in ethics – the principle of interpretation and justification of morality, according to which happiness (bliss) is the highest goal of life.

**EVOLUTION** is a term denoting development, mostly irreversible changes that take place in animate and inanimate nature, as well as in social systems.

**EVOLUTION and REVOLUTION** are two interrelated and interdependent aspects of development. E. is the idea of gradual, long, quantitative changes in a certain state of any system. R. is the idea of profound, qualitative changes in the state of a system that interrupt the evolutionary period of its development and transfer the system to a qualitatively different stage of development. In the theory of dialectics, the concepts of “evolution” and “revolution” reveal the meaning of the law of transition from quantitative to qualitative through a qualitative leap.

**EIDOS** – a term of ancient philosophy originally meant everything that is visible, but over time gained a more abstract meaning: the specific data of the abstract.

**ESOTERIC and EXOTHERIC** – concepts that describe the degree of publicity of certain cultural phenomena. Esoteric is a concept that encompasses cultural phenomena that are open to a selected few – the elite, who have undergone a spiritual initiation, which may not have a clear social design. The concept of the exoteric outlines those cultural phenomena that are open to mass perception.

**EXISTENTIALISM** is a subjectivist doctrine in which the original values of being (what is a thing, space, temporality, another person, etc.) are derived from the existence of man.

**EXISTENCE** is a specifically human existence in the world, which is characterized as ‘extraterrestrial’ (transcendental) in relation to the naturalistic- psychological parameters of existence and as essentially non-universal – single, unique.

**ECLECTICS** – mixing and infinite combination of diverse, heterogeneous and incompatible concepts (ideas, elements, views, theories) under the pretext of overcoming their opposites and creating a diverse and extraordinary in the system of a single whole.

**ECOLOGY** – a set of sciences about the interaction of biological systems (including humans) with the natural environment (E. Haeckel). Modern ecology is a set of disciplines that explores a wide range of problems: from physiological, morphological, and topographic characteristics of species and ecosystems to the peculiarities of human interaction with the environment.

**ECONOMY / ECONOMICS** – the science of the economy and ways of doing it, the relationship between people in the process of production and consumption, exchange of goods and services.

**EXPERIMENT** – the active intervention of the subject in the processes of the external world for the cognition purpose; it is characterized by purposeful influence on the object by its removal, isolation from accidental circumstances and those that hide its own nature.

**ECUMENISM** is a movement for the unification of Christian churches that originated in Protestantism.

**ELEATS**– representatives of the ancient Greek philosophical school in VI – V centuries B.C., which contrasted thinking with sensory perception, suggested the doctrine of the illusory nature of all noticeable changes and differences between things, of the unchanging essence of true being. It originated in the city of Elea.

**ELEMENT** – the simplest component accepted in this system (atom, word, norm, etc.). The relationship of elements is called structure. In modern science, the study of single-channel causal relationships is replaced by a multi- channel (system or system-structural) method, which helps to reproduce all the connections of the elements most fully.

**ELITE**– a group of people who occupy a leading or leadership position in any field of human activity: political, economic, military, scientific, managerial, cultural, intellectual, sports, etc.

**EMANATION**– in the teachings of the Neoplatonists radiation by higher forms of lower being.

**EMANCIPATION** is a tendency of social development expressed in various forms, which represents the liberation of people from certain forms of imprisonment, discrimination, and oppression.

**EMPATHY** – comprehension of an emotional state, empathy for

penetration into another person’s experience.

**EMPIRISM** – a philosophical trend, which considers sensory experience (empiricism) to be the basis of cognition.

**EMPIRICAL KNOWLEDGE** – a separate, relatively independent type of knowledge that is formed in the process of direct sensory experience by means of observation, monitoring, experiment and fixed in appropriate forms of description – registration of natural phenomena or indications of devices, in various tables, graphs, protocols, statistics.

**ENERGY** – a trend in the philosophy of science, which is originated from the recognition of energy as the basis of the world.

**ENCYCLOPEDISTS** – French thinkers – educators (D.Diderot, J. D’Alembert, S. Montesquieu, F. Voltaire, J. J. Rousseau, etc.), who participated in the publication of the Encyclopedia – the first work that systematized the scientific knowledge of that time.

**EPICUREISM** – a philosophical school of the Hellenistic era, the founder is Epicurus (342 - 271 B.C.).

**EPISTEMOLOGY** – part of philosophy that studies the general features of the process of cognition and the result of knowledge: the basics and limits; reliability and unreliability. It is used mainly as a doctrine of scientific knowledge.

**EROS** – 1) The relationship between a man and a woman on the spiritual, mental and sexual levels, which in their highest manifestations become erotic love. 2) God of love in ancient Greek and Roman mythology (synonyms: Latin Amur, Cupid).

**ESTHETICS**– a philosophical doctrine of beauty, the artistic development of reality. Main categories of aesthetics are “beautiful”, “tragic”, “comic”, etc. The main problem is the specific evaluative attitude of a person to reality.

**ESCHATOLOGY** – the doctrine of the ultimate destiny of humankind and the world; an integral part of any religion.

**ETATISM** – active state intervention in the economic, political, spiritual and other spheres of society.

**ETHICS** – a philosophical doctrine of morality, the origin and nature of moral norms, the way they function in society; theory of morality.

**ETHIQUETTE** – a system of rules of conduct and appropriate ritualized actions, the purpose of which is to organize externally human relationships through strict coordination of forms of behavior with a particular situation of communication.

**ETHNOCULTURE** – culture, the primary source of which is the collective creativity of the community, including lifestyle, worldview, language, folk art.

**ETHNOSIS** is a community in which people are united by the belief in a common origin and the presence of cultural unity – language, customs, myths, epics, etc.

**ETHOS** – habit, custom, place of residence, temperament, character, and way of thinking.

**F**

**FACT** – an event, phenomenon, process that fell into the field of scientific knowledge and recorded by observation or experiment.

**FALSIFICATIONISM** is the principle of demarcating science from “metaphysics” (as an alternative to the principle of verificationism), according to which a universal statement is true if no single statement that follows logically from it is false. Suggested by K. Popper.

