## **ҒОЯ ТУШУНЧАСИ ВА УНИНГ ИЛМИЙ-НАЗАРИЙ ТАҲЛИЛИ**

Маматкулов Давлатжон Махаматжонович Ўзбекистон Республикаси Жамоат хавсизлиги университети доценти, педагогика фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент

#### *КИДАТНОНА*

Мақолада ғоя тушунчасининг сиёсий катогориал таҳлили ҳамда хориж ва юртимиз олимларининг ғоя тушунчасига оид ёндашувлари ҳақида сўз боради. Мақолада муаллиф томонидан ғоянинг номоён бўлиш шакллари, турлари ва мафкура билан алоҳадорлиги масаласи ўзига хос ёндашув асосида таҳлил этилган.

**Калит сўзлар:** ғоя, фикр, тушунча, бунёдкор ғоя, вайронкор ғоя, борлиқ, материя, моддий, номоддий, мафкура.

## ПОНЯТИЕ ИДЕИ И ЕЕ НАУЧНО-ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ

Маматкулов Давлатжон Махаматжонович Доцент Университета общественного благосостояния Республики Узбекистан, доктор философских наук (PhD) педагогических наук, доцент

#### Аннотация

В статье говорится о политическом категориальном анализе понятия идеи и подходах зарубежных и отечественных ученых к понятию идеи. В статье автор проанализировал вопрос о формах, видах и идеологии невидимости идеи на основе уникального подхода.

**Ключевые слова:** идея, мысль, концепция, творческая идея, деструктивная идея, бытие, материя, материальное, нематериальное, идеология.

#### CONCEPT OF IDEA AND ITS SCIENTIFIC THEORETICAL ANALYSIS

Mamatkulov Davlatjon Makhamatjonovich Associate Professor of Public Welfare University of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Pedagogical Sciences, Associate Professor

### **ANNOTATION**

The article talks about the political categorical analysis of the idea concept and the approaches of foreign and domestic scientists to the idea concept. In the article, the author analyzed the issue of the forms, types and ideology of invisibility of the idea based on a unique approach.

**Keywords:** idea, thought, concept, creative idea, destructive idea, existence, matter, material, immaterial, ideology.

#### INTRODUCTION

It is known that "before identifying any thing and event, deep analysis and research of the concepts that represent its essence or the definitions that provide information about it is the most convenient tool for

# NOVATEUR PUBLICATIONS

JournalNX- A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal ISSN No: 2581 - 4230

**VOLUME 8, ISSUE 9, Sep. -2022** 

finding a scientific and practical solution to the problem." In this sense, the main goal of this article is to analyze the content of the concept of idea, which is widely used in the context of philosophical, sociopolitical research.

Concept of idea According to ancient thinkers, including Plato, "idea" ("eidos") is a real being, the world we know and live in is its shadow. Real change and progress is characteristic of the world of ideas, and movement in the world of shadows is its reflection. Aristotle's thoughts about the idea are related to the criticism of Plato's doctrine of the separation of the world of ideas from the world of things, and he puts forward the idea that the "idea" is a special form of matter. Matter and form are inseparable, they cannot exist without each other. In nature, there is neither pure, formless matter, nor material, nor immaterial ideas. The teacher-student analyzed the concept of idea from two aspects, according to which Plato sees real existence in "idea", and Aristotle sees "idea" in real existence.

There are also unique approaches to the concept of ideas in the views of our great ancestor Abu Nasr Farabi, a scholar of Greek philosophy. According to him, Farabi believes that God is the first cause of existence and the source of movement. Although this view partially corresponds to Plato's view of the "idea", however, he does not attribute the "idea" to God, the first cause. On the contrary, in the analysis of "idea", Farabi thinks that the things that are close to Aristotle's opinion that "the idea is the specific form of matter" are primary, ideas are secondary, they appear as a result of the abstraction of certain things in the mind<sup>1</sup>.

Many dictionaries and encyclopedias on the content of the article refer to the concept of an idea:

"An idea is a thought that arises in human thinking and leads societies and worlds to a goal. In it, the goals of knowledge and practical change of the world, ways and means of achieving them will be embodied" <sup>2</sup>;

"An idea is a product of the human mind, a mental construction, a system of concepts. It is the mental perception of the phenomena of objective reality, which includes elements of novelty, the potential for development and influence"<sup>3</sup>;

"Idea (Greek idea - concept, image) - 1) the main idea, general concept about something, event, event, product of human thinking; 2) defining concept, theoretical model underlying the system of views; 3) opinion<sup>4</sup> 4) it is approached as the core of a literary-artistic work, scientific work.

