The formation and development history of philosophy terms in Azerbaijan literay language

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Abstract

The lexical-terminological stratum created based on the philosophical thought and philosophical base of the years of independence in modern Azerbaijani language develop specially. Also the new concepts regarding the philosophical categories, theories and change and essence of the content of them were created. The creation and development of new philosophical terminology in the context of the formation of the philosophy in Azerbaijan as the science have the sistematic image. From this regard, the study of philosophy terms create the opportunity to specify the lexical-semantic perspectives of the world in the language and to learn the method and tools formalized in the form and categories in the native language being the national self-thought to the lexical-semantic development line of the philosophy terms comes to the consequence that these units can be comprehended. And it requires the explanation of those terms by the cognitive methods.

Introduction

The development of cognitive science connects the language in-depth with the cognition (comprehension) process. The necessity to reconsider these processes and to analyze again of them appears in the context of philosophy terminology. It should be approached to the meanings of philosophical terms in the connection with the comprehention process of the world, because the thought and mental activity of the person is regarded with the comprehention opportunities. But the cognitive semantics centralized the concepts belonging to philosophy categories in one place. The philosophy terminology in Azerbaijani language within the period of independence was not studied in the diachoronic and synchronic aspects and the structural-semantic, semantic-lexical features of the term were not investigated. In addition the main features of philosophy terms of modern Azerbaijani language were not studied based on the latest achievements of philosophy science in Azerbaijan and the semantics and lexical meanings of those terms, the place of them in word-creation the scenes of

source and specific features of them were not learned. The creation process and lexicl-semantic development of the terms being not isolated from the common literary language regulation and development process should be revised within the new shades of meaning in the relevant social environment and condition in the background of semantic changes and the development regularities of the philosophy terminology of the new period. All of these make actualthe study of the content.

The subject of study. It is addresses to the logical-semantic stipulation in learning of philosophy terminology and the meaning principle in the naming process of the new concept. The different and multilateral philosophical concepts for the study, also the doublets and variants were chosen as the subject. The subject of the study is to investigate the philosophy of terminology in the socio-linguistic and semantic-structural, lexical-semantic aspects.

The goals and objectives of the study.

-to determine compexly the place of philosophy terms in Azerbaijani language in common lexical system;

-to define the transition meanings causing to the semantic change in terminological system, to specify the main and derivative meanings and functions of those terms;

- to determine the creation sources and methods of philosophy terms in Azerbaijani language; to study the development of philosophical terms in the background of lexical-semantic changes;

-to research the structural-semantic, functional and cognitive features of multinational and borrowed philosophy terms;

-to determine the expression tools of philosophical concepts in the terminological system, the connection between the term and concept and the ways of cognitive-communicative view to the philosophy terminology;

-to determine the rules of misappropriation and settlement of philosophy terms.

The scientific innovation of the study. The formation and development history of philosophy terminology in Azerbaijan literary language is studied and divided into the periods for the first time. The historical development inclination of the philosophical thoughts of Azerbaijan are specified in each dividing process and the interior and exterior factors of the connection among these are defined. Specially, the meaning-concept specification of philosophy terms on the basis of mateials of Azerbaijani language is studied.

The expression opportunities of the philosophical concepts, the lexical-semanticand functional-semantic perspectives are investigated in-depth in the compex manner according to the term base of national language for the first time in this study. In addition, the solution of problems such as the massive language of philosophical terminological system, "national coloring", semantic dominances, the reflection of national information in the terminological sphere of philosophical language, the motivation of philosophical termsthe scientific innovation of the article.

Sources of study. The works of philosophers the classical Eastern and Azerbaijani literature having the essential role in the philosophical thought

history, the vocabularies and glossaries belonging to philosophy were used as the sources in this study.

The methods of study. The lexical-semantic specification of philosophy terms in Azerbaijani language was studied in diachronic and synchronic aspects. The descriptive, historical-comparative methods combining the different investigation methods in themselves were used in the study.

Discussion

The science of linguistics formed as one part of philosophy in the initial development stage. The transition of quantity changes being the main regulations of the philosophy to the quality changes, the unity and struggle of drawbacks, the regulations such as to deny the denial are belonging also to the language in the less or more degree.

The mutual relationship between the philosophy and linguistics stipulates by the determination of the basis of the linguistics and the words and terms, terminological combinations used in philosophy. A lot of conceptions, categories and lexical-terminalogical units reflecting the philosophical-ethical views in specific manner reflect the mutual relationship between the philosophy and linguistics.

