

Lecture 1. Philosophy and its subject. Functions of philosophy and its role in society.

PLAN:

1. The subject of philosophy and its place in the system of sciences
2. The essence, structure and forms of worldview
3. Philosophical outlook and its characteristics. Sources of philosophy: mythology and religion
4. The main issue of philosophy and its two sides
5. Functions of philosophy

1. One of the oldest sciences, the most complex and difficult field of human knowledge philosophy is one of ancient fields of social consciousness. First, it was called "**science of sciences**" and included various fields of empirical and theoretical knowledge. A perfect worldview, a special way of understanding the world, philosophy, which is a system of views on the general principles of existence, is also the best theoretical school of thought. The science born from the need to understand the essence of the world and the meaning of life in a logically efficient way was formed in the Ancient East about 2500 years ago - in Egypt, Babylonia, China, India, BC. It took a classical form in Ancient Greece in VII-VI centuries.

The word "philosophy" was used for the first time by the Greek thinker **Pythagoras** (6th century BC) and called himself a **philosopher** . "Philosophy" is etymologically derived from the combination of the Greek words "**phileo**" - "love" and "**sopia**" - "wisdom" , and its meaning is "to **love wisdom**" . Apparently, the word wisdom gives the key to understanding the meaning of philosophy. The prominent Azerbaijani philosopher and scientist **Nasreddin Tusi** explains the meaning of wisdom in his famous work "Ethical - Nasiri": "Among the enlightened, doing everything as it is is called wisdom; as a result of this, the spirituality of a person should be improved as much as possible, should rise to the desired level" .

Pirani (elder, enlightened) persons who love wisdom, know it and preach it, are usually called wise. The formation of philosophy is directly related to wisdom. The magnificent image of the ancient Greek goddess of wisdom, Athena, was the image of an awesome owl .

Wisdom was considered one of the most honorable professions in the ancient world. Oratory, politics, administration, mathematics etc. teachers taught them to others were called sophists (sophos - wise). According to the sophists, the love of wisdom and the striving for perfection is a sign intrinsic to human nature. For this reason, they directed attention from nature and space to man, considered man as "the standard of everything", and preferred to study his life, actions and cognitive activity. The first sages of Azerbaijan - the ancient mags - also distinguished themselves in this respect.

In the ancient East, sages were not called philosophers at all, like the Greeks. For example, although the history of philosophy in China is very old, the term itself began to spread here from the 19th century. Or, in "Avesta" the words "wise men" and "bringers to wisdom" are found more often than "philosopher".

The author of the oldest history of philosophy, Diogenes Laertius, in his work "On the Life, Teachings and Sayings of Famous Philosophers" noted that the ideas of the Iranian Maghans about man, society, justice, and kindness had a great influence on Greek philosophers. What has been said leads to the conclusion that the origin of philosophy is not related to Ancient Greece, as it has been claimed, but to the Ancient East. Explaining the world historical process from the standpoint of idealism, Hegel stated that the absolute spirit moved from the East to the West, and the society it entered flourished.

When and where did philosophy originate? The German philosopher K. Jaspers answered the question like this. According to him, B.C. A period of about 500 years (from 800 to 200 years) was a rare period in the history of the world. He calls this period the "axis of time". "During this time, Confucius and Lao Tzu lived in China and Chinese philosophy was born. In India, the Upanishads were formed, Buddha lived. In Iran and the Middle East, Zoroaster studied the world of the struggle between good and evil, and in Palestine, prophets replaced each other.

In philosophy instead of questions what, why, for what type questions are asked. In general, the main philosophy is not the answer, but the question. However, this question should be asked in such a way that it reflects the essence of the problem in the highest form. The essence of philosophy is not to achieve eternal and absolute truth, but to constantly search for it. That is why philosophy is always there.

Although philosophy is based on wisdom, traditional wisdom and philosophy are not the same. Historically, directorship is ancient. In the two thousand five hundred year history of philosophy, the emergence of many schools, sects and currents is not accidental. World philosophical culture was formed and developed in this way. **Thus, philosophy rising above wisdom has become one of the greatest achievements of human thought.**

The main meaning of philosophy is mainly in setting worldview issues and searching for answers to them. The theoretical mastery of these is vital for people. Philosophical meaning of the phenomena occurring both in nature and in society has been important throughout history. In modern times, this is more important than ever. This is because the modern world has achieved scientific-technical, social and political progress. Philosophy does not offer a one-time solution to the problems it is supposed to explain. Its true essence lies in its eternal search for understanding the truth. Natural sciences - physics, mathematics, chemistry, etc. the final and finished solution of the issue should be sought. But to existence, thinking, life, moral values, etc. it is impossible to provide a one-time and permanent solution to the related issues. They have always been and will be the subject of extensive discussions and debates. The investigation of such questions is the work of philosophy. Philosophy also develops principles and methods of understanding "eternal issues". In this respect, the philosophy facing the modern world is of special interest.

