

publisher.agency  
London

June, 2025

**№ 10**



London, England  
**19-20.06.2025**

International  
Scientific  
Conference

# **Scientific Research and Experimental Development**

UDC 001.1

P 97

Publisher.agency: Proceedings of the 10th International Scientific Conference «Scientific Research and Experimental Development» (June 19-20, 2025). London, England, 2025. 176p



ISBN 978-2-292-74230-1

DOI 10.5281/zenodo.15717835

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## **Philosophical Sciences**

# CULTURE OF THOUGHT- THE PRACTICAL VALUE OF PHILOSOPHY

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Philosophy is the prerequisite of all sciences and the only science that shapes and expands a person's worldview. All sciences have two parts, theoretical and practical, and they constantly complement each other, proving, justifying, and formulating their assumptions. There is a clear gap between the theoretical and practical sections of many sciences, especially natural sciences. However, it is not easy to distinguish it from philosophy, therefore, although philosophy itself as a discipline has long entered scientific circulation, practical philosophy has not yet taken its place in science. Currently, several universities around the world are professionally engaged in practical philosophy. In particular, "York", "Birgberg", "Roehampton" (Great Britain), "Bergen" (Norway), "Gothenburg", "Lund" (Sweden), "Bonn" (Germany), "Helsing" (Finland), "Graz" (Austria) "HSE, The European University in St. Petersburg (Russia) and several other universities. Today, this issue is being keenly discussed in Kazakhstan, special projects are being developed and research is being conducted.

The Fourth Industrial Revolution quickly changed the already familiar picture of the world in the eyes of mankind. The trend of digitalization in the fields of "production", "consumption", and "service" has led to drastic changes in the global labor market. The rapid development in each area has greatly facilitated many everyday problems of mankind. The mission of science is being implemented, aimed at improving human life, saving human time, and promoting quality survival. However, even though people overcome everyday difficulties, they are subjected to spiritual absorption. Due to the rapid development of the medical field, there are methods of treating complex diseases that have become the diseases of the century, and medicines, and vaccines against them, but they are not able to reverse depression, stress, and psychological stress arising from the spiritual exhaustion of a person. In a crowd, people can't stop feeling lonely, and break away from life. Here, psychological science offers practical classes and promotes psychological support and support for people. But this is not enough for a person. For a person's worldview to be holistic and large-scale, a practical philosophy is necessary.

The practical part of philosophy, both theoretical and practical, is very extensive. This article examines the applicability of practical philosophy to critical thinking or the practical value of philosophy in the context of critical thinking. For the subject of Philosophy, the concepts of "thought", "thinking", and "reflection", i.e., "the emergence of a culture of thinking" are keenly discussed. The definition of the concept of "culture of thinking" is directly related to the integral system of thinking of the Ancient East and the early West in the history of philosophy. The origin and scope of human thinking is still a problem. Although some scientists find the origin and scope of thinking in culture, many are still sceptical about it. According to this, there is a conclusion that a person thinks in context. In the context of thinking, a person can think according to innate behaviour and accumulated experience. There are many ideas considered as the primary source

of thinking. However, each new approach plays an adaptive role in shaping human behavior and allows people to enter into relationships with others, intervene and even fight.

The path of evolutionary development of human thinking is too long. The content of thinking is an indicator of the development of society, i.e. the culture of thinking correlates with the nominal content of philosophy. The direct translation of philosophy from Greek is the "passion for wisdom" and, therefore, the pursuit of virtue and goodness is the main mission of man and a continuous process that never stops. The question of the culture of thought belongs to the category of "eternal questions" of philosophy. Thinkers of each period tried to reveal the nature of human thinking in their time. The study of logic, mathematics, and philosophy was the main means of forming a culture of thinking. The classic of the history of philosophy, Kant, linked culture with human freedom. Therefore, a culture of thinking is a necessary condition for achieving the truth, and knowledge of the truth makes a person free. Hegel, however, said: "The culture of thought... it is achieved only by critical knowledge of mental forms." One can name Ron Ritchhart, a senior researcher at the Harvard Zero Project, who is currently actively engaged in issues of preserving the culture of thinking. He has published several works in this direction. Thinking is the highest stage of cognition and exploration of the world. Through thinking, the results of historical and social practice and, the material and spiritual culture of mankind are consolidated.

In the history of philosophy, there are whole systems of thought with different philosophical traditions. Conventionally, it can be divided into eastern and western. In the history of philosophy, we divide the ancient Oriental holistic thinking into the Indo-Buddhist world, the Chinese-Far Eastern world, and the Arab-Muslim world. Along with the appearance of the earliest philosophical works of the world, Indian philosophy is part of the main systems of thought created by civilizations. The Indian system of thought dealt with various philosophical issues, including the meaning of nature in the world (cosmology), the nature of reality (metaphysics), logic, the nature of knowledge (epistemology), ethics, and philosophy of religion.