**FALSIFICATION** – intentional distortion, contortion or misinterpretation of certain phenomena, events, facts for selfish reasons.

**FATALISM**– a concept according to which the course of events in nature, society, life of each person is predetermined by God, his will.

**FETISHISM** is a distorted reflection in the public consciousness of certain phenomena, in which things are endowed with properties not inherent in them (fetishization of money, gold, symbols of power, etc.).

**FIDEISM** – a direction of philosophical thought, which tries to replace knowledge with religion, to put faith above mind.

**FICTIONALISM** is a philosophical concept put forward at the end of the 19th century, according to which our idea of the world is a set of illusions and functions. According to fictionalism, the products of thinking are a kind of “useful functions” that have nothing to do with objective reality and serve only as tools of orientation in the world.

**FLUCTUATION** – random deviations from the observed average values of physical quantities that characterize a system consisting of a large number of elements and subject not to dynamic but to statistical laws.

**FORM** – the external manifestation of the object, a certain content, internal structure, a certain order of the object or the course of the process.

**FORMALIZATION** – the expression of semantic knowledge in formalized language, which is created for the accurate transmission of ideas in order to prevent the possibility of ambiguous understanding.

**FRUSTRATION** is a mental process of a person caused by the growth of emotional and volitional tension in connection with the conflict between insurmountable (or, ultimately, imagined) difficulties that arose on the way to achieving a goal, solving a problem, threatening the prestige of the person, his human dignity. This condition causes certain typical reactions: aggression on the source of the obstacle, on oneself, another culprit; guilt; irritation; reassessment of goals and desires. This is especially true for the military environment.

**FUNCTIONS OF PHILOSOPHY** – (Latin function – performance) scientific-methodological and social tasks of philosophy, which determine its role in society and the individual. The most important among them are worldview, methodological, epistemological, praxiological, cultural and educational, axiological, semantic, heuristic, integrating functions.

**FUNCTIONALISM** is one of the components of a systemic approach, the essence of which is to identify the functions of individual elements and approaches of a particular social formation.

**FUTUROLOGY** – a branch of scientific knowledge that covers the prospects for the development of social processes; doctrine of the future.

**G**

**GENDER** is a concept used to define the sociocultural form of existence of the sexes: man and woman act not as natural definitions, but as sociocultural phenomena. G. is derived from the social, cultural and historical features of human existence. Revealing the dependence of gender on sex is one of the central problems of feminist theory.

**GENETIC METHOD** – a method of studying phenomena based on the analysis of their development.

**GENOCIDE** is a serious crime against humanity, which consists in the extermination of certain groups of the population on racial, national, ethnic or religious grounds, as well as the deliberate creation of living conditions designed for the complete or partial physical destruction of these groups.

**GEOGRAPHIC DETERMINISM** is a trend in social philosophy and sociology that substantiates the dependence of the development of society on natural and geographical conditions.

**GEOPOLITICS** – state doctrine, which is based on taking into account the specific historical forms of influence of territorial and spatial conditions of the country on the formation of its status and policy in local, regional, continental and global aspects.

**GOSPEL** – early Christian works that tell about the life of Jesus Christ, reveal the meaning of his teachings. The authorship of the gospels is attributed either to Jesus’ disciples, the apostles, or to their closest followers. More than 30 gospels are known today. In addition to the four that were included in the canonical text of the New Testament – the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John – there were also the Gospels of Peter, Andrew, Philip, and others. The first to be written is the Gospel of Mark, which does not describe the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary and the miraculous birth of Jesus.

**GLOBALIZATION** is a general civilizational process that has a powerful influence on all spheres of human existence. This term was introduced into science by representatives of the Club of Rome in the 60s of the twentieth century.

**GLOBAL SOCIETY** is a form of social organization, which is characterized by a specific structure, the development of appropriate relations between the subjects of the global space; the process of formation of social reality, which contains a set of relations characterized by the interaction between individual actors.

**GNOSIS** is a Greek term for knowledge.

**GNOSEOLOGY** – the theory of knowledge, a branch of philosophy that explores the cognitive attitude of man to the world, conditions, types and forms of knowledge, the problem of truth.

**GNOSTICISM** is a term used to denote the teachings of philosophers and theologians of the early Christian era (II – IV centuries), who widely used philosophical ideas in combination with mystical knowledge of the mysteries of the faith. It is partly of pre-Christian origin. It took various eclectic forms, combining many elements of magic, mystical traditions, Persian teachings of a dualistic nature, Jewish theology, and Hellenistic philosophy.

**І**

**IDEAL** is a worldview form of purposeful reflection of reality, an imaginary example of perfection, a norm to which one should go as to the ultimate goal. The peculiarity of ideals is that they are an advanced reflection of reality, a concentrated expression of the norms of perfection, pattern of behavior and purposefulness of life.

**IDEALIZATION** is one of the methods of scientific cognition, which consists in the absolutization of certain properties of objects and their transformation into ideal objects, for example, an absolutely black body, and so on.

**IDEALISM** – a trend in philosophy, which considers the primary ideal principle – God, spirit, mind, etc. According to idealism, spiritual substance is the creator of the world. There are objective (Plato, G.Hegel) and subjective (J. Berkeley, E. Mach) idealism.

**IDEAL** is the opposite of the material. The sphere of the ideal includes concepts, values, ideas, God. Material things are characterized by materiality, space, temporality, causality; perfect devoid of these features. The relationship between ideal phenomena is based on logic.

**IDEALITY OF CONSCIOUSNESS** – is manifested in the fact that the main, decisive in the inner world of man has no spatio-temporal definitions, cannot be directly recorded by the senses of another person.

**IDENTITY** – a concept that in everyday, scientific and philosophical speech means (literally) the same; the action of establishing identity is called identification.

**IDEOLOGY** is a set of interconnected ideas, conceptions and beliefs designed to unite people for the sake of living together and acting together. I. is like a secular religion; it cements the social unit and elevates it in its own eyes.

**IDEA** – a form of comprehension of reality in thought, which includes awareness of the purpose and ways of further knowledge and transformation of the world. By its logical structure, an idea is a kind of concept. The difference between an idea and a common concept is that it combines objective knowledge of reality with a subjective goal of changing reality.