How is the world, the universe built? What constitutes the essence of existence, nature? What is the relationship between spiritual and material, ideal and real? What is the place of man in the world? Was he able to understand and change the world? What is the truth? What is the meaning of good and evil, beauty and ugliness? Eternal questions such as these, which always preoccupy the human mind, arise from the need to determine one's place in the world. Since its

inception, philosophy has tried to answer such fundamental worldview questions. From this point of view, different definitions of philosophy are given both from the history of philosophy and in modern scientific research literature. In all of them, especially during the 19th and 20th centuries, philosophy was defined as the science of the most general laws of existence and cognition, the most general principles of human relations with the world.

2 . Worldview - is a complex, heterogeneous, multifaceted and contradictory social-spiritual and emotional-psychological phenomenon. It has scientific, philosophical, universal, national, social-class, political, spiritual, religious, atheistic, aesthetic and other shades. Worldview is a unique guidepost of human life, a kind of compass that directs the life position of the personality. Worldview is a set of generalized socio-moral, scientific, political principles, norms and views that reflect a person's attitude to reality and regulate his activity .

The essence of worldview, structural components, types, etc. Despite the many opinions expressed in the science of philosophy, there are still some contradictory and controversial positions in this field.

Worldview is a system of generalized views, ideals, views, beliefs and principles about the world surrounding a person, a person's attitude towards himself, nature and society, his place and position in the world. Worldview - views, ideas and norms that determine the attitude and direction of action of an individual, social group, class, society as a whole. In other words, worldview is a view of the objective world and the place and role of a person in it. These are the views that justify and guide a person's life position, beliefs, ideas, cognition and activity, wealth tendency.

Worldview - general scientific, philosophical, political, religious, atheistic, moral, aesthetic, etc. is an expression of views. The subject of worldview is man.

As noted by a number of philosophers, in order to clearly understand the essence of worldview, it is necessary to distinguish between its object and its subject. **The object of worldview is the world as a whole, existence. The subject of the worldview is the mutual relationship between the natural world and the human world and the system of ideas and views arising from those relationships.** The mutual relationship between "him" (the world building) and "us" (people) constitutes the subject or the main issue of worldview .

The structure of worldview is rich and complex . According to the level of assimilation of reality, the degree of scientific justification, there are two levels of each worldview :

Empirical-mass (or ordinary-everyday) level of worldview, based on common sense, emotional-figurative thinking, mythological imaginations and everyday practical knowledge, which corresponds to the ordinary level of consciousness . At this level, the worldview refers to sound experiential knowledge, and although it is often useful and positive, it is not free from contradictions and limitations. At this level, hesitancy, lack of confidence, etc. is inherent.

2) The level of scientific-theoretical outlook. The worldview referring to the real natural-scientific view of the world and philosophy can be an example of the level of scientific-theoretical worldview.

Worldview is structurally integral organization. The main aspect here is the synthesis and unity of its structural components. In this sense, worldview is not only a collection of knowledge

about reality. Ideals, beliefs, and actions play a certain role in worldview. But the exhausted worldview is created on the basis of the unity and synthesis of such components, combining knowledge, wealth, life orientation (tendency), belief and activity, giving a person a powerful weapon for theoretical and practical activity.

worldview, worldview, and worldview, which reflect different levels of the process of understanding the world , are distinguished. These concepts can also be called the stages of worldview formation. In general, human cognition is based on the information provided by senses (sight, hearing, smell, taste, touch), and worldview is also based on worldview . Worldview is a feeling, mood, view, sensation obtained about one or other specific aspects and aspects of reality, especially its external manifestations. At this stage, meetings, feelings, emotional state - worldview are formed about specific, separate aspects of the subject.

Perception of the world is the stage of perceiving objects and events as a whole, it is the set of views, feelings and imaginations perceived about reality, it is the way to understand the world. Therefore, at the level of feelings and moods, the emotional-psychological aspect of the worldview is the worldview, and the worldview is the sensory-imagery perception of the whole feeling of reality based on visual images. It is through the analysis and generalization of the information received as a result of hearing and perception that concepts, judgments, mental conclusions, general theoretical views are created, and worldview, which is the cognitive-intellectual level of worldview , takes place.