The thought with the language in the process of comprehension and naming of objective world identifies from the aspect of direction and both of them completes one another for the implementation of the same function.

The concept of lexical meaning and the barrier separating it from the other meaning types are in the direct connection with the language and thinking attitude that are internal parts of one another and joins to the study objects of the language recent times.

It is necessary to note that, one type of Western philosophy is the logical-linguistic philosophy. This is the las variant of analytic philosophy. Within the 20-th years of XX century, the language changed to the main predmet of the philosophical studies, but the solution of philosophical problems assumes as the essence of defining these or other expressions and their semantics, it is approached to the philosophy as the activity field, not the theory. This type activity implemented for the logical analysis which directs to determine the language expressions, terms and their semantics. The process of coming accross of the philosophical investigations of the language have the deep social, cultural basis. L.Vitgenshtein who was one of the researchers considered the language as the main reality which was given to the human. In this case, the model of the world and the scene of the world created by the language are put to "the same scale" by the world itself. According to the thought of the philosopher "the purpose of philosophy is to clarify the thought from the logical sight" (190.7). This means that, the human with the language tools have the sole intellectual relation by the natural and social environment covering the human. Namely, the philosophy is accepted as the activity directed to the analysis of language, but the philosophical problems as the language problems.

The philosophical terminology involved the attention of philosophers and linguists from the long times and the studies in different ways in this field were implemented. The observations show that one of the essential stratum of the

classical literature consists of the words and phrases belonging to the philosophy.

The philosophy terminology in historical plan was studied by NV Leonov ("the formation of Russian philosophical terms in the second part od XVIII century - the beginning of XIX century") and EILebedev ("the development of Russian philosophical terms in the first half of the XIX century "). These studies have the lexicological character. The terminological process regarding with philosophy is investigated on the period and stages determined in these works.

VVVeselsky also investigated the philosophical terms that mean the abstraction concept in certain periods (186, 37).

The philosophical lexic LABulakhovsky in the XIX century ("Russian literary language in the first half of XIX century") was studied in the context of the life of the society to the philosophy terminology and in-depth relationship with it, the regularities of development and stabilization of philosophical terminological elements were revised and the character of semantic relation among the common language lexic was opened and clarified. The borders of the term with the world and the connection of the world with the philosophical concepts were analyzed by the broad facts.

The science of philosophy - the philosophy terminology, the philosophy-gnosiology (epistemology) meanings, philosophical problems of language, philosophy and language problems, functional-semantic, national-cultural specification of philosophy terms, logical-liguistics, historical-scientific aspects, structural -genetic and grammatical features and so on. were studied in the thesis of NVZalesova (192, 24).

The formation process of philosophical terms in Ucrain literary language was researched as the candidacy dissertation by Kanke Averbukh. The author found out the semantics of philosophy terms and its dynamics based on the materials of the mentioned language and the intensity of term doublets in the terminological system of philosophy and analyzed the terms from the side of semantic word creation. He, explained the complicated and containing philosophy terms from the structural-semantic side and determined the framework of concept categories. Thus, the several specific features of terminological combinations were found out in the philosophy term system in the work of that author (156, 20).

The philosophy terms also in Turcic language being relative to the Azerbaijani language were studied. The research work of SGGaratayev named "The creation and formation of philosophy terminology of Turkmen language" created the interest. The author reviewed the participation of the national and borrowed words in this process, followed the lexical-semantic processes and learned the creation ways and methods of philophy terms in the mentioned language. He also revealed extra linguistic and linguistic factors and so on, as well as stood on the historical conditions of normalization of philosophy terms in this language at the same time. (75, 20).

The study of philosophy terms in Azerbaijani language accomplished for the first time by J.Gahramanov. But the science of philosophy develops in the new direction from that periond to present day.

Unfortunately, the dictionaries published at present times don't meet the demand of philosophical terminology of Azerbaijani language.Some mistakes in this field also involve the attention. So, the different terms can be used in order to express the same concept within the modern period.

By taking into consideration all of this, investigation on the terminological meanings of those terms lexical-semantic paradigms, genesis and son on. is the actual problem. "The terminological meaning belongs to only the independent type of lexical meanings. Teminological word combinations also carries the nominative functions. It is true that, the terminology is a part of vocabulary content of the language, and it is the special lexic used by people in their professional activity sphere, but if there is not necessity of showing the classification features of the concepts for the words in general use, the terminological word and word cominations are classified based on kind-type features of the concepts in the system of certain knowledge field and don't carry the stylistic quality like emotionality, expressiveness and appraisal (107,110).