The leitmotif of Chinese philosophy is humanism: man and his society have attracted the attention of Chinese philosophers for centuries. The general conclusion proposed in Chinese philosophy is the unity of man and heaven. This spirit of synthesis described the entire history of Chinese philosophy.

Japanese philosophy, one of the oldest philosophical systems of thought in the world, is on par with Chinese philosophy. The first examples of Japanese written literature are the chronicles "Kojiki" and the collection of poems "Manyesyu". "Kojiki" - ancient mythical stories and legends. The anthology "Manyesyu" contains 4516 samples of folk poetry and works of representatives of the first written literature (about 500 authors). Works of the 9th-10th centuries. Written in the style of the genre "Tanka". Tea ceremonies and Samurai have a special place in the Japanese system of thinking. Tea is a special drink. It is drunk when meditating and presented to the Buddha. With the help of tea, you can improve your health. XII century. Tea drinking was common among the Samurai. Even tea drinking became a ritual, and competitions were held among the population on a large scale. Samurai appeared mainly in the VII century. They were made up of hunters and farmers. Samurai are not just warriors, they are the protector of the emperor or the chosen army of the emperor. It should be noted that not so long ago, the book of the scientist Thomas Kasulis "A Brief History of Japanese Philosophy" was translated into Kazakh under the project "New Humanitarian Knowledge: a hundred new textbooks". The book is well known to Kazakhstani readers as a well-known textbook in the world education system, which presents the main philosophical teachings of Japanese culture.

Greek and Roman philosophy immediately comes to mind when we recall a moment in the history of philosophy when it was an early Western holistic way of thinking. The Greeks initially held a monistic point of view, that is, they associated the origin of the universe with one substance, and soon several pluralistic theories appeared, that is, several basic substances that traced the origin



of the universe. Because early Greek philosophers paid attention to the origin and nature of the physical world, they are often called cosmologists or naturalists. The Greeks made great contributions to philosophy, mathematics, astronomy, and medicine, and literature and theatre were important aspects of Greek culture and were also known for their intricate sculpture and architecture. Greek culture influenced the Roman Empire and many other civilizations. Based on the discoveries and knowledge of the Egyptian and Mesopotamian civilizations, the ancient Greeks developed a complex philosophical and scientific culture. One of the most important points of ancient Greek philosophy was the role of reason and research. He emphasized logic and supported the idea of impartial, rational observation of the natural world. Ancient Greek mathematicians such as Pythagoras, Euclid, and Archimedes provided basic ideas on geometry and mathematical proofs. Some of the first astronomical models were created by the ancient Greeks, who tried to describe the motion of the planets, the axis of the Earth, and the heliocentric system — a model located in the center of the Solar system. As the most famous physician, Hippocrates founded a medical school, wrote treatises, and is considered the founder of modern medicine due to systematic and empirical research on diseases and treatment methods. The Hippocratic Oath, the medical standard for doctors, bears his name. Like the Greek philosophical culture, the dialogues of Plato introduced the style of questioning Socrates in writing. Aristotle, a disciple of Plato, was awarded the title of the first teacher of the world. Both Greece and Rome were Mediterranean countries, they grew wine and olives, engaged in agriculture, lived on small farms, had manufacturing enterprises and urban enterprises, mines worked, and coins were in circulation. It is believed that Greek art is superior to Roman art; indeed, most of the art that we consider Greek is a Roman copy of the original Greek. The goal of classical Greek sculptors was to create an ideal art form, and the goal of Roman artists was often to create realistic portraits for decoration. We usually associate sculptures such as the Venus de Milo with Greece, and mosaics and frescoes with Rome. Of course, in addition to this, the masters of both cultures worked in different environments. For example, Greek ceramics were a popular import to Italy. The basis of Greek and Roman thinking was fatherhood. The Greeks believe that "paideia", that is, the upbringing of a child, is education, education, life. Two directions can be distinguished from the ancient paidei, and these directions are also close to the Kazakh national upbringing. The first is education within the framework of the existence of a certain policy or civic collective and the spirit of the fathers. It is based on the upbringing not of a human being, but first of an Athenian, and then of a Greek. Kazakh education also has a well-developed upbringing of a child through ancestors, assimilation of national traditions, rituals, customs, etc., the ultimate goal of which is to perpetuate a good Kazakh. The second is power-related education, with a special mysterious power. The Greeks considered wise men, politicians, athletes, and poets powerful and put them above ordinary people. Kazakh upbringing is intertwined with religion and spiritual wealth. In our upbringing, there is a tendency for famous personalities to be the same as superstitions and superstitions, like taming young children, spitting them into their mouths, singing holy Ambi, and entrusting them with the health and life of their children. According to the scientist V. Yeager, "paideia in Ancient Greece is a semantic concept that converges with the concept of culture." Speaking about the concept of Paideia, it is impossible not to dwell on the Greek word "fuses", that is, "nature". Combining the two concepts, education is a natural guarantee given to each person from his creation. Therefore, it is inherent not only in humans but also in all living beings.