It is clear from the content of the worldview that it has two main areas or aspects : natural-scientific ideas reflecting the human attitude to the natural reality, and political, economic, spiritual, etc., reflecting the human attitude to the social-social reality. views. Natural-intellectual and social-epistemological aspects of the worldview can also be shown to these aspects. However, it should also be noted that most of the time, when studying worldview problems, the main attention was paid to the first aspect, while the second direction was mostly neglected. The worldview can be divided into four important historical types in terms of its development sequence, depth of insight, whether it is justified or not: **mythological, religious, scientific, philosophical** .

Mythological worldview is formed from the combination of two words : (Greek "myth" means fable, legend, narrative, and "logos" means word, teaching, understanding) and was formed in primitive society, in the early stages of the development of human culture. **Mythology** - an ancient way of understanding the world, was a form of universal social consciousness in primitive society. Ancient myths existed in all peoples of the world. Legendary beings, Gods and their activities, miracles of heroes, etc. are based on mythical imaginations. beliefs, ideas and views about it. Although myths are very diverse, a number of motifs are repeated in them. Cosmic themes occupy a special place in the myths of many peoples of the world. With these myths, primitive man explained the origin and structure of the world, many natural phenomena, expediency, etc. he tried to answer the questions he was thinking about. In a number of myths, ideas about the end of the world, the destruction and resurrection of mankind have been reflected.

Along with the world, the mythological worldview includes the origin of man, the stages of his life development, death, man's acquisition of fire, art, farming, etc. topics are also wide. Myths of different peoples are related and compatible, they form a single system.

Myth has been a form of syncretic, unified, universal outlook and consciousness. The mythological outlook reflected the worldview of the time, the perception of the world, the understanding of the world, and was very rich in terms of artistry and wisdom. In myths, natural and cultural events are combined, natural objects and events are animated, anthropomorphized, and turned into mythological images. Reality and fantasy, feelings and ideas, knowledge and artistic image are united in myths that are objective and subjective, a whole world view is created, reality and fantasy, natural and supernatural, knowledge and belief are confused in the mythological view of the world. A number of works of art, art, music, and sculpture were created based on mythical images. Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, etc. religions are rich in mythological examples.

Religious outlook is the second historical type of outlook . It is one of the forms of consciousness summarizing reality and reflecting it through concepts (for example, God, soul, afterlife, etc.), it is a belief in reality based on belief in supernatural forces. Due to historical and social conditions, religion influenced all other forms of social consciousness during the primitive community, slavery, and especially during feudalism, and formed the basis of the moral outlook of the society.

According to the religious worldview, the world has a dual character: "earth", "this world" - the natural, sensed world, and "that world", supernatural, "heaven" - a supersensual world.

According to religion the main, main goal is the second, and the first is transitory and temporary .

Although religion was created on the basis of man's helplessness in the face of extraordinary natural and social forces, in certain historical conditions, it acted for universal values, social justice, and fulfilled the function of a regulator of norms. Religion, which normalizes and systematizes people's morals and behavior, feelings and thoughts, acted and acts as an important means of social and moral regulation in society, preservation of customs and moral norms, and transmission of experiences from generation to generation. At present, religion, which is actively speaking for the survival of mankind, peace and social progress, and against war, through its numerous rules and ceremonies, promotes love, kindness, tolerance, compassion, holding hands, conscience, debt, justice, etc. among people. educates human parts like

Religions can be divided into different groups: monteist and pantheist, primitive and modern, national and secular. Examples include primitive religions (animism, fetishism, magic, paganism, etc.), polytheistic (polytheistic) religions, modern world religions (Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, etc.), monotheistic religions (Judaism, Christianity, Islam, etc.) .

The religious worldview has a complex structure. The structure of each religion includes these elements: religious ideas and perceptions; religious feeling and mood; religious ritual (cult) or religious activity. Apart from these, there are also religious institutions (religious communities, unions, churches, mosques, etc.), the norms, rules and principles arising from their activities occupy an important place in the system of religious outlook.

Scientific outlook - based on natural-scientific and social-historical knowledge, the natural-scientific view of the world, and referring to the scientific reasons for the development and change of events and processes in reality, it is a set of views, ideas and principles that express a generalized view of the scientific understanding and regularities of the world . Scientific worldview - refers to the latest achievements of contemporary science in its provisions, expresses the human attitude to the reality that surrounds man through special scientific laws and categories, training and theories.