Some researchers isolate the terminolgy even from the lexical-semantic events like polysemantism, sinonimity and homonymity by taking the exact and rational expression of special contents as the basis, try to substantiate being stranger all of these to the term nature (146,55).

The terms of Azerbaijani language were investigated in separate research works, also in lexical-semantic direction as in another directions. The lexical-semantic features of other science and field terms was the research subject in Azerbaijan liguistics.

I.Hajıyeva, concerns the philosophy to the mycro-fields of terminology along with the sciences of history, law, economy and psychology, philology, pedogogy, medicine, geography, millitary in partial and writes that the field showed by us cover the statehood, state structure, government bodies, administrative territorial division, social public structure of the society, part, public organization and unities, socio-economic activity fields, the cultural lifes of the society, rights and freedoms of the citizens, the mutual relations among the individuals , the typical situations appeared from these attitudes, and different characteristics political systems. The development of society, the deepening of public and political processes, the stratification of the society members due to the ownership relations, the outlook of individuals, philosophical-ideological views make important the creation of new terms and lexical units serving to the expression of thought and reality in the language (47, 194).

Today, the change of state structure put the philosophy terms in the back which served to the old ideology and was able to reveal also new terms like the situation that new period formalized the new philosophical views.

Lets note that each science has a philosophical basis. The initial research subject of the language was consisted of philosophical problems. As mentioned, the science of liguistics started to the development as the composition of philosophy in formation stages. It is known that the science of linguistics passed the period of philosophy in different countries. The investigations of philosophers in opening of the public essence of the language is selected by its actuality.

The philosophical problems catch one othe main places among the problems of linguistics. Philosophy and language, language and thinking, gnoseology and meaning act as the joint response of these problems.

The dominant regularities of the philosophy - the transition of quality changes, the unity and struggle of drawbacks and the regularities to deny the denial are also concerned to the language at this or other degree. So, the degree category was created in linguistics according to the law of transition of the quantity changes to the quality changes. And this appears from the concept that feature and quality change in the thing and movement. The concept of degree is phiposophical concept and it reflects the quality in predmet and the feature in movement. The change of those features from the point of quantity.

The law to deny the denial in philosophy realized the investigation of field structure of approval or denial in linguistics and the investigation of it in the functional - semantic direction. Thus, the category of denial as the result of application of philosophy to the language was learned as the functional-semantic field and the issues such as the role of lexical - phraseological means in the creation of functional synonimity, semantic and structural variety created by the changes of sentence forms and the form and content variance of the denial were able to find their solutions in Azerbaijan linguistics.

In one words, the law and catogories of objective phiolosophy are manifested by the tools of the language. For example, the category of objective time is the philosophical time and these concepts are expressed with the grammatical time in the language.

It was approached to the time mostly philosophical side and in the best case only from the semantic side in investigation of grammatical expression means of objective - time category. At the result, the role of morphological features determining the grammatical meaning of time category was specified. Regarding this A. Akhundov writes: "The grammar does not create the time from itself, these mentions the objective time reflected only in human consciousness by the special features of the language and specifies it in addition to the mentioned facts" (10,4) .

So, the relation of philosophy and grammar of both sciences realized the fact of expression of the manifestation of the time being available in the objective world in the thought of human regardless of us. The term has a meaning, when it is used in another meaning, this term loses the right to be. In such a situation, that term becomes word or a term on any other area or becomes to the word in general use. The concepts, categories also in philosophy forms on the basis of certain events and items and so on. Each of them have their own names. The term refers to those names. In particular, philosophy: terms stating the understanding, terms stating the categories, terms indicating the events, the terms indicating objects emerge.

"The availability of concept, event, object and others is necessary as the first condition for the existence of the name. The unanimous opinion about the etymology of" Philosophy "term is available. Turkish scientists speculated interesting scientific thinkings on the origin of philosophy. NZUlken writes: "Philosophy is the image of the word of philsophiya in Arabic language, it

passed to Turkish langugae from there. This word in the ancient Greek means to love the wisdom (philosophas). This means that the wisdom (Sophos) was before those who love it and they were judges and wisets "(139, 1).