**IMMANENT** – inherent in objects or phenomena, one that follows from their nature; direction in philosophy, which declares the objective world immanent (internal) content of the subject’s consciousness.

**INDETERMINISM** – denial of determinism, causality.

**INDIVIDUAL** – Cicero’s Latin translation of the Greek concept of “atom”. In the classical metaphysical tradition – the designation of a single, in contrast to the totality, mass.

**INDIVIDUALISM** – a type of worldview, the essence of which is the absolutization of the individual position in its opposition to society.

**INDIVIDUATION** – a concept that outlines the separation of the individual from the universal and their interaction.

**INDUCTIVE METHOD** – a way of reasoning, which consists in obtaining probable conclusions about certain general relationships and properties (or hypotheses about the possible causes or consequences of the studied phenomena) based on the analysis of individual facts.

**INDUCTION** – the transition from knowledge of individual facts to knowledge of the general, when conclusions about the general properties of objects of a class are made on the basis of the study of individual facts.

**INSTINCT** – a set of complex, hereditary acts of behavior characteristic of these species individuals under certain conditions of existence.

**INSTRUMENTALISM**is a kind of pragmatism, the supporters of which consider consciousness (according to J. Dewey, intellect) as one of the means of adaptation to changing environmental conditions, and therefore logical concepts, ideas, scientific laws, theories are only instruments (hence the name), tools, “keys to the situation”, ”action plans”.

**INTEGRATION** – a moment of development, which consists in combining the disparate as a whole.

**INTELLIGENCE / INTELLECT** – a concept to define the higher cognitive ability of thinking, which is fundamentally different from the creative, active nature of the passive sensory forms of cognition.

**INTELLECTUALS** is a thinking creative core of the “educated stratum” or “educated class” of society, which is characterized by great mental, aesthetic and moral activity, initiative and creativity.

**INTELLIGIBLE**is a term that denotes everything that is comprehended only by the mind and is inaccessible to sensory cognition. Opposed to “sensible” (sensual).

**INTENTION** – the focus of the act of consciousness on a particular subject. For example, in perception a tree, a house, in reasoning – numbers, in imagination – mermaids, etc.

**INTERSUBJECTIVE**– one that exists only within the interaction of subjects. For example, moral or legal norms are intersubjective: they are neither subjective nor objective.

**INTROSPECTION**– observation of their own mental processes. One of the auxiliary methods of cognition in psychology.

**INTUITIVISM** is a trend in philosophy that absolutizes the role of intuition in cognition (A. Schopenhauer, A. Bergson).

**INTUITION** – direct coverage of the essence of the subject. At the heart of intuition is innate ability (talent), long experience that helps to understand the essence of the phenomenon, omitting indirect links.

**INFANTILISM** – the need for care, escape from responsibility, inability to cope with life difficulties.

**INFOCRACY** – the power of information holders, their significant impact on the life of modern society. A special place in it belongs to news agencies and computer banking networks, which claim the role of the “fourth power”, one of the most powerful political elites.

**INFORMATIZATION** – a set of interconnected organizational, legal, political, socio-economic, scientific and technical, production processes aimed at creating conditions to meet the information needs of citizens and society through the creation, development and use of information systems, networks, resources and information technologies , which are based on the use of modern computer and communications technology.

**INFORMATICS** – a science that studies the laws and methods of accumulation, transmission, and information processing using computers. The main directions of computer science are theoretical basics of computer engineering; information theory; programming; information technologies, etc.

**INFORMATION CULTURE** – the ability to work purposefully with information and use computer information technology, modern technical means and methods for its receipt, processing and transmission.

**INFORMATION**is data that is the object of collection, storage, processing and transmission, broadcasting I. regardless of the form of its provision; data presented in the form of signals, signs, sounds, moving or still images, etc.

**IRONY** – a kind of rhetorical device, through which the statement acquires a hidden meaning, different (often – the opposite) from the literal, but the wording of the latter always hints at the truth of the hidden meaning.

**IRRATIONALISM** – a philosophical trend that emphasizes the limitations of cognitive abilities of the mind, thinking and recognizes intuition, instinct, higher feelings, inspiration as the main means of cognition.

**ISLAM** is one of the world’s largest religions, practiced by Muslims. I. originated in Arabia in the VII century. Its founder is Muhammad. During the Arab conquests, it spread to the Middle East, and later to some countries in the Far East, South-east Asia, and Africa. The main principles of Islam are set out in the Qur'an. The main dogma – submission to the one God – Allah and the recognition of Muhammad as his messenger. Islam is divided into two main branches: Sunnism and Shiism.

**К**

**KAAOKAGATIA** is a concept that expresses the harmony of moral, ethical and aesthetic dimensions of human existence. In a narrower sense, the term can mean the ideal of moral and physical perfection.

**KARMA** – in the notion of samsara is the law of universal causation, according to which everything that the soul does during its actual existence in a particular body, is its life context: nothing is lost, nothing disappears, so everything is bad and everything is good affects the fate of the soul in its subsequent incarnations.

**KORAN / THE QUR’AN** is the holy book of Muslims. It is believed that the Qur’an exists for life, is kept by Allah, who transmitted it in the form of revelation to Muhammad. Contains instructions, teachings, prohibitions, orders of cultical ethical, legal and economic nature. K. is a historical literary monument of the early medieval period of the Arabs. It teaches each person responsibility before God, which should ensure the correction of existing shortcomings and injustices in society.

**L**

**LEGITIMACY / LEGITIMITY** – certifying or proving the legality and validity of the existence of socially significant actions, statuses or institutions.

**LIBERALISM** – free-thinking, beliefs that oppose traditions, customs, and dogmas. In politics, liberalism opposes conservatism, in economics it advocates free competition against state intervention. Emphasizes the value of personality.

**A LEADER** is a person who enjoys the greatest authority in a team.

**LINGUISTIC PHILOSOPHY** – a trend in modern philosophy, which considers the main task of the everyday language analysis (G. Ryle, J. Austin, the late L. Wittgenstein).

