

## PROBLEMATICAL HORIZONS AND PHILOSOPHICAL CIRCLES OF METHODOLOGICAL IDEAS IN THE TRANSITION DYNAMICS OF THE CLASSICS AND NEOCLASSIC

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**Annotation.** In modern situations there have been dramatically changed the original settings of logic of methodological arsenal of science. They were associated with the transition from the classical ideas about the world of natural macrophenomena based on uniquely dynamic interactions observed and empirically provable probabilistic theoretical assumptions.

**Introduction.** To grasp the essence of the vicissitudes of modern science of nonclassical, post-non-classical by definition, it is necessary to establish its relationship with the previous classical stage, which was completed at the end of the last century. Modernity as a chronology of social time is from the end of the XIX century. Currently, coincided not only with the socio-political events of recent history, but has epistologic associated with the dynamics of scientific traditions, a new stage of scientific rationality, which defined the general social dynamics, anticipating the social changes of the century. Shifts that had been named as revolutionary, occurred not only in the change of political regimes and economic systems. Preceded them (and accompanied) revolutionary changes in scientific rationality. They were associated with the transition from the classical ideas about the world of natural macro phenomena based on uniquely dynamic interactions observed and empirically provable probabilistic theoretical assumptions, hypotheses about conceivable (and by the time unobservable with apparent certainty) microcosm and their commensurability.

**The body.** In social cognition and humanitarian practice at the beginning of the century crisis manifested valuable forms of consciousness: philosophical, aesthetic, moral, religious, and psychological. Of science (in the traditional sense and connected with natural science) expected a transparent explanation of what is happening and the interpretation of the future, so like all was in intuitive unpredictability of the future against the backdrop of the collapse. "Science is in danger," the so-proclaimed newest era of the situation with faith in science and scientific knowledge. Ortega y Gasset said, "is that science as such can not say anything definite about the great changes in the fate of mankind" (7: 200.202), suggesting the beginning of the advent of historical feature. For understanding relativity as a new basis of the scientific picture of the world, understanding his new man took on the dimension of a century. During the twentieth century there was a synthesis of previously differentiated research fields of science: natural sciences, engineering and humanities. Great scientific discoveries (the microcosm, relativity, radioactivity) was held at the turn of the century in the natural sciences, but the consequences of their technological applications during the twentieth century (atomic weapons, nuclear fusion, genetic engineering, a breakthrough in space) is comprehended in the synthesized naturally - Humanitarian - technical thinking. Existential fractures led to new styles of attitude: hypothetical relativity paradoxical ambiguity, static was the basis for a modern interpretation of the world. Science proved that sphere of society, which was the first consciously met "call" time catching his new-relativity. The essence of the dynamic changes in the epistemological notions associated with the change of philosophical and methodological paradigms of the former (classical) theoretical knowledge, thanks to the inclusion of relativism into the fabric of the old, clearly - a static picture of the world, the attainment of multidimensional perspectives of world subject. Many conflicts that have become the subject of debate in the philosophy and methodology of science (connected with the dynamics of natural scientific knowledge) have been caused in this way predefined context study. If the natural scientific knowledge of the basic components of exemplary classical and nonclassical rationality act theory (and only the second third of XX centuries appears idea of the scientific world, reconstituted by means of scientific knowledge), the socio - Humanities at the beginning of the century has already been implemented conceptual potential associated with extended field of philosophical - philosophical and philosophical - methodological tools (they can be defined as an epistemological mentality). Exactly in the context of philosophical and socio - humanity reflects was recorded crisis of modern consciousness and methodological principles applied systematic study of science (as the rationality of communication activities of the Institute). Studying the phenomenon of science in commensurate with other spheres of activity and types of rationality has made it possible to look after the status of science in modern society. If in classical science one of the fundamental postulates of the methodology was monism method and outlook, then turn from it to the real multidimensional helped a lot of critical rationalism Popper, Feyerabend methodological anarchism, in which promoted the principle of proliferation (i.e., the multiplication of entities). Proliferations principle encourages you to create and develop theories that are incompatible with the accepted view, even if the latter are highly recognized and confirmed. Scientific pluralism is embodied in such facets as epistemological, epistemological, axiological, which allows the simultaneous existence of competing theories, "pictures of the world," research programs, conceptual approaches, and, therefore, their rivalry. Methodological pluralism emphasizes the diversity of relationships between theoretical and sometimes incommensurable with each other, putting forward alternative models of progress of knowledge. In the framework of a competitive fixed legitimacy of democratic norms as intellectual functional intellectual communities (Popper). It can be argued that the episteme of pluralism (as the most common functional knowledge, in which the explication of scientific ideas and concepts) has become a distinctive characteristic of the method, and expressed the introduction of the human dimension into the fabric of modern scientific research. Comparative analyze of classic and neoclassic in their opposites to methodological preferences, which dominated in each of the selected epochs, was produced V.V. Il'nykh. He defined a system of cognitive orientations, rules, skills, established in classical science, as the unity and homogeneity. This system has found its expression in the conceptual principles such as:

- Fundamentalism (the assumption of unitary limit based on the provisions in Poznan)
- Finalism (focus on scientific thinking homogeneous, silent system of knowledge, retaining the ultimate truth)