Professor Dr. Mr Partridge writes that the origin of philosophy word is the expression written in the form of philo-sofia. This word was taken from the first era thought. From there, it passed to Arabic and Turkish history. If you give attention, you can see that there are two words in philosophia phrase: "Philo" being the first word means love. "Sophia" word also means wisdom. In this case, the dictionary meaning of philosophy is the love of wisdom (140.3).

One of the research directions is to learn the common terminology within the framework of cognitive science. This science models conceptually the relationship between the structural signs and the tools of expression of the language.

Cognitive direction in terminology: reveals the basic concepts; determines the relationship between the main concepts; reflects the relationship between the concepts in terminological system; reveals the expression of it by the concepts and language forms of the relationship between them; brings the schematic forms to the terminological system.

So, how to express the concepts by the terms of philosophy in this process, the language tools of hierarchical structure, the key names and cognitive models of each understanding, cognitive models are blocked, and term-creating models are placed in blocks. It is approached to the creation of terms from the cognitive view of point.

As a result of the application of cognitive science to the terminology, the controversy about the traditional relationship amoung the terminological studies, relations between the language and thinking, as well as the concept and term is necessary.

Today, cognitive direction is actually used in terminology. This is the new direction. The basic principles of cognitive approach are also applied to the philosophy terminology. Cognitive-communicative approach interprets the comprehension and understanding features of the term. The tools of categorization of human activity and the verbalization of thinking are interpreted. Two cognitive areas in this field: a) semantic prototype; b) semantic stereotype directions are separated.

The logical, linguistic and theoretical-historical aspects of philosophy terminology are determined by the help of cognitive science.

The spesification of philosophy terms is to identify the objects, processes, events of objective reality and the concepts related to them. The dominant essence of philosophy terms are consisted of these. Along with the nominative function of terms of philosophy, the definitive function of them are also realized. VVVinogradov writes that a word has two functions - nominative and definitive functions. The term only accepts the definitive function (189,12-13).

The term differs from the other lexical units from semaThe relations are always available between the spesific term and spesific concept, as well as the abstract term and abstract concept.

According to Kant's opinion, "The Philosophy is the system of knowledge created from the concepts. According to the understanding of the world, it is the science about the ultimate goals of human mind. This high concept brings merit, namely the definite worth. Indeed , there are only its intrinsic value and it gives the value to all other knowledge for the first time "(158, 331)

Philosophical concepts can be classified on several sections: 1) the concepts on the philosophy and its place in knowledge system; 2) the concepts on the branch of philosophy history; 3) the definitions on theoretical philosophy - the philosophy of being; 4) the definitions on the society and human (social) philosophy; 5) the definitions on practical philosophy.

Therefore, before to determine the specific features belonging to philosophy terms, the general understanding, the essence of common concept, including the philosophical concepts, the relationship between the concept and name, as well as the term is specified. Indeed, both aspects are related to each other.

The determination of relationships between the concepts is associated with the logic and semantics. According to the science of philosophy, the concept is "the thought reflecting the common and reasonable features of predmets". The other relationships of things, processes, case, feature, quantitative and objective reality may be the subject. However, it should be the focus of attention that the definition is determined only by the certain term and entered to the system of relevant sector of science should be taken as the base instead of any concept in terminological work.

Therefore, the necessity of the precise definition of the concepts of philosophy is great. "If so, the framework of terminological dictionaries covering the terms on separate fields can be expanded artificially and the aspect of lexicography üith the terminological work can be faced". (116,10-11) The relationship between the event and essence, as well as the form and content is available between the term and concept.

The concepts related to the philosophy of science are the collection of thoughts in which the common and essential features of objects and phenomena of objective reality are expressed. This creates a system of collective philosophical concepts. The concept for the dialectic materialism is - the thinking form of human and expresses the common attributes of things. "Regardless the reality, the formal logic approaches to the concept in formal speed. Materialist dialectics, by contrast, does not separate the concept from the reality and the materialist dialectics holds it as the key that the proper definitions reflect the reality instead of the meaningless concepts and summarize the important and the most essential features of this life "(102,15-16).

It is clear that there is unity of basic concepts (categories) in the science. Philosophical concepts (categories) are considered as the most common, fundamental concepts. Those definitions are plastic (which can be in any shape), dynamic and unstable; their content changes from time to time when the different philosophical currents emerge and renews by depending on thinking style and pleasure of the greatest thinkers. But despite all this

volatility, the philosophical concepts save the potential to understand the basic problems of mankind.