**LOGIC** – the science of laws and forms of human thinking. Aristotle discovered its basic laws: the law of identity; law of contradiction; the law of the excluded third. Observance of the laws and rules of logic is the key to true thinking.

**LOGOS** – in ancient Greek philosophy – the world mind, law (Heraclitus); the Neoplatonists and Gnostics have the thought and word of God.

**LOKAYATA** is an ancient Indian philosophical school, in opposition to the Vedic tradition. The school rejected the idea of the existence of primitive spiritual reality, the immortality of the soul, and the world (including person) was composed of four material elements: earth, water, fire and air.

**LOVE**is the existential of human existence, which outlines the deepest sense of the fullness of personal existence and the experience of integrity in connection with another person and the world. It is in love that the fundamental openness of human existence is manifested to the greatest extent, which marks the departure from everyday and borderline situations into meta-borderline being. In the Ukrainian language, there are several words that mean love: love, affection, mercy.

**М**

**MAGIC** – a kind of early religious beliefs and sorcery, by which the man of primitive society tried to force imaginary supernatural forces (fetishes, spirits, etc.) to interfere in some way in her life.

**MASOCHISM** – in the broadest sense of the term masochism means a tendency aimed at self-humiliation, subordination to the will of another person.

**MAYEVTICS** is the “midwifery” art with which Socrates compared his method of philosophizing. Socrates believed that by helping the birth of truth in other people, he continued in the moral sphere the work of his mother, the “midwife of Fenoret”.

**MAXIM**– an unambiguous requirement of extraordinary content, presented in the form of a clear, concise formula; a certain rule of morality, law, logical thinking; in relation to the requirements of practice, the concept of maxim is not used.

**MANIPULATION**is a method of psychological influence aimed at changing the direction of other people’s activity, carried out so artistically that it goes unnoticed by them.

**MANIPULATION OF CONSCIOUSNESS** is a kind of domination over the spiritual state of people, control by imposing on people ideas, guidelines, motives, stereotypes of behavior that are beneficial to the subject of influence.

**MARXISM** is an ideological current that embraces the philosophy, political economy, and “theory” of the revolutionary transformation of bourgeois society into socialist and communist society (so-called scientific socialism).

**MARGINAL CULTURE**– a culture that is on the border of different cultural worlds or is in opposition to the cultural community that is indigenous to the area.

**MASS CULTURE** – a concept that characterizes the peculiarities of the content of production and ways of disseminating the culture of industrial society. Distributed through the media (press, radio, television, computer networks, etc.), mass culture reaches a wide audience (mass) of consumers in almost all countries.

**MATERIALISM** – a trend in the historical development of philosophy, which considers matter as the basis of all things, trying to explain all phenomena and processes through material causes. Opposes idealism and religion. Materialism was inherent to the ancient Greek philosophers (Democritus), the Enlightening of XVII – XVIII centuries (D. Diderot, J. Lametri), K. Marx.

**MATTER** – a philosophical category, the opposite of the idea, the ideal. The materiality of things or processes is determined by their materiality, space- time existence, causal relations with other things and processes. In some philosophical systems, the material as the inanimate is opposed to the living.

**MEDITATION** – a mental action aimed at bringing the human psychics into a state of deep concentration.

**MENTALITY** – a generalized concept that defines in a broad sense the totality, a specific form of organization, national consciousness, various mental properties and qualities, features and manifestations. It can have a political and ideological character (reactionary mentality, nationalist, etc.).

**MENTALITY** – (way of thinking, composition of the soul), characteristics of the specifics of perception and interpretation of the world in the system of spiritual life of people, nation, social actors, embodied by certain socio-cultural phenomena.

**MILITARY MENTALITY** is a specific form of social and individual consciousness that reflects the features and specifics of military service, which is enshrined in military-professional traditions, stereotypes and patterns of behavior, servicemen life positions.

**METALANGUAGE** is a language used to study and describe the properties of another language, the so-called object language, or objective language. Within the framework of various metatheories, the properties of the corresponding subject theories are studied by means of metalanguage.

**METATHEORY** – a theory that analyzes the properties, structure, methods and logical foundations (provability, consistency, rigor, etc.) of the model and the limits of another theoretical system application.

**METAPHYSICS** – 1) in the history of philosophy, the term is used to denote philosophical teachings about the supersensible, inaccessible experiential principles of existence; 2) the way of thinking opposite to dialectics and the method of cognition, which considers objects and phenomena outside their internal connection and development, does not recognize internal contradictions as sources of self-movement.

**METHOD** – a set of rules of action (for example, a set and sequence of certain operations), a mean, a tool that helps to solve theoretical or practical problems.

**METHODOLOGY** – the science of cognition methods as a special section of epistemology; in another sense, this term expresses a set of methods.

**METHODOLOGY OF SCIENCE** – one of the main sections of methodology; complex and structured independent theoretical discipline, which studies the whole complex of phenomena related to the instrumental sphere of science and scientific activity, their understanding and functioning.

**MECHANICISM** – a simplified approach to complex biological and social phenomena, which tries to understand them on the basis of the laws of mechanics. Inherent to the thinkers of the XVII – XVIII centuries.

**MEASURE**– a philosophical category that reflects the relationship, harmony of quantitative and qualitative features of the subject. M. is the length (interval) of quantitative changes, within which the quality remains unchanged. To be in measure means not to go beyond, not to move to another quality.

**MYSTICISM** – in a broad sense is the recognition of the supernatural nature of phenomena; in the narrow sense is the religious and philosophical worldview, which is based on the belief in the possibility of direct supersensible and superintelligent human communication with the intangible, spiritual world,

**MYTH** is a worldview of a tribal and early class society in which natural forces and social phenomena are spiritualized and personified. Mythological reproduction of reality is due to the low level of material production development. The myths synthetically merge the beginnings of science, religion, philosophy, morality, art.

**MYTHOLOGY** – 1) A tale about myths and mythological consciousness. 2) A set of myths, accumulated by different ethnic groups, one or another archaic cultural tradition.

**MOVETON** – manners, actions that are not accepted in the higher world, rudeness, bad tone.

**A MODEL** is a system that exists in reality or in thought, which, by reproducing the object of study, is able to replace it so that its study gives the researcher new information about this object.