- Transcendentalism (traditional acceptance of the knowing subject in the form of universal, a historical, unpractical, "pure" consciousness);
- Impersonality (subjective knowledge of detachment from the axiological dimensions);
- Absolutism (direct impartial eternal, unchanging, no problematic truths);
- Naïve realism (the postulation of a mirror - directly - the obvious correspondence between knowledge and reality);
- Substantiality (naturalization knowledge, exclusion of context parameters science researcher);
- Dynamic (installed on the hard - Deterministic interpretation of events except for the occasional, uncertainty, ambiguity, as most of the world, and from the device description);

As the author notes for three hundred years' efforts of scientists - mainly classics were aimed at establishing and defining the simple elements of complex structures "(according to the principle of additive) from genetic, historical, functional relationships within these structures as dynamic wholes. "Eat" neoclassicism, according to V.V. Iltina such "variegated ideal line - forerunners" as:

- Psychoanalysis (accent motifs opacity subjective perception and interpretation: Mental syncretism, its symbolization and codification)

- Psychology (associated with the notion of psychologically obvious, directly observable: a subjective objectivity of cognitive images)

- Phenomenology (emphasizing the possibility of constructing reality and the constitution of subjective spontaneity).

- Personalism (built on the doctrine of the person as self creature elements: actinium mentality);

- Modernism (fixing underlined departure from the clarity: the spirit of shocking: the fight against entrenched: reliance on convention: experimentation: the tendency to the admission of new types of reality: reality)

- Anarchism and voluntarism (fissile bet on unconventional: the undermining of universals, absolutes and canons: relativization of norms: individualization, values: the formation of human cliché - rebel);

- Pragmatism (the formation of a new stereotype of instrumentality, efficiency, freedom to seek, expression of the will). With a variety of sources, "meaning the content of the medium was able will develop alternative intellectual perspective with a lot of non-canonical figures" who have chosen a non-classical features of myrrh presentation:

- Fundamental poly (approved model of substance pluralism as initially rich, hypostatic reality, capable of self-organization and evolution of cars):

- Synergy (proclaiming the new categorical system to denote the process of forming their order of chaos based on nonlinear, no equilibrium processes of ordering due to collective effects matching set of subsystems):

- (Schematized multidimensional multiplicity of reality with autonomy and not reducible, self-sufficiency of the whole and parts):

- Holism (pre-empting the interpretation of reality - from elementary particle physics to ethno political scientists - both highly diversified hierarchies' wholes):

- Anti contemplation (rejecting the ideology of objectivism and woven into the fabric of science position of its subject):

- Relativism (implements and enshrined in the knowledge the idea of a natural limit what - whatever the values of science):

- Additional (split screen forming method many field-aligned research programs and approaches were evaluated as equally likely):

- Coherence (synchronizing various events which when applied to each other can strengthen or weaken their own dimension):

- Nonlinearity (internal builds morphogenesis that occurs in unstable to fluctuations bifurcation points, giving rise to new evolutionary series):

Topoi (objects with variable topology that can go into "his other" state, and this differs from the classical planar motion model material systems):

- Symmetry (the theoretical principles of the search, which relies on over empiricism and serves as a tool for creating a mathematical device to operate with not quite clear values).

**Conclusion.** That static scientific world, recreated in the framework of the classical stage, suffered bankruptcy, experienced "front corrosion" under the pressure of new terms, but not the classical era. The role of the philosophical as a factor of development of classical science boils down to a total unification of scientific knowledge, or the universal method of cognition and Interpretation of reality. In the present situation there was a fundamental change in the parameters of the original logic - the methodological arsenal of science that involves overcoming the classical tradition

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### КЛАССИКАЛЫҚ-КЛАССИКАЛЫҚ ЕМЕС-НЕОКЛАССИКАЛЫҚ ӨТПЕЛІ ДИНАМИКАСЫНДАҒЫ ФИЛОСОФИЯЛЫҚ-МЕТОДОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ ОЙЛАР ШЕҢБЕРІ МЕН КҮРДЕЛІ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕР КӨКЖИЕКТЕРІ

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**Аннотация.** Классикалық дәстүрді еңсеру жағдайында қазіргі кезде ғылым арсеналының бастапқы логика-методологиялық параметрлерінде түбегейлі өзгерістер орын алуда. Бұл өзгерістер біржақты динамикалық ара қатынас жасаушы мен эмпирикалық дәлелденетін табиғи макроқұбылыстар әлемі жөніндегі классикалық түсініктерден ықтималды теориялық болжамдарға өтумен байланысты.

### ПРОБЛЕМНЫЕ ГОРИЗОНТЫ И КРУГИ ФИЛОСОФСКО-МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ИДЕЙ В ПЕРЕХОДНОЙ ДИНАМИКЕ КЛАССИКИ-НЕКЛАССИКИ-НЕОКЛАССИКИ

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**Аннотация.** В современной ситуации произошло кардинальное изменение исходных параметров логико-методологического арсенала науки, что связано с преодолением классической традиций. Они были связаны с переходом от классических представлений о мире природных макроявлений, основанных на однозначных динамических взаимодействиях наблюдаемого и эмпирически доказуемого к вероятностным теоретическим предположениям.

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