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### PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE - AS A DRIVING FORCE

Abstract: In this article, the philosophy of life, one of the most pressing issues of today, is worth exchanging thousands of scientific works and books on the "Philosophy of Life" for the movement of a single ant, right? Because man has always sought to know who he is, his place in life, his identity. Human dedicated to the problem of different hypotheses, theories, concepts, scientific light.

Key words: Philosophy, life, man, Zimmel, Bergson, natural-biological.

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### Introduction

Modern philosophy has a special place in the history of the development of human thought. The last and present of the twentieth century, which is called the present period, covers a short period in comparison with the whole cultural history of mankind. However, it was during this period that philosophy, which was a reflection of all spheres of social life, made great strides.

One of the achievements in the field of philosophy is the attempt to analyze the essence of man from different points of view. This period is the philosophy of man, one-sided, narrow ra ts Iona st ik from the analysis, and no room at the ra c h ik approaches are on the rise. Man also reported that ts Iona st ik no room at the ra c h ik approach to all aspects of his being and study.

The history of philosophical teachings, especially modern Western philosophy, plays an important role in understanding the essence, nature, qualities, and aspirations of man. In his works, IA Karimov stressed the need for in-depth study of the history of philosophical teachings in understanding the world and man: "Of course, we understand that philosophy is a complex science related to time and space. Sh find the truth because it is the opposite expressed, let's discuss. Let the students, our educated youth, draw the necessary conclusions.

Here, for example, Freud's theoretical vision, pragmatism and exit st en ts ializm ideas, philosophy

Berdiyaev and others fetus. I do not mean that all problems have been solved in Western philosophy as well. We may disagree with the views of Western philosophers on many issues , especially the deification of the views of individualism, selfishness. But we need to take them into account, recognize what is right and deny what is wrong. " [1].

The "Philosophy of Life" plays an important role in revealing the existence, existence and essence of man. This is the philosophy of a man dealing with the problems of many philosophical doctrines serve as a theoretical source ld a di (example: ekzistentsializm, Personalize, etc.).

The need, interest, and urgency (urgency) of a deeper understanding of the essence of human life motivate us to study.

According to the divine books, Allah created this mortal world from His reflection, and created a wonderful creature, Adam, as the ruler of the 18,000 worlds inhabiting it. Everything in this mortal world reminds Adam of Allah and gives him material and spiritual support in the way of attaining Him.

Let's just take an ant, it works tirelessly all season long and even bothers to carry things 4 or 5 times bigger than itself to its nest. You mean, like, saltines and their ilk, eh? - No, not at all, scientists say, "the main food of ants is soil, only a part of which consists of grains, and during the whole season it collects 10-15 times more food than it consumes."[2]



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The ant's material help to humanity is to replant the wasted grains so that they can germinate again, thereby alleviating the sins that people have gained from waste. The basis of the moral philosophy of life, people always delete the reminders.

Let's remember an episode in Daniel Deffo's "Robinson Crusoe", which is a favorite of all of us. The sand on the floor of enthusiasm for the future will be the eyes of the ant and us t the right to remove a handful of sand, ants got out of the sand, if you try to more forward.

Then Robinson Crusoe throws more sand on the ant than ever before, and this time the ant breaks through the sand and rushes forward. After this situation is repeated for the third time, Robinson Crusoe slowly raises his head. This time the fire of life was shining in his eyes. The ant had told him that the philosophy of life was only to move forward.

Thousands of scientific papers and books on the "philosophy of life" are worth exchanging for the movement of a single ant, right? Because man has always sought to know who he is, his place in life, his identity. Various hypotheses, theories, concepts have been created on the human problem. But over time, there have been more and more unexplored problems and puzzles in the so-called human being.

The philosophy of life became an independent and important direction at the end of the X I X century. This is due to the fact that as a universal body of the "Philosophy of Thought" he could not explain the whole worldview . He was to be replaced by a philosophy full of life experiences.

"The philosophy of life, X X century mechanical landscape of the world created as a response to the natural-scientific thinking. The philosophy of life replaces the mechanism with "vitality", that is, with an "organism" that sees reality as an individual's free "activity, that activity is similar to the will, so that rational scientific knowledge cannot be understood."

This philosophy goes against the rationalist understanding and interpretation of life and shows that the essence of human life is manifested in intuition, instincts, inner experiences.

This philosophy understands life as a primary reality, a whole organic process. The concept of life is interpreted in different ways. According to such approaches to the concept of life, the philosophy of life is divided into the following groups:

- 1) natural-biological (Nietzsche, Klages);
- 2) cosmological, pantheistic (A.Bergson);
- 3) historical-cultural (Diltey, O. Shengler).

Although these groups have different interpretations of the concept of life, they are inextricably linked to each other in revealing the essence of life and form a single doctrine. The main concept of the philosophy of life is life. This concept is very diffuse , clear and understandable terms . That kind of philosophy looks distinctive character . [3]

The ignorance of the philosophy of life is that, according to scientists, the mind is by its very nature disconnected from life, a science based on observational-mechanical knowledge can only determine the relation of things to things, but cannot know things themselves.

Rational knowledge has been declared by the Philosophy of Life to serve practical needs. Scientific knowledge is contrasted with the non-intellectual, intuitive, symbolic, on its basis, irrational life reality. The philosophy of life focuses on intuitive unconscious foundations, myths and legends in the creative process. In many cases, philosophy itself approaches myths (e.g., Nietzsche's doctrine of the supreme man). Representatives of the philosophy of life often use metaphorical, aphoristic methods of narration.

In doing so, they insist on the principle that the phenomenon of life, the process, cannot be fully traditional through philosophical categories. "For the philosophy of life, the problem of creativity is one of the central issues, because it has an internal conflict, in which rational and intuitive knowledge contradict each other. "Individual creativity describes the process of creation as the result of biological adaptation, emphasizing the importance of human self-expression."[4]. Another key aspect of the philosophy of life is the question of time, which is seen as the essence of creation, formation, and development. Time as an organic concept is contrasted with mechanical (cinematographic) scientific time.

The anatomy of philosophy and science is reflected in the philosophy of life in the methods of "descriptive" and "explanatory" psychology, historical and natural-scientific knowledge. In the philosophy of life, history is seen as a unique and inimitable "cultural organism" that undergoes processes similar to biological periodicity from birth to death.

Thus, the social imagination and rules of the philosophy of life, the features of the political views of the representatives of the philosophy of life are comprehensive, which promotes the romantic utopia of the "man of the future". The philosophy of life had a strong influence on many social trends in the first half of the twentieth century, became widespread, and served as a theoretical source. His principles were later adopted by personalism and existentialism .

Representatives of the "philosophy of life" also think about the greatest and most immortal theme of life - the role of man on earth, and express their ideas in their works.

Hence, the question of the meaning of man and his life has always been at the center of philosophical attention. Whereas in the past man has been one of the problems of philosophy, today it has become a central problem. In the era of globalization, the issues of human spiritual perfection and spirituality have come



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to the forefront. This is due to the existence of man as a biological species, a social and psychological phenomenon, survival. Man can live and imagine his future through knowing his nature, self-awareness. At this point, the views of Nietzsche, Dil'tey, Zimmel, Bergson, the main representatives of the "Philosophy of Life", can still be the basis for many scientific studies.

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