**MODELING** – building a model and its subsequent study by thought or by real experiment.

**MODERNISM** – 1) the general name of formalist currents in the art of the XX century, which is characterized by the denial of realism, the assertion of the subjective in art, the rejection of the heritage of art classics; 2) church-theological trends in modern religions, which seek to adapt the ideology, culture, organizational structure of the church to the existing socio-economic values and spiritual conditions of society.

**MODUS** is a philosophical term that denotes the quality of an object, which is inherent in it only in some states, in contrast to the attribute as an integral property of the object. In logic – a kind of syllogism figures.

**MORALS** – a spiritual and cultural mechanism for regulating the behavior of individuals and social groups through the notions of what is appropriate, which summarizes the norms, values, patterns of behavior, principles of attitude to other individuals and social groups.

**N**

**NARRATIVE** – a specific way of understanding the world as a special form of human existence, as unique to its mode of existence.

**NATURALISM** is a philosophical trend that considers nature as a universal principle of all things.

**NATIONALISM** – the direction of political thought, political ideology and political practice, the focus of which is the nation as an idea (or concept) and as a value.

**NATIONAL CHARACTER** – a set of psychological, mental and behavioral characteristic features inherent in a particular ethno-national community.

**NATION** – a spiritual and social variety of stable human community historically formed in a certain area and characterized by deep self-awareness of their belonging to a particular ethnic group and common language, culture, life and customs, historical experiences, mental composition, anthropological features, economic interests in the creation of material values, territory (“living space”).

**NATIONAL INTERESTS** – the vital interests of a person, society and the state, the implementation of which ensures state sovereignty, its progressive democratic development, as well as safe living conditions and welfare of its citizens.

**NEOPLATONISM** is a branch of ancient philosophy that systematized the teachings of Plato, combining them with Aristotle’s ideas about a single absolute and the hierarchical structure of existence.

**NEOPOSITIVISM** is one of the main directions of philosophy of the XX century, a modern form of positivism.

**NIHILISM** – worldview and way of human worldview, which contains intentions of denial, arbitrariness, despair, disappointment, distrust, and so on. Nihilism is expressed in the denial of the existence of God, the immortality of the soul, freedom of will, the power of reason, the possibility of knowledge, the objectivity of morality, the spiritual foundations of life, cultural principles, social order, the right of nations to self-identification and self-determination.

**NIRVANA** is one of the main concepts of the Indian religious and philosophical tradition, which denotes the state of extinction of all worldly desires of a person, his liberation and salvation.

**NOMINALISM** is a philosophical doctrine that denies the ontological meaning of universals (general concepts), arguing that universals do not exist in reality but only in thinking.

**NONCONFORMISM** – the desire at any cost to contradict the opinion of the majority and act in the opposite way, without regard to anything.

**NOOSPHERE** – the sphere of interaction between nature and society, in which intelligent human activity becomes the main determining factor of development.

**NORM** – as a term first used in construction “justice of the square”. Thus interpreted the concept of “norm” was also extended to the sphere of spiritual and practical human activity, in particular, moral and ethical relations.

**О**

**OBJECT** is something under cognition (nature, society, human, etc.).

**OBJECTIVATION** – transformation of the subjective (properties inherent in the subject) to the objective (on the properties of the object), which occurs in the process of social practice.

**OBJECTIVE REALITY** – being, the existence and properties of which do not depend on whether a subject perceives (thinks) it or not. The objective reality in this sense is that there is an “out of consciousness” and “independent of consciousness” subject.

**OBJECTIVE IDEALISM** is a philosophical system, according to which the first substance of the world is a spiritual substance. This substance exists objectively, regardless of the subject. Representatives of objective idealism are Plato, G. Hegel, and neotomists.

**OBJECTIVITY** – reproduction of an object according to its own measure (measurement of hardness, heat of an object, etc. according to certain standards). Characterizes the relationship of the subject to the object.

**OBLIGATION** is one of the main categories of ethics and moral consciousness; the moral obligation of an individual, group of people, class, people, etc., which appears to them as a specific practical task. O. is the internal instruction of a person to act in accordance with certain moral norms and values that exist in society; such a positive value orientation, which cannot be realized without an element of self-coercion, volitional effort.

**ONTOGENESIS** – ontogeny, individual development of personality, the whole set of its transformations from birth to death, in contrast to phylogeny, as a process of formation of a group or genus. The term “ontogenesis” was introduced by E. Haeckel (1866).

**ONTOLOGY** is the doctrine of being, a section of philosophy in which the fundamental problems of existence, the development of the essential, the most important, are clarified.

**OPERATIONALISM** – the doctrine according to which the meanings of concepts are reduced to a set of operations by which it was formed. Its author is Harvard University professor Percy William Bridgman.

**OBJECTIVATION AND DESOBJECTIVATION OF ESSENTIAL FORCES OF A HUMAN** – terms that define the characteristics of the subject activity. Objectivation is understood as the transformation of human abilities and forces into the form of an object, and desobjectivation is understood as the transition of an objective object into the cultural and active abilities of the subject.

**OPTIMISM** is a philosophical principle according to which the surrounding reality is the best possible arrangement or that the existing world is the most perfect creation. Despite the presence of evil in the world, everything that is done in it is aimed at good. In the everyday sense, O. is a special mood that motivates a person to see only the positive side in everything and not to despair.

**OCHLOCRACY** – the power of the crowd. The situation when the government has almost lost its authority, so it is unable to implement decisions and government acts. Outbreaks of ochlocracy are observed, as a rule, in crisis situations with the aggravation of contradictions in society.

**P**

**PANLOGISM** is a philosophical principle according to which reality is interpreted as a logical expression of an idea, self-disclosure of a speculative concept, as a self-thinking substance, a “self-knowing mind” (G. Hegel).

**PANTHEISM** – a philosophical and religious doctrine of the presence of God in the essence of nature itself, the identification of God with nature, the dissolution of God in nature, or, vice versa, nature in God.

**PANPSYCHISM** – a philosophical doctrine that proclaims the psyche, the soul as a general property of nature. P. is in many respects similar to hylozoism.