Philosophical outlook - one of the types of diversity of the scientific outlook. In certain aspects, it meets and identifies with the scientific outlook, and in certain aspects, it differs and separates from it.

2. Philosophy is a theoretical outlook . Philosophical worldview is the most general system of theoretical views on the world and man's place in it, man's relationship to reality, thinking to existence. Philosophical worldview differs from the general worldview in the way it approaches reality, intellectual problems, and has a more systematic, theoretical character. In its systematic views and theoretical propositions, the philosophical worldview moves away from spontaneous-mythological and religious-dogmatic ideas, does not accept analysis with reference to supernaturalism in many cases, and proceeds from free, critical and justified judgments and scientific truths about the world, life and man. Philosophical outlook - regardless of whether it is idealistic or materialistic, is always based on a person, his attitude to the world. Man is the touchstone of the philosophical outlook. The world and man, man's relationship to the world, the essence of man himself, man and spirituality, man and justice, man and kindness, man and human values, man and beauty, social progress, man and ia are eternal and eternal problems of the philosophical outlook . In this sense, they say that the most progressive philosophy is human philosophy. Human freedom is the bedrock of this philosophy. Philosophical outlook in this sense has an intellectual-cognitive content, and it also has a deep spiritual character because it meets human values. Man and the world, their mutual relationship is the greatest eternal and eternal philosophical problem. It is no coincidence that in the essence of all philosophical schools and currents there is the question of how to solve the "world-human relations" and how to explain the social and moral position of a person.

There are the following historical types of philosophical worldview:

Cosmocentrism - connecting the creation of the world with nature and space. For example, Thales said that the world was created from water, Empedocles from 4 elements, Heraclitus from fire, Anaximander from apeiron.

Theocentrism - religious views prevail. God is considered the primary and primary reality. The motto of theocentrism is: "Know God through your soul, and your soul through God."

Anthropocentrism is a creative synthesis of cosmocentrism and theocentrism. Here are the ideas of humanism, which express the basic human personality, its value and dignity.

One of the problems in the subject of philosophy is the question of the scientific nature of philosophy, the mutual relationship between science and philosophy, and the identification of their similarities and differences. The similarity between philosophy and science is that:

- a) both of them are a complete recognition of the regularities of objective reality in the human consciousness to one degree or another;
- b) both are the greatest achievements of civilization;
- v) both give man a powerful weapon for understanding reality;
- q) both perform a social function and act as a factor in the development of material and moral values (wealths) of the society and ia

There are also certain differences between philosophy and science :

- a) if philosophy, by its essence, gives a person the most important generalized outlook, different fields of science give a person concrete knowledge;
- b) unlike specific sciences (physics, chemistry, biology, etc.) that study special laws, philosophy studies the most general laws of nature, society and the development of thinking;
- c) while philosophy, in the broadest sense, forms the core of all types of worldview, individual concrete sciences provide concrete materials that determine the natural scientific view of the world;
- ç) philosophy and science differ from each other in terms of being a specific form of social consciousness;

Therefore, philosophy studies and analyzes the issues of general worldview, methodological and theoretical-cognitive justification of science. By mastering philosophy, science acquires a methodology and outlook.

4. In the event that "world-human relations" are the leading in the system of philosophical outlook, then it would be more correct to say that the main issue of philosophy is "man's relation to the world" . More specifically, what is the central question of philosophy? The answer to the question is "man". Philosophers who confirmed that the main issue of philosophy consists of "the relation of thought to existence, consciousness to matter" also referred to man, his spiritual world, and considered the relation of the spiritual (human perception, consciousness, thinking, etc.) to the material. When talking about the main issue of philosophy, most of the philosophers noted that it is impossible to find more general concepts for the worldview, other than the mutual relationship between "thinking" and "being", "the spiritual and the material": the relation of the spiritual to the material (or the relation of man to reality). and their comparison is the main issue of philosophical outlook. All other issues are resolved in relation to the main issue and receive their scientific-philosophical value.

F. Engels once mentioned the main issue of philosophy and wrote: "The main issue of all philosophy, especially the newest philosophy, is the issue of thinking's relation to existence." Those who took this position pointed out that there are two sides to the main issue of philosophy and showed that the essence of the first side is to answer the question with such an alternative content, what is the origin of what? What is primary, basic, determining, what is derivative, secondary? Does the soul determine the nature, or the nature, the soul, or the thinking, or the thinking, determines the existence? The second aspect of the main issue of philosophy is what is the relationship of human cognition to reality? Can the world and its laws be understood? It is to answer the question. The first part expresses the ontological aspect of the main issue, and the second part expresses the epistemological aspect .

