

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 1.344
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.356
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.179
ESJI (KZ) = 1.042
SJIF (Morocco) = 2.031

ICV (Poland) = 6.630

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2015 Issue: 09 Volume: 29

Published: 30.09.2015 <http://T-Science.org>

Mahsuda Nurmamatovna Normamatova
Senior researcher
Samarqand State University
Samarqand, Uzbekistan
conference_2012@list.ru

SECTION 30. Philosophy.

POST-NON-CLASSICAL IDEAS AND APPROACHES TO VIRTUALISTICS

Abstract: In this article some of the ideas, approaches and viewpoints to the phenomenon of virtualistics in post-non-classical science and philosophy are considered. Also there some conclusions are drawn regarding the approval of the concept of virtual reality in contemporary epistemology in it.

Key words: virtuality, virtualistics, possibility, ontology, epistemology, methodology of science, style of scientific thinking, synergetic, post-non-classic world picture.

Language: English

Citation: Normamatova MN (2015) POST-NON-CLASSICAL IDEAS AND APPROACHES TO VIRTUALISTICS. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science 09 (29): 127-130.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-09-29-25> **Doi:**  <http://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2015.09.29.25>

The current stage of development of scientific knowledge is characterized by a paradigm shift, a scientific picture of the world, the type of rationality that receives the name of post-non-classical. The modern scientific paradigm, largely associated with the ideas of synergetics, covers not only scientific, but also humanitarian and philosophical knowledge, and thus has a significant impact on changing traditional scientific and philosophical ideas about the ontological basis of existence, epistemological relation to reality, trends and methodological tools of modern science. The concept of reality has certain transformation. It already appears one-dimensional and not linear. The reality in the context of synergetic paradigm definition gets complex, nonlinear, multilevel, polyontical. The need to study this reality leads to the filling of the conceptual and methodological apparatus of science and philosophy of new categories, concepts, methods and approaches.

In the arsenal of modern scientific and philosophical knowledge of the approved concepts, which form the network of the categorical apparatus that is different from the classic. Science and philosophy is enriched by such concepts as self - development, openness - closedness, linearity - non-linearity, the equilibrium - nonequilibrium, chaos - order, the actualization - potentiality, dynamic - homeostasis, the stability - instability. The scientific and philosophical knowledge is also updated with new methodological tools in conducting their

research: systematic, polyfundamental, multidisciplinary, synergetic approach, accounting for non-rigid, variable regulators of cognition, and attitudes. One such fundamentally innovative methodological techniques becomes virtualistics - based approach polyontical recognition of the reality of the idea of virtuality and researching the co-existence of different planes of existence, phenomena and processes in terms of their virtual existence.

The development of such innovative approach, virtualistics as, the analysis of the concepts of "virtuality" and "virtual reality" caused by necessity of studying of complex polyontical reality in the context of the changes taking place in the field of scientific and philosophical knowledge, as well as in the sphere of socio-cultural reality.

The current stage of development of socio-cultural life is characterized by the expansion of the information space. Topicality of the research stems from the fact that such a phenomenon as virtual reality becomes more and more specific weight information and becomes part of our life. Many researchers indicate that our society and culture is increasingly virtualizes: event information reality, represented in modern society as ideologies of film, television, media, Internet and other technologies, have on person a greater impact than events in the physical world. Impact on physiological, psychological and social state of a person of virtual reality technology is causing heated debate and



Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 1.344	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829	PIHHI (Russia) = 0.179	
GIF (Australia) = 0.356	ESJI (KZ) = 1.042	
JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 2.031	

discussion and requires a thorough analysis of the phenomenon of virtual reality.

Topicality of research is determined innertheoretical circumstance. The concepts of "virtual" and "virtual reality" are not yet sufficiently clarified, currently there are several viewpoints concerning the nature and essence of these notions. In a culture dominated by notions of virtual and virtual reality as the realm of the possible or unreal, there is no distinction between the notions of virtuality, a virtual existence and virtual reality, is the identification of the virtual reality and computer technologies, the sphere of virtual reality and subjective reality. But modern research in the Humanities, philosophy, psychology, suggest that this phenomenon is much broader similar interpretations. Sufficient diversity and inconsistency of definitions of virtual and virtual reality requires it's arranging, and clear defining.