**PARADIGM**– in modern discourse means the model of formulation and solution of problems accepted by a certain scientific community, which ensures the existence of scientific tradition.

**PARADOX** – in a broad sense, an unobvious statement, the truth of which is difficult to establish. In logic, a paradox is a statement that in the exact sense of the word contradicts the laws of logic.

**PARAPSYCHOLOGY** – a system of views that claims the status of science and considers its main task to address fundamental issues of psychology by means of physics.

**PATRISTICS** – a period in the development of medieval philosophy, when the Christian religion received legitimacy and state support. P. linked Christian ideology with philosophy and formed an exegetical method of philosophizing.

**PERIPATHETICS** – students and followers of Aristotle. The name comes from the thinker’s habit of introducing his teachings while walking in the garden.

**PERSONALISM** – a religious and philosophical trend, which considers the highest reality and value of the person – a human, God (American branch B.-P. Bone, W. Hawking, French – E. Mounier, C. Lacroix). The world is a set of spiritual persons (like G. Leibniz’s monads).

**PERCEPTION** – sensory perception of objects. G.V. Leibniz distinguished perception as a simple, direct idea of the external world and apperception as the highest form of cognitive activity associated with self-awareness.

**PESSIMISM** – a mood of decline and concentration on the unfavorable aspects of a situation. P. negatively evaluate human existence and world prospects.

**PYTHAGOREANISM** – a trend in ancient Greek philosophy, which absolutized and adored the concept of number and proclaimed it the first basis of the world and the essence of things.

**PLURALISM**– theory that recognize the multiplicity of views on the world, the truth. Characteristic of sociological currents in the West.

**POPULISM** – an activity aimed at gaining popularity among the masses at the cost of unfounded promises, demagogic slogans, and appeals. In modern politics, a populist is a figure who flirts with the masses.

**POST-POSITIVISM** – a trend in modern Western philosophy of science, formed in the 60 – 70’s of the XXth century as an attempt to overcome some of the most odious shortcomings of neo-positivism.

**POSTULATE** – the original statement, which in the construction of the theory is accepted without proof. The same as the axiom.

**PRAGMATISM** – a philosophical trend that reduces the essence of concepts, ideas, theories to practical operations of subjugation of the environment and considers the practical effectiveness of ideas as a criterion for their truth.

**PRAXIOLOGY** – a scientific discipline that studies the conditions and methods of effective practice.

**PRACTICE** – human activity that ensures the existence and development of society.

**PRINCIPLE** – fundamental provision, the primary principle, the most essential basis of a particular concept or theory.

**PRECEDENT** is a case that happened before and now serves as an example for the following cases of this kind. іншими.

**PRINCIPLE OF DEVELOPMEN**T – understanding development as an eternal and infinite process of changing the old to new, some phenomena and processes by others.

**PROBLEM** – a form of knowledge, the content of which is something, which is not known by man but needs its cognition.

**PROVIDENTIALISM** – a theological interpretation of history as a manifestation of the external forces will, God’s providence, the final victory of good over evil.

**PROGRESS** – changes in nature or society phenomena from lower to higher, from simple to complex.

**PROFESSION**is a social phenomenon that exists in the form of specific, usually institutionalized forms – consciousness and, activities, relationships, as well as norms, values and organizations associated with the systematic implementation of socially useful actions by individuals.

**PSYCHICS** – the quality of highly organized matter, which is a special form of reflection of the objective reality by a subject.

**PUBLICITY**– a concept that refers to the sphere of human existence, which relates to interaction with other people in order to achieve good for all.

**R**

**RATIONALISM** is a philosophical doctrine in which the logical features of knowledge can be deduced only from the mind itself or from concepts that are inherent in the mind from birth.

**REALISM** is a true, objective reflection of reality by specific means that are inherent in a particular type of human activity.

**REALITY** – a concept that emphasizes the existing being, being actual, real, in contrast to being potential, or already lost.

**REDUCTION** – a logical and methodological technique, which is to reduce in the process of studying one phenomenon to another, one task or problem to another in order to simplify them.

**RELEVANT**– relevant, corresponding, alike, analogous, similar.

**RELIGIOUS CONSCIOUSNESS**– a system (set) of religious ideas, concepts, principles, considerations, arguments, concepts, the meaning and significance of which is mostly a belief in the supernatural.

**RELIGIOUS CULT** – one of the main elements of the religious complex, a system of actions and means of influencing the supernatural.

**RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS** – an association of a particular religion followers, the integrity and unity of which is ensured by the content of doctrine and worship, a system of organizational principles, rules and roles.

**RELATIVISM** – 1) the principle of relativity of human knowledge; 2) subjective-idealistic doctrine, which absolutizes the relativity of human knowledge, denies the moments of the absolutely true in them and on this basis denies the objective truth and cognition of the world.

**REPORTING** is a story about an event that takes place, at the moment of its implementation, a demonstration of what is happening, linguistically.

**REFLECTION** is a rational process aimed at analyzing understanding, self-awareness, one’s own actions, behavior, experience, character, etc.

**REFORM** – transformation, innovation, change of a certain aspect of public life, planned and carried out by the dominant institutions of state power.

**RITUAL** – an image, a norm of behavior that has developed historically or has been specially established, in which the way of performing actions is strictly canonized and has a symbolic character.

**REASON** – the initial level of thinking, where the operation of abstractions occurs within a certain constant, predetermined scheme.

**ROMANTICISM** – a philosophical trend, whose representatives regarded nature as a work of the spirit art, preached the cult of genius, gave a leading role in the knowledge of art to intuition.

**S**

**SELF-EDUCATION** – a conscious purposeful activity of the individual, which is aimed at developing, improving or changing their own qualities.

**SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS** is a person’s ability to look at himself from the side, that is, to distance himself from himself, to see himself through the eyes of others.

**SELF-ASSESSMENT / SELF-EVALUATION** – a person’s judgment about the extent to which he has certain qualities, properties in relation to their full standard, sample. Self-esteem is an important regulator of behavior.

**SANSARA** – recorded in the texts of the “Vedas” ancient Indian ideas about the transfer of the soul from one body to another at his death; the soul, unlike the body, is considered immortal. Further for the soul incarnation can raise or decrease the status of the previous life depending on the good or bad deeds of the person.

