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***ANALYSIS OF PHILOSOPHICAL TEXTS IN THE PROCESS OF WORKING  
ON THE DISSERTATION***

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***Abstract:*** *The article reveals the necessity of the work and the analysis of texts in philosophy for developing analytical abilities of the post-graduate students while writing the candidate dissertation.*

***Key words:*** *philosophy, analysis, post-graduate students, dissertation, develop, analytical abilities.*

***АНАЛИЗ ФИЛОСОФСКОГО ТЕКСТА В ПРОЦЕССЕ РАБОТЫ НАД  
ДИССЕРТАЦИЕЙ***

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***Аннотация:*** *В статье раскрывается необходимость работы и анализа текстов по философии для развития аналитических способностей аспирантов при написании кандидатской диссертации.*

***Ключевые слова:*** *философия, анализ, аспиранты, диссертация, развивать, аналитические способности.*

The idea of writing this kind of article came to the author in the process of writing the dissertation “Social-philosophical analysis of the language: information-communicative aspect”. At the beginning of the article we would like to voice the author’s position on the issue whether philosophy is a science or not. As you know, there are philosophical movements that classify philosophy only to the special kind spiritually practical mastering of the world or art.

The author of the present article has the strong belief that philosophy is science, but special science possessing universality and abstraction. The purpose of philosophy is to create a complete worldview, the explanation of objective reality and the ultimate fundamentals of human action in the system of logical categories and laws. In proof of the scientific character of philosophy it is possible to result the following arguments:

1) philosophy has the subject and the object of study (the object of philosophy is the world as a whole and people; the subject is the laws, properties, and forms of being existing in all spheres of material and spiritual world);

2) philosophy has its principles, laws, and categorical apparatus;

3) philosophy also has several clear characteristics of scientific knowledge: system, fixation in logical categories and laws, evidence-based, objective truth;

4) among the main functions we determine the world-view formation function, the distinguishing quality of which is a rationalization of man to the world, i.e. such a thorough restructuring of human consciousness in its relation to the world, which translates sensory representations of the world on the level of concepts, judgments and inferences, i.e. to shape them a match, or mismatch of logical laws. One of the most important functions of philosophy is also methodological. Revealing the universal laws, principles and foundations of the world, philosophy thus creates a general method of cognition of the world, and, therefore, acts as a strategy of learning process in each area of knowledge.

In connection with the methodological function of philosophy, the philosophical texts and their analysis are theoretical and methodological foundations of determining not only the architectonic research, but its contents. Thus, we believe that philosophy is a universal science that can help any individual analyze, systematize and interpret phenomena in every branch of science. So, it is absolutely indispensable for the post-graduate student to be able to analyze texts in philosophy.

In the process of working on the dissertation “Social-philosophical analysis of the language: information-communicative aspect”, for the choice of the information flow, the author considered two chronological parts: the past and the present. First of all, the author studied the legacy of classical scientific knowledge, starting with the works of philosophers of antiquity, Epicurus, Lucretius, Protagoras, Plato, Aristotle; philosophers of the Middle Ages and Renaissance: P. Abelard, Thomas Aquinas, D. Alighieri; the philosophers of the New Time: Francis Bacon, Descartes, Leibniz, etc., and their vision of the phenomenon of language. Because of the fact that in the 19th century linguistics as an independent discipline acquired its own object and method, the author had a need to study the works of philosophers-linguists: V. Humboldt, A. Schleicher, W. Wundt, F. de Saussure and others.

When referring to the linguistic views of W. Humboldt, the author found that they are closely connected with his historical-philosophical concept and reflect the provisions of German classic philosophy. This led to a return in time to precursors: I. Kant and G. Hegel, and their teachings of pure reason and the absolute idea. Having extrapolated that to the phenomenon of language, V. Humboldt built its own concept of language.

Studying an array of publications of contemporary scientific knowledge, the author paid close attention to monographs and articles by Russian and foreign authors, whose research somehow relate to the problems of language, information, communication. Among the vast number of articles the author also reviewed an article by N. T. Kazakova “Phenomenological bases of human communication: essence and existence” [1]. This philosophical text as object of analysis allowed the author to distinguish two entities. First, it acted as a “primary sign reality” “information unit”, with its design language, means of expression, etc. While writing the research it is very useful and important to use the principle of analogy, i.e. you must be able to structurally build your scientific material and to use scientific style of presentation, certain turns of expressions, transitions from one paragraph to another, to justify, to generalize, to interpret and to draw conclusions. Then, the second image

was revealed in relation to the text as a “world” filled with meanings: semantic, epistemic, etc.

First of all, the author identified the structure of the analyzed text. In the beginning of this article the N.T.Kazakova substantiates the relevance of the topic and also the theoretical and practical importance of the study of the phenomenon of communication. The author gives different points of view on the phenomenon of communication, makes references to authors, also dealing with this issue, and expresses her own understanding. In addition, the author describes the content of phenomena and phenomena involved in the formation of the problem space of the text, such as language, love, faith, hope, play, and meaning.

Revealing the essence of the phenomenon of communication, N.T. Kazakova is not limited to problems of communicative and perceptual in nature, highlighting the gaming aspect of communication, thus expressing the author’s position. The author substantiates the value of the game phenomenon for the study of human communication.

In accordance with the principle of historicism in primary treatment of philosophical texts, the author of this article read the monograph N. T. Kazakova “The phenomenon of the game in philosophy: methodological analysis” [2] and also the works of G. Gadamer, M. Heidegger, E. Bern, on which the author referred to in this article. This helped to define the purpose, subject and object analyzed.

The purpose of this article is to give a socio philosophical analysis of the phenomenological grounds of communication in the space of social development. The object is a socio-philosophical field of communication practices of human society. The subject of the research is communication.

So the author had everything needed for the transition to a meaningful analysis of the text, and the final stage of text analysis, including operations of interpretation, categorization and convention. The analysis of this text has not only helped to get another perspective on the problem of communication, but to use the methods used by the author in the analysis of the phenomenon of communication, to analyze the phenomenon of language.

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