It is clear from the above that the views advanced on the concept of the idea are specific and diverse. In our opinion, the reason for this is that scientists approach the content of the concept of an idea from different disciplines, that is, from a philosophical, social, economic, political or artistic point of view.

It should be said here that in this article, in addition to the analysis of views on the concept of an idea, we also paid attention to the fact that an idea should not be equated with a thought. Of course, ideas and thoughts have similarities as well as differences. In particular, their similarity is explained by the fact that both are products of human thinking. The difference is that thought is a product of the everyday level of consciousness, in which personal character, interests and attitudes take precedence. Therefore, thought is the most visible element of thinking that occurs in the brain, which every mentally healthy person engages in every day. An idea, unlike a thought, arises at the level of theoretical consciousness and reflects a social character, interest and attitude.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Қаранг: Фараби. Комментарии к категориям Аристотеля //Избранные произведения мыслителей стран Ближнего и Среднего Востока. –М.: 1961 г. с. 191; Фараби. Китаб ал-Хуруф. Душанбе. Илм, 1972 г. с. 25.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси. «Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси» Давлат илмий нашриёти, – Т.: 2010. 40 б.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Словарь терминов и понятий по обществознанию. Автор-составитель А.М.Лопухов. 7-е изд. переб. и доп. М., 2013, с. 117.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Райзберг Б.А. Современный социоэкономический словарь. - М., 2012, с. 171.

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JournalNX- A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal ISSN No: 2581 - 4230

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Based on the above analysis, we found it necessary to define the concept of idea as follows: "Idea is a product of thought that expresses social character and interest, is new and relevant for its time, and has a strong impact on the human psyche."

In fact, a mentally healthy person can always think. But he cannot create an idea unless his thinking rises from the level of everyday consciousness to the level of theoretical consciousness.

It should be noted that all forms of social consciousness - science, religion, philosophy, art and fiction, ethics, politics and law - create certain ideas. Scientific, philosophical, religious, artistic, socio-political, national and other types of ideas are created in this process. Although these types have a progressive-constructive character in their essence, they can be subjugated and led by two forms of ideas in practice, that is, progressive-constructive or regressive-destructive ideas.

A creative idea means first of all ideas that prioritize humanistic requirements and principles, that call people to goodness, justice and truth, to respect national and universal values, to be spiritual, and to leave a good name.

A destructive idea is essentially an idea that denies humanistic requirements and principles, deprives a person of his identity: national, religious or sexual, leads society to inhumanity, lack of spirituality, and condemns nations and states to decline. Examples of destructive ideas include religious fanaticism and militant racism, big-state chauvinism and aggressive nationalism, fascism and Bolshevism, "mass culture", missionary and other similar ideologies.

Disruptive ideas have two distinct characteristics. The first of them is a very good disguise, and the second is to explain to those who follow him that his way is absolute (absolute) right and true. It should be noted that destructive ideas can use all things that have a strong influence on the human psyche, including scientific, philosophical, religious, artistic, socio-political, national and other types of ideas, without exception, as a mask, and through them they can penetrate into the minds and hearts of people. The analysis of the concept of an idea also shows that, regardless of its type and form, if it does not take place in the structure of ideology, it will remain as a dry theory and will not have wide-scale influence. Any idea will have a large-scale influence only if it moves within the framework of ideology.

If we conclude based on the results of scientific analysis, firstly, the most common definitions and concepts in science regarding the concept of idea mean that "idea" is a real being, and the world we live in is its reflection (Plato); "idea" is a specific form of matter, they cannot exist without each other (Aristotle); things are primary, "ideas" are secondary, they appear as a result of abstraction of certain things in the mind (Farabi); "ideas" are the reflection of reality or distorted reality;

Secondly, according to our author's definition, "an idea is a product of thinking that expresses social character and interest, is new and relevant for its time, and has a strong impact on the human psyche";

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VOLUME 8, ISSUE 9, Sep. -2022

Thirdly, certain types of ideas are created through all forms of social consciousness. Although these types have a progressive-constructive character in their essence, they can be subjugated and led by two forms of ideas in practice, that is, progressive-constructive or regressive-destructive ideas.

Fourthly, ideas, regardless of their type and form, will have a wide-scale impact only if they take a place in the structure of the ideology and move in sync with the ideology;

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