**SECURITY AND DEFENSE SECTOR** is a system of public authorities and social institutions, as well as citizens and public associations of Ukraine, whose activities are aimed at protecting its national interests from threats.

**SEMANTICS** is a branch of logic that studies the relationship of language expressions (signs) to the objects they denote and the meanings they express.

**SEMIOTICS**– the science of sign systems. Founder – Charles Pierce.

**SENSUALISM** – a trend in epistemology, according to which sensation is the only source of knowledge. Representatives are J. Locke, J. Berkeley, E. Mach and others. The concept is similar in meaning to empiricism.

**SECULARIZATION** – the process of liberation of all spheres of human life and society from the influence of religion.

**SEPARATISM** is a political movement of national minorities aimed at the separation, isolation, and creation of their own statehood. It often reflects the narrow interests of certain strata of nationalities (national elites).

**SECURITY FORCES** – state institutions to which the constitution and laws of the state are entrusted with the functions of ensuring the national security of the country.

**SYLLOGISM** is a deductive inference in which a conclusion is drawn from two judgments (foundations).

**SYLLOGISTICS** is a branch of formal logic that studies syllogisms: deductive inferences, in which from two judgments, called bases, we derive the third judgment caused by them – the conclusion.

**SYNERGETICS** is a scientific field that studies the processes of self-organization in natural, social, and cognitive systems.

**SYNTHESIS**– a method of cognition, which consists in combining parts into a whole.

**SYSTEM** is a philosophical category for a whole set of elements in which all the elements are so closely interconnected that they act as a whole in relation to the environment and other systems.

**SKEPTICISM** – philosophical views that profess doubts about the possibility of achieving truth, the realization of ideals, etc.; ancient Greek philosophical school of IV - III centuries. B.C., which professed these ideas (Pyrrhon, Sextus Empiricus).

**SENSE OF LIFE** is the meaningfulness of life, a person’s understanding of his purpose in the world, goal orientation, value orientation; and something that he should live his own life for.

**SOLIPSISM** is an extreme form of subjective idealism, in which only the thinking subject is recognized as true reality, and everything else is declared to exist only in the consciousness of the individual.

**SOPHISM** is a false syllogism (inference), which is given the appearance of the correct form for deliberately misleading the interlocutor.

**SOPHISTS** – ancient Greek thinkers of the V century. B.C. (Protagoras, Gorgias, etc.), who for the first time placed man at the center of philosophical knowledge (man is the measure of all things). Subjectivized and relativized the truth, did not neglect various means to confuse the opponent.

**SOPHISTICS** is a method based on deriving from incorrect but disguised as true judgments.

**SOCIAL GROUP** – a limited community of people, separated from the social whole on the basis of the activities specifics, social affiliation, common relations, values, norms of behavior that have developed within a historically defined society.

**SOCIAL ROLE** – a set of actions that a person must perform, having a certain status in the social system.

**SOCIAL COMMUNITY** – a real set of individuals that is empirically fixed, has a relative integrity and is an independent subject of social action.

**SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT** – social, material and spiritual conditions that surround a person, ensure his/her existence, formation and activity.

**SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY** is a part of philosophical knowledge, which specifically and from the most general positions explores the qualitative originality of society, the structure and relationship of various components of the social whole.

**SOCIAL TECHNOLOGY** – technology of organization of social processes and their management in order to optimize, rationalize, and increase efficiency.

**SOCIAL** – a concept that defines the essence of human social life, the specifics of the social form of the matter motion.

**SPECULATIVE** – a term that means a type of theoretical knowledge that is derived without recourse to experience, through reflection; and aimed at understanding the ultimate foundations of existence.

**SPIRITUALISM** is another name for idealism, a doctrine that believes that the basis of the world is a spiritual principle.

**SPONTANEOUS**– the characteristic of the processes arising not under the influence of external actions and the reasons but as a result of own self- movement, arbitrarily; amateurism, the ability to take active action, due to internal impulses.

**STOICISM** is a branch of ancient Greek philosophy of the Hellenistic era, which, focusing on ethical issues, preached calmness, detachment from the troubles and joys of life.

**STRUCTURE** is a philosophical category for denoting relatively stable connections of elements of a whole, a system of relations of elements within a given whole.

**STRUCTURALISM** is a trend in modern (mostly French) Philosophy that considers the structural-functional method to be the main method of Philosophy. Considers the structure as eternal and unchanging, ignoring its development. S. had a significant influence in Sociology, Ethnography, Linguistics, and other sciences. Representatives are K. Levy-Strauss, M. Foucault and others.

**SUBJECT** – an active, possessing consciousness and will, an individual or a social group.

**SUBJECTIVISM** is a philosophical trend that explains everything through the presence of the subject’s consciousness.

**SUBJECTIVE** – something that is inherent in the subject, is determined by its activities; mental, spiritual activity of a person as a subject; knowledge and experience of the subject himself; individuality of different people cognition.

**SUBJECTIVITY** is the imposition of one’s own measure of an object that is inconsistent with its properties.

**SUBLIMATION** is one of the basic concepts of the psychoanalysis theory, a special kind of instincts deviation from their inherent orientation and switching their energy to achieve social and cultural goals.

**SOVEREINITY** – the state of independence of state power from any other power, which consists in its right and ability, without the intervention of another state to control its internal and external life.

**SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS** – a philosophical category that reflects the spiritual side of society, the system of ideas, theories, views, feelings, attitudes, which are spontaneously produced by social groups, classes, nations under the influence of their daily lives.

**SOCIAL BEING** – a philosophical category that reflects the material side of society, the system of material relations that determine the resulting social consciousness.

**SOCIETY** is a relatively stable system of social connections and relations between people, which has been developed between them on the basis of common life.

**SCHOLASTICS** – 1) medieval religious philosophy, which combines theological – dogmatic preconditions with rationalist methods and interest in formal and logical problems; 2) formal knowledge, separated from life and practice.

**SCIENTISM** – the absolutization of science (scientific methods and values) in philosophy, sociology and social consciousness in general. It devalues humanistic (religious, ethical, aesthetic, etc.) values and considers human as a bio robot. The concept is close in meaning to the concept of “naturalism”.