It is true that, at present, that proposition, i.e., the idea of the main issue of philosophy, "the relation of thought to existence" is either completely denied or analyzed in a contradictory way. Of course, the complete denial of this idea cannot be considered the correct position. In fact, the proposition "relationship of thinking to existence" in one way or another is identified with the idea of "relationship of man to the world". Therefore, it is not correct to look for a serious difference between these two provisions for the sake of criticism. However, the proposition "relation of thinking to existence" is more abstract, in fact it is a certain "wording". The second provision is more realistic, concrete and reasonable. So what is the main issue of philosophical outlook? - **it is appropriate to answer the question as "Man and his attitude to the world".** **Philosophers have belonged to two opposite currents because they consider my matter or my consciousness to be the primary, substantive beginning .** Those who consider matter to be defining and primary belong to the trend of materialism and its various schools (naive, mechanistic, metaphysical, enlightened, classical materialism, etc.) - those who explain existence and matter on the basis of consciousness, and those who take ideas as the primary basis and beginning belong to idealism and its various types (objective idealism and subjective idealism). **Objective idealism** in this respect based on the objective "world spirit", "absolute idea" that "existed" outside of man, humanity, independently of him, **subjective idealism and they differed by referring to human consciousness .** **The opposite of materialism and idealism is not only a theoretical issue ,** it is also determined by socio-economic, class, political and moral reasons. Materialism is close to science in terms of its content and essence, as well as in terms of its reflection of reality, and merges with it. Philosophers who note that idealism meets religion call idealism "refined religion", "path to religiosity", etc. called. It is true that such an analysis is true and should be largely accepted. Both philosophical currents are explanations of reality from different positions, they are the product of human understanding; cognition does not develop in a straight line; negative, spiral-like development of cognition necessarily gives rise to the clarification of certain innovations, pluralism of ideas. In this way, positions become clearer, get closer to the truth, and change from pluralism of opinion to clarity of opinion. Philosophers have approached and answered the question posed on the second side of the main issue of philosophy in different ways. Philosophers who come from the position of the principle of the understanding of the world take the position that the world and its laws are understood. There are many things in the world that are not understood, but there are no incomprehensible things. The world and its laws are understood step by step with the development of science and practical activity, people use those laws in their practical purposes. However, in the history of philosophy, skepticism (D. Hume and others) is suspicious of understanding reality and its laws (D. Hume and others) and agnosticism (I. Kant and others) considers it impossible to understand the world as "mysterious things in themselves" . trends ("a" is a Greek negative suffix, "gnosis" means knowledge, i.e. "ignorance", "denial of knowledge"). Kant showed that man does not receive laws from nature, on the contrary, he dictates laws to nature. In fact, human cognition is gradually approaching the absolute truth. When a person reaches the truth, Kant's own things come to an end.

5. Philosophy has the following functions :

1. Ontological – the study of existence
2. Epistemological – teaching about cognition
3. Axiological - teaching about values
4. Moral practical or sociological - teaching about how a person behaves in society, that is, whether he follows moral and political norms or how he relates to other people

Or this division can be given in another form:

1. **Worldview function** (humanistic, socio-axiological, rationalizing, systemizing, critical, practical, cognitive and evaluative)
2. **Methodological function** (heuristic, connective, integrative and logical epistemological)

Philosophy is the basis of existence, being, matter, consciousness, etc. while developing theoretical propositions about the most general concepts, it fulfills its ontological **function** (ontology - the Greek meaning of "ontos" (existence) and "logos" (learning)). By fulfilling the **cognitive (epistemological) function**, philosophy describes the essence and law of nature, society and thinking. A person who has acquired a philosophical world-view in close connection with modern natural science and social sciences, acquires the natural-scientific view of the world, is able to draw scientific-objective conclusions about the nature and causes of numerous natural and social phenomena occurring around him, and understand the regularities of their development. takes the correct life program in society. It summarizes the various knowledge it has acquired about reality into a theoretical system and turns it into a fact of worldview. Philosophy with the teaching of human activity is its spiritual- practical or sociological ("praktikos" means action in Greek), human resources (values) and **axiological with his ideas** ("aksios" - Greek means value, wealth) performs its **function**. These also show that the most important task of philosophy, which is a rational-theoretical form of worldview, from ancient times until now has been to develop the most general ideas and concepts, the most general laws and categories.