In contrast to the science, there are not outdated concepts in philosophy, they are not thrown to outside and save their vital force for centuries. Former terms return again to the philosophy. The basic philosophical concepts (categories) reflect the sides, features and relationships that are inherent in all forms of the movement forms. "Via the categories, the material obtained by the people as a result of scientific research and practical activity is understood and explained and the most common character of object is clarified. The separate sides and features of object and processes are reflected in the majority of categories : quality, contrast, content, form and so on. Some of them are very broad categories: substance, movement, development, location, time. The category of being is a broader concept compared to these categories "(100, 31).

Both content and form categories are learnednt both in philosophy and literature, as well as in linguistics from the various aspects and directions. Of course, these categories have the essential place in the system of imaginations about the world and its development.

The thought-language activity defines the formation of philosophical concepts; The essence and its expression means are determined in the terminological network. Language interprets the thought process. The relationship between language and thought emerge.

The potential opportunities of philosophy terms specify the concepts belonging to this science and the relationship between the concepts and terms is created and the information is provided. The essence and other specification of philosophical categories are determined by the means of language in terminological system.

Research shows that the philosophy terms become to metaphors. Motivated-metaphored indications and scientific concepts are expressed by the specific terms.

The development of cognitive science connects closely the language with the comprehension and understanding processes. This interprets the categorization and conceptualization events in the world. The necessity to look again at these events in the context of philosophical terminology and to reconsider them creates. It should be approached to the meanings of words and terms in relation to understanding the world. A person's intellectual, mental activity is due to cognition opportunities.

The cognitive semantics centralizes the concepts belonging to the philosophical categories in a place. The categorization means of human activity should be interpreted in accordance with cognitive-communicative approach. It should be approached to the philosophy terminology in this framework. The attitude to the philosophical terms in the sphere of understanding should be formed.

The semantic conversion, the terminological derivation, acquisition process, mentalization methods play the important roles in the philosophy term creation.

Identification of philosophy terms from the functional side is one of the serious problems. Philosophy terms fulfill both the nominative and definitive

functions. Definitive function is the function to set a proper understanding. In particular, the terms of philosophy which are characterized by the definitive function play the special role among the other words of the language. Like in the terms inherent in the other science sectors, the nominative function belonging to the words in general use in the language is defined by the definitive functions considering the typical and comparative feature for themselves.

By the way, it should be noted that an impenetrable barrier ahould not be put between the terms and words of general use, as well as the common lexicology of the language and the terminological lexicology, because both of them express the concepts. Some of the features belonging to the words in the common literary language are also characteristic for the terms.

So, it is shown that the terms inherent in area tend more to one meaningfulness. However, it should be approached to the issue of one meaningfulness of the term in relative sense, not absolute sense. In this sense, it is necessary to accept that the terms is dying out one meaninfulness. Therefore, there is a spesific stabilized and accepted meaning of each term. For example, when we use the terms like cognitiion, reality, thinking, pantheism, regardless of context, we can see that they have a spesific meaning.

It is applied to the dictionary reserve of language for the creation of new terms. The use of the collected language resources in term creation enriches the literary language. This is the most important creation source of the terms of philosophy in Azerbaijani language. Such as the terms of other fields in Azerbaijani language and the philosophy terms are based on the rules of creation of the words of that language. Thus, the common word-creation rules of the national languages and also the use of new word-creating forms have great role in the creation of philosophy terms. In other words, it is addressed to the existing available word-creating methods in the language for the creation of new language units and the term-creation ways inherent in separate terminological fields are found out. In this case, it is impossible to prevent the acquisition of terms from other languages. When the philosophy terms are created based on the internal opportunities of the Azerbaijani language, the semantic, morphological, syntactic, and acronyms tracing methods are used.

The word-creation activity in philosophy terms are widely observed.

The role of the semantic method is undeniable in the formation of philosophical terms. This method is based on changing the meaning of words and the principle of adding new content to them.

SASadigova writes: "These meaning changes, in fact, lead to the development of the term from meaning view of point. The change of meaning of this or other terms is based on one of its shades of meaning" (113,71).

The investigation of philosophy terms system in semantic direction, first of all, creates the chance for clarifying to the logic relationship between reality and terminological meaning, the meaning weight of the term and its field, the interbranch semantic relationship inherent in philosophy science of terms system , finally, the meaning-structure features of the studied term.