**Т**

**TABOO** is a categorical prohibition of certain actions, the violation of which can inevitably lead to severe punishment.

**TACT**– a practical human mind, a sense of moderation and decency, expressed in relation to other people, an inner hint of the most tolerant course of action. T. is a creative application in everyday life of a special mental trait given by nature and developed by upbringing in a certain ethnic culture. In modern conditions of life, the concept of theory is close to communicative (socio- psychological) competence.

**TALMUD** – a collection of religious treatises, which enshrine the ideological, religious and religious-legal provisions of Judaism. Writing took place in the third and fourth centuries but as an oral tradition, it existed much earlier. According to its significance, it is the second source of Jewish doctrine after the Bible. T. reflects a set of eschatological ideas of the Jews (the idea of the end of the world, the terrible judgment of the resurrection from the dead, and the posthumous retribution).

**THEISM** is a religious concept that proceeds from the existence of a personal, external to the world of God who created the world and governs it.

**TELEOLOGY** – the doctrine of purpose, expediency, according to which everything is intended for something, has a purpose.

**THEOCRACY** – a form of government in which power in the state is in the hands of the head of the church and the clergy.

**THEOLOGY** – theology – the doctrine of God, built on the basis of logical and scholastic interpretations of Scripture. Theology is a dogmatic justification, ”theoretical” content, the core of religion.

**THEORY** is reliable, true knowledge that exists as a certain system of logically connected statements about the essential connections of certain aspects of reality.

**THEOSOPHY** – a religious-philosophical doctrine that proclaims the “divine wisdom” as a subject of knowledge and its source is mystical intuition and revelation.

**THEOCENTRISM** – the principle, according to which the only God is proclaimed the absolute beginning and center of the universe, which determines the existence and meaning of existence of all living beeings.

**THOMISM** is a philosophical theological teaching of F. Aquinas and his followers. At the end of the XIX century transformed into neotomism.

**TOTALITY** – completeness, universality, comprehensiveness, coverage of all aspects of reality.

**TRADITION** – a mechanism for reproducing social institutions and norms, in which their support is legitimized by a single fact of existence in the past.

**TRANSFER** – 1) transfer of foreign currency, gold from one country to another; 2) transfer of ownership of registered securities (shares, etc.).

**TRANSCENDENT** – a concept that in some philosophical systems denote the rules (principles) of the consciousness functioning. In consciousness it is possible to single out individual sensory (mental) acts and the same rules for all people, schemes of the consciousness functioning, which Kantianism and Phenomenology call transcendental. They are otherworldly in relation to the sensory “material” of consciousness.

**TRANSCENDENTAL** – obtained not from external experience but originally inherent in the human mind, human consciousness.

**TRANSCENDENTAL IDEALISM** – idealism, which explores the transcendental – categories, rules of consciousness as a source of the objective reality constitution.

**TRANSCENDENT** – otherworldly, supersensitive, metaphysical; opposite to the immanent.

**TRIAD** – a term used to denote the idea of a three-stage development: thesis, antithesis, synthesis.

**U**

**UNIVERSALS** – a philosophical term used to denote general concepts (table, people) as opposed to individual (specific table, specific person). Widely used in medieval scholasticism.

**UNIVERSE** is a philosophical term that denotes all existential reality (both achievable and unattainable for human) in time and space.

**URBANIZATION** is a historical process of growth and increasing the role of cities in the development of society.

**UTILITARISM** is an ethical doctrine according to which profit is the basis of a person’s moral actions. The founder of utilitarianism is the French educator P. Holbach and the English philosopher E. Bentham.

**UTOPIA** is a term used to denote ideal, scientifically unfounded projects of exemplary social order.

**V**

**VERIFICATION** – in neo-positivism, the operation which establishes the truth of scientific statements as a result of their empirical verification. K. Popper developed the principle of verification to falsification.

**VEDAS**– collections of hymns, songs, magic spells and ritual formulas. They consist of the following groups: Samhitas, Brahmins, Aranyakas, and Upanishads. The Upanishads played a fundamental role in the formation of ancient Indian philosophy. The oldest texts of Vedic literature date back to the middle of the second millennium B.C.

**VEDISM** – 1) The religion of ancient India in the Vedic era, which is based on the mythological consciousness of the patriarchal type with the recognition of the cult of many gods, representing the forces and phenomena of nature (fire, earth, lightning, sky, and moon). 2) The principle of the Eastern worldview, which recognizes the sanctity and authority of the Vedas as a source of absolute truth in understanding the Universe, the place of man in it, the nature and form of its relationship with supernatural beings.

**VERIFICATION PRINCIPLE** is a general scientific principle of philosophy of science, which determines the truth or falsity of scientific theories, clarifies which empirical components of scientific theories confirm or refute the theoretical component of science, as well as whether the rational-cognitive meaning of science “metaphysical” statements.

**VERIFICATION** – establishing the truth of scientific statements in the process of their empirical verification.

**VIRTUALITY** is a characteristic of the quasi-reality of some objects and their properties, which is used to explain, describe and analyze both objectively existing objects and artificially created by modern information technologies, including computer technology. The first type of virtual reality includes an absolutely solid body, absolutely dry air, an absolutely flat surface, an ideal gas, a point, virtual microparticles, etc. The second –three-dimensional bodies and various transformations of their forms, which are carried out on a two-dimensional (flat) display screen; as well as computer programs and games.

**VITALISM** is a biological, natural-philosophical doctrine that proceeds from a special life force as a determining factor in understanding the phenomenon of life.

**VOLUNTARISM** – a trend in metaphysics (and psychology), which is the basis of world processes (and psychological life) and puts the will as an irrational, i.e. unconscious principle. The most famous representatives are A. Schopenhauer, F. Nietzsche, who proclaimed will as the basis of all world phenomena and human life.

**VULGAR MATERIALISM** – a trend in materialism of the XVIII – XIX centuries (P. Kabanis, L. Buchner, K. Vogt), which simply reduced human consciousness to physiological processes. They determined the peculiarities of thinking depending on the climate, food, etc.