The development of a new holistic scientific approach of virtualistics carried out in the works of the famous scientist N.A.Nosov. The basic categorical unit of virtualistics - concepts of virtuality and virtual reality are investigated in various aspects. They are difficult to define categories and concepts of classical philosophy. The situation with the difficulty of defining these concepts as a phenomenon in the transformation of traditional philosophical discourse is considered in works of S.S.Horujijy, V.M.Rozin [15]. Evolution of the concept of "virtual" is based on the historical-philosophical tradition and can be traced in the heritage of Thomas Aquinas, Nicolas of Cusa, Gilles Deleuze [8]. It is devoted to the study of works of modern authors A.V.Akhutin, A.F.Losev, N.A.Nosov, G.I.Ruzavin, V.F.Spiridonov. Modern explication of meanings of the term of virtual are analyzed in the works of R.O.Maslov, A.M.Mostepanenko, E.E.Pronina, and M.Epstein. Attempt to clarify and develop a more holistic definition of virtual reality research is contained in works of W.S.Babenko [4], R.O.Maslov, G.G.Menshikov, E.E.Pronina.

Imprecision in the definition and understanding of the ambiguity of the virtual reality functioning culture, initiate research of this phenomenon and notions in various directions. Philosophical-methodological and historical-philosophical analysis of the concept of virtual reality is exposed in the thesis of M.Y.Openkov [13], E.V.Kovalevskaya [9], and S.A.Burchikov, V.I.Falko, S.S.Horujijy.

Semiotic aspect of understanding of virtual reality is affected by V.P.Rudnev and M.Epstein. Onto-dialogical aspect of virtual reality is explored in the works of M.Y.Openkov [13]. Virtual reality as a computer technology dedicated to research Prof. D.Deutsch, P.V.Litvintseva, M.M.Kuznetsov [11]. Virtual reality as a subjective phenomenon in correlation with the sphere of objective reality, since

the latter exists for the subject and in his perception, is considered by I.G.Korsuntsev. Analysis of virtual reality as a phenomenon of human creativity and imagination is in the works by V.Zhdanov, N.A.Nosov, T.V.Smirnova. Philosophical, social and cultural aspects of the problem of virtual reality is dedicated to the work of O.N.Astafieva, I.F.Girenko, N.B.Mankovsky, D.A.Pospelov, V.M.Rozin [15], and others.

Virtual reality from the point of view of psychological analysis in addition to the works of N.A.Nosov, T.V.Nosova becomes the object of study of V.F.Spiridonov, V.P.Tsvetova, G.P.Yuryev, Y.Yatsenko. The study of the processes of virtualization of the society devoted to the study of M.Castells.

To clarify the concepts of "virtuality" and "virtual reality" requires the use of the comparative analysis of these concepts with someone close to them. The ratio of the ideal categories of virtual and ideal dedicated research of K.N.Louboutin and D.V.Pivovarov, the categories of possibility-reality-virtuality – works of A.Y.Sevalnikov, T.B.Romanovskaya, etc.

The ontological basis of virtualistics is the idea of polyontical reality, which is present in the teachings of philosophers of the past: Plato, Descartes and Leibniz. The problem of studying reality from the point of view of the plurality of polyontic found in modern works of the A.D.Korolyov, A.M.Mostepanenko, V.B.Romanovskaya, A.Y.Sevalnikov.

The formation of synergetic methodology of a new paradigm devoted to the works by V.I.Arshinov [1, 2, 3] and V.G.Budanov, V.V.Vasilkova, Y.A.Danilov, K.H.Delokarov, F.D.Demidov, V.S.Diev, V.S.Egorov, E.N.Kniazeva, W.P.Kochanowski, S.P.Kurdyumov, T.G.Leshkevich, K.Mainzer, G.G.Malinetskiy, A.P.Nazaretyan, V.S.Polikarpov, I.Prigogine [14], E.J.Rezabek, Y.I.Svirsky, W.S.Stepin, H.Haken, Y.S.Yaskevich and others.

However, despite the vastness and the versatility of the studies, there are no holistic presentations of the problems of virtualistics as part of a new scientific paradigm. This fact requires a thorough analysis of the adequacy of inclusion of virtualistics in the modern synergetic paradigm.

Virtualistics as a discipline and an approach based on recognition of polyontic reality, the existence of virtual realities based on changing perceptions of subjective-objective components of reality, on the inclusion in the scope of research of influence of opposite, probabilistic factors and the virtual plane of existence. It points to the necessity of transformation of traditional philosophical concepts and accounting polyontic of being, a hierarchy of spatio-temporal forms, the idea of multiple potential lines of development, for actualization of virtual

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India)	= 1.344	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 0.829	PIHHI (Russia)	= 0.179		
GIF (Australia)	= 0.356	ESJI (KZ)	= 1.042		
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 2.031		

States and interactions that outlines the new relationship between possibility and reality. Virtualistics, "speaking" as a new element of the synergetic paradigm, reveals in the determination process of the electoral system response to an external operation, the hidden role of virtual States in the development of the system.