The semantic symptoms of terms appear on the basis of the lexical meanings. The semantics of terms is related to the extra factors. In particular, the society's view to the history and the attitude to life are covered in the semantics of philosophy terms.

The efficiency of application of field method in linguistics in lexical-semantic system of language, generally in lexicology and terminology is to pave the way of penetration of it to the grammar. The idea of the existence of lexical-semantic processes in the terminology remains controversial. On the one hand, the fact that the term-sign identifies the nature, its belonging object and subject as one-meaningful eliminates the possibility of ambiguity or synonimity, on the other hand, as it is a unit of live language, it carries in itself the semantic processes of common literary language semantics. We can observe these semantic processes in elements of any field terminology. It is not true to approach to the acquisited terms that form the certain layer in literary language lexicology as the isolated and a completely autonomous system from semantic problems, because the term is not any abstract symbol or "the ordinary character", but it is the product of human speech. Analogical events in the lexicology do not affect the specific lexical-semantic qualities of terminology and do not violate the semantic certainty (65, 61). As you can see, the lexical-semantic system of the language is rich and this system incorporates all levels of the language in itself. This process also reflects itself in the terminology. N.Mammadli said: "Terminology is a part of common literary language lexicology in a broad sense. This lexicology is one of its main sources. Therefore, the terms can not be isolated from common literary language rules and the development process. Lexical-semantic processes that characterize the lexicology in terminology are also reflected "(92, 111).

The multi-meaningfulness and synonimity connections are one of the characteristic features of the lexical-semantic paradigm. Ambiguity is reflected in philosophy terms. The term is not related to the word environment (context) such as usual words, but it is associated with the system of concepts - a certain terminological area. The main feature required from the terms is one-meaningfulness, namely the term must be used just in a meaning in its belonging area. Without it, it is not possible to provide the term, and in general the accuracy of scientific language (118, 32).

The one-meaningfulness of term is considered one of its most important characteristics. However, according to the functional demands in the terminological system, the meanings are increased. The multiple meanings led to the proliferation of the term.

Ambiguous requirements reveal the multi-functional aspects of the philosophy terms. In this sense, the multiple causes of creation of multi-meaningfulness event are found in philosophy terms in this sense. 1) First, the fact that the words in general use participated in the formation of such terms are multi-meaningfull, 2) the fact that the word has its metaphorical sense.

The different semantics of the same term leads to multi-meaningfulness in different fields of science. The context of word creates the multi-meaningfulness in its terminological layer, the scope of some terms is broadening in philosophy

from this side. For example: the particulars of social philosophy, society and human philosophy, the essense of materialist understanding of society, social and philosophical view to the contemporary global problems and so on.

Note that such multicomponent terms bring the weight to the language. In terms of savings of language, such as compression or release (ellipsis) can give good results.

The multi-meaningfull nature of terms such as challenge, enthusiasm, experiment, tradition, category, courage, understanding, debt, equity, fate, the trial court (the term), praise-definition; classification, humor (literary criticism, aesthetics), conflict, beauty, typical nature, national character, morality (in pedagogy and philosophy), dignity, courtesy, humanity, country (in history, philosophy), nature and so on. shows the usage in different semantic aspects also in different science fields.

Turkmen linguist S.Garataev's thinking is distinguished by its ambiguous signs and the philosophy terms such as thought, spirit, nation, goodness, movement, time and so on. (75.11)

The scientific conclusions obtained from the study are summarized in "Result" part of the article:

1. The facts about the history of our language show that the formation of philosophical vocabulary in Azerbaijani language is ancient. Therefore, the terms of philosophy have the particular layer in Azerbaijani language The development history of philosophy terms in Azerbaijani language is stipulated with the formation of the socio-political, scientific and philosophical thought, socio-political literature, philosophical works and so on.

2. The philosophy is associated with the inclination to the polysemanticism from the lexical-semantic point of view, first of all, the proliferation of the application fields of those units. The analysis of philosophy terms in Azerbaijani language from lexical-semantic point of view specified the lexical-semantic core of terms and revealed their common-core meanings and their additional meanings.

3. Terms of philosophy in modern Azerbaijani language appear at the expense of acquisitions from two main source - the internal opportunities of native language and other languages (Arabic, Russian, Greek, Latin, Turkish, European origin words etc.). The philosophical terminology in Azerbaijani language is classified as sub-system of the common language.