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ON THE PROBLEMS OF THE PHILOSOPHY OF INFORMATICS

Two problems of the philosophy of informatics can be formulated: philosophical problems formulated in terms of informatics; a system of informatics problems, the object of which is the activity of studying informatics. In this case, three groups of philosophical problems related to informatics can be distinguished:

- 1) the actual problems of informatics;
- 2) philosophical problems of informatics;
- 3) information and philosophical problems of informatics.

Actually, the problems of informatics are associated with the design of formalized information languages, formal information structures [1], information units [2], their interpretations, and information modeling.

Philosophical problems of informatics include questions of a philosophical nature: what is informatics? What is information? What are the relationships of different types of informatics objects? What is the place of informatics in the process of cognition? What is the relationship of informatics with other sciences?

Information-philosophical problems of informatics include questions of relations between philosophical terms and terms of informatics, the formulation of which, along with philosophical categories, includes terms denoting informational abstractions and constructions. What is an "information approach"? Are the axioms of

informatics tautologies? Does the information grow during processing? Is information interaction a reflection of the process of thinking?

The systematization of studies of the first group of problems is due to the systematic nature of informatics as a science. The systematization of studies of the second group of problems is due to the systemic nature of philosophy. A systematic interpretation of the problems of the third group requires research and analysis.

The widespread dissemination of the information approach deserves special attention due to the fact that many sciences use different information models and information processing processes. In addition, various types of “data-information-knowledge” relationships [3] serve as the basis for obtaining knowledge. Such relationships serve as the basis for extracting knowledge for the formation of information resources. The study of the essence of the surrounding world includes the study of meaning, the study of the process of cognition and the analysis of the objectivity of cognition. This can only be done using a philosophical approach. Many approaches in applied sciences are aimed at transforming disorder into order; philosophy reveals order in chaos.

The relevance of a new approach to the consideration of the phenomenon of information is determined by a number of factors: from the overdue update of information terminology to specific methodological needs in teaching courses on information resources and intellectual property management. Clarification of the relationship between information and knowledge is very important in the context of the problems of the "information society".

The development of modern information technologies and information sciences entails not only updating the terminological basis, but also requires a new analysis of the scientific classification of these disciplines.

A feature of modern research in the field of information is an in-depth study of the semantic side of information and information messages. An information message is not just a transmission of symbols, but a reflection and implementation of the accumulated experience of mankind and world culture. The essential characteristics of information and information message is a dialectical connection with thinking,

communication methods, which involves not one-way, but two-way cooperation of both the sender (source, server) and the receiver (receiver, client).

The semantic content of information can be represented as a certain system of elements (information semantic system), between which there are relations. The meaning of the information message is determined by the values of the elements and the specific relationships between them.

Modern information resources include various components: data, information, descriptions, databases, knowledge and technological systems. Human interaction in the information sphere should be considered. In the information sphere, all types of information interactions generated by the interactions of subjects and objects of the infosphere are implemented. The basis of interaction is information interaction. It can be passive (contemplation, observation) and active (measurement, influence, experiment). Passive can be defined as informing, active as actual interaction.

In the information field there is such a phenomenon as "implicit" knowledge. To reveal implicit knowledge, for example, a hidden relationship between parameters, special methods of analysis are used, which include correlative analysis. When transferring knowledge, in particular, in education, it is possible to analyze the transferred knowledge to the subject based on testing methods. However, testing solves local problems of mastering the material in a narrow direction. Only on the basis of generalization can the concept of "convergence" of knowledge be introduced as a criterion for the reliability of the knowledge obtained.

From the above, we can conclude: the philosophical approach enriches informatics on the basis of generalized analysis. At the same time, some methods of the information sciences (not only informatics) are portable and applicable in the philosophical analysis of the surrounding world and help to understand this surrounding world. The philosophy of informatics allows you to build a holistic picture of the world, supplementing it with strokes that are not characteristic of other sciences.

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СПОРТИВНЕ НАЗОВНИЦТВО ЯК МОВОТВОРЧІСТЬ

Спорт у сучасному суспільстві завдяки своєму всеосяжному, універсальному характеру не лише вузькопрофесійна людська діяльність, він є частиною культурного, політичного, економічного життя держави. Феномен спорту знаходиться у центрі уваги фахівців різних наукових напрямів, зокрема й лінгвістів, яких цікавить мова спорту, тобто спортивне назовництво.

Одним із видів мовотворчості є спортивний жаргон. «Серед сучасних соціолектів спортивний жаргон є одним із найпоширеніших, що можна пояснити масовістю й поширеністю різних видів спорту і спортивної діяльності серед населення» [2, 208]. Множинність мов відображає множинність досвіду людства, сприяє кращому накопиченню і більш точному вираженню цього досвіду. Фердінанд де Сосюр прагматично підійшов до проблеми творчості у мові: для нього мова є швидше інваріантом, аніж множиною ідентичності, практично усе мовне розмаїття він вбачає у мовних практиках – мовленні, яке