The main tool in mastering practical philosophy is "thinking". One of the factors that distinguishes humans from all living beings is the thought process. It doesn't matter who he is, how old he is, in what position, where or how he lives, it is important that all people who meet this criterion think to some extent, and this thought is formed as a personal life experience of this person. The thought of contemplation is the fruit of contemplation. For a person to think, he needs contemplative skills. Thinking is an internal intellectual process or workshop of each person who

processes incoming information and data. There are many main sections and directions in the historical development of philosophy. In the doctrine of thinking, logical thinking is studied by logic. There are several types of logic: formal, informal, classical, non-classical, symbolic, mathematical, modal, computational, inductive, and deductive. From a scientific point of view, there are several types of thinking. Simply put, your mistakes or sad results when you make the wrong choice can be understood as the misuse of thinking types. All types of thinking are used to help us understand the world around us, solve complex problems and crosswords, make logical choices, and develop our values and beliefs.

One of the wonderful manifestations of thinking is artistic reflection. He can be a hero, an artistic way of creating a work of art, making sense of what is happening, including philosophical imagination. This position allows you to put yourself in the place of another, and identify yourself with the thoughts of the author, and the actions and experiences of the hero. Artistic reflection is a link between the text and the reader, creating a new semantic space that arises in the cognitive and reflective activity of the reader through work with the work. Artistic reflection is a developed reader's ability to see and assimilate other meanings in texts through oneself to enrich personal meanings and a deep understanding of the author's concepts. Artistic reflection can be well recognized by the philosophy of art.

Philosophy is inspired by many traditions that have developed in life, and includes aspects of philosophical thinking, that is, the interval "heart and mind". Philosophy is a science of life, that is, it is not a sequence of slogans or catchphrases, or even that one person is deeper than another or makes reasonable statements. It is the science of living the right life, of how little we understand, of humility, rigor, commitment to mutual and truthful Arguments, and a willingness to listen to others as equal members and respond to what they offer. Philosophy often answers the most common questions about the nature of things: what is the nature of beauty? What does it mean to have true knowledge? What makes an action virtuous or a statement true? Such questions can be asked about many specific fields, which leads to the philosophy of art or aesthetics, philosophy of science, ethics, epistemology or epistemology and metaphysics, etc. Philosophical thinking has several features that differ from other types of scientific, technical, economic, political, artistic and mental activities. Philosophical thinking is aimed at defining the most important thing in the world, so when you think about what is most important for a person and his life, what is important is what is born. Because all the problems of philosophical thinking are based on the phenomenon of human existence in the world and society. Philosophical thinking is the highest theoretical level of reflection of reality in human consciousness. The most important task of philosophical thinking is the search for a holistic, general, universal order, beauty, harmony, and truth. Philosophical thinking is the most extensive topic. Philosophical thinking is aimed not only at revealing the general principles and patterns of cognitive and practical human interaction with the world but also at understanding the essence of human life, its values, and prospects in a changing world.

Practical philosophy begins when people try to understand the world, that is, philosophy is a problem of understanding, not a problem of knowledge. The daily life of most of us is not something that compels us, but something difficult for us to understand outside of everyday life, causing anxiety. Then we start asking difficult questions. These questions can apply to all areas of life. Philosophy is an academic discipline with a very early history. Its roots are the origins of human civilization. Philosophy has made a special contribution to the ability for expressive and communicative development. The institutions of society, such as law, government, religion, family, marriage, industry, business, and education, are based on philosophical ideas. The overthrow of the government, the introduction of radical changes in laws and the transformation of entire economic systems arise as a result of philosophical disagreements. By studying philosophy, people can define their beliefs, and this encourages them to think about the main issues. Philosophy can make a person a full-fledged person, cultured, complex and comprehensively developed.

Philosophy is a complex and extensive knowledge that allows you to synthesize, analyze, test, systematize and evaluate various non-standard thoughts. Having mastered philosophy, a person gets the opportunity to live with dignity.

The Republic of Kazakhstan is a relatively young state. The processes of modernization of the state political system are experiencing two situations simultaneously: the removal of old values and the introduction of new ones. After gaining sovereignty, the desire to get rid of old traces and ideological syndrome in the post-Soviet space should be suppressed by the desire to think independently in a new way. The continuous implementation of political reforms in this direction contributes to the democratization of Kazakh society, the strengthening of ideology and values, and the full formation of signs of civil society. A friend of the famous philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre, the French philosopher and writer Paul Nizan, believes that there are two ways of thinking and that the task of a philosopher is to look for answers to it. The first is dedicated to our knowledge of the world, and the second to human life. As part of the Third Modernization of Kazakhstan, Kazakh philosophy and the Kazakh philosopher are faced with the task of forming a culture of thinking and conquering new heights of development based on a spiritual and moral basis.

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Article AP23485390-OT-24 "Practical philosophy - conceptual metamodel of integrated education and design thinking in the teaching of social and humanitarian disciplines" was prepared within the framework of the grant funding project.