The idea of poliontic reality based on deep historical and philosophical tradition and is one of the fundamental ideas of the ontology. It can be traced throughout the history of human thought with examples of mythological thinking, esoteric and religious teachings, philosophical and scientific concepts. In the modern scientific and philosophical cognition of the idea of polyontic most adequately reflects the modern ontological views, as an adequate logical-conceptual substantiation of virtualistics.

The change of types of rationality and the scientific paradigm has created a niche for the reconstruction of the concept of "virtual" that existed and was widely used in the Middle Ages the meaning of special method of ontological existence. Substantive scope of this concept includes features and actuality, and potentiality, and is inherently energy quality, a special ability of being complex compounds of substantial form and accidental murmurs (Thomas Aquinas). It is also used in the sense of a force that moves the object from nonexistence to existence, or as a special ability to roll into the object is not updated up to some time of the existence of another subject (Nicholas of Cusa). The concept of "virtual" and "virtual reality" in a new semantic field enrich the conceptual apparatus of modern science, because modern fixation contribute polyfundamental and multidimensional ontology and epistemology.

The analysis of the concepts of "virtuality" and "virtual reality" must be proposed the following definitions. Virtuality is a special way of being of States of objects and processes based on their non-actualizing in fact exist. Such States are generated in the process of interaction, as would exist in the space "between" collapsed, therefore, inaccessible to empirical observation. An important characteristic of virtuality is the ability of virtual objects, states or interactions to have a real impact on the sphere of the actual world. Virtual reality is a special active medium, the energy due to human subjectivity and synergetic interaction of the person and plan of determinate being. It arises as a result of the transcending of the sphere of determinate being.

The relationship between the concepts of the virtual and ideal shows that virtuality is a way of being perfect, perfect in the form of an immaterial image of the objective world has the ontological status of virtual existence. The analysis of the concept of virtual-opportunity-reality demonstrates their complex relationship and the illegitimacy of identifying opportunities and virtuality. If the

opportunity is one of the future States of reality which over time will either be sold or disappear, and incarnating in the reality ceases to be itself, that is, becomes its opposite, virtuality is a specific actual, existent objects, we characterized the beginning as a kind of energy that occur during the interaction process, so non-actualizing in reality, but can have a real impact on the actual field.

Among the main approaches to the understanding of virtual reality highlights the understanding of virtual reality as computer technology, both subjective reality and objective reality. Virtual reality is divided into two types depending on the relationship of the subject to its creation: a virtual reality generated only by the subject and its mental States or mental (psychological virtual reality), and virtual reality, which are produced as a result of unification of the subject and some external factors (computer virtual reality virtual reality and dialogue). The main characteristics of virtual reality can be attributed to: reification (objectification of subjective phenomena), generation, autonomy, relevance, interactivity, space between, immersivity (dip) and spontaneity. The particular importances are the ontological, epistemological and anthropological aspects of the review of virtual reality.

Synergetic paradigm includes as one of the most important elements of virtualistic. This discipline and approach adequately expresses the fundamental changes that emerged in this paradigm. Virtualistics is based on the idea of polyontic reality, which, in turn, is associated with synergetic paradigm of nonlinearity, the instability of reality, as well as the most important characteristic of synergetics as spontaneous-spontaneous of structure of genesis. This is ontological proof that the synergetic paradigm is the context of virtualistics.

The epistemological basis of the inclusion of virtualistics as an important element of synergetic paradigm is the assertion that review of such fundamental scientific and philosophical categories as subject and object, their mutual conditionality in the process of learning and activities.

The methodological basis of the validity of the assertion that virtualistics is a new element of synergetic paradigm is that both synergetics and virtualistics exploring complex, emerging phenomena, events and processes in which the paramount importance of concepts such as emergence, randomness, spontaneity, possibility, potentiality, virtuality.

Socio-cultural basis can be a situation that the modern vision of the world is called stable disequilibrium. In such a world are gaining influence unique events in which to a greater extent than in any other, expressed the role of the subjective factor, ideal images. Therefore there is a need for such theoretical and methodological approaches that are

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 1.344	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829	PIHHI (Russia) = 0.179	
GIF (Australia) = 0.356	ESJI (KZ) = 1.042	
JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 2.031	

able to find regularities of the influence of subjective aspects to the sphere of objective reality.

Prospects of development of virtualistics in the context of the synergetic paradigm can be associated with the development of a new philosophical categorical apparatus, expressing the change of scientific paradigms and forms of scientific rationality, with the study of various subjective phenomena in their stage of development, with the

developing study of complex systems at the level of different realities, and with the possibility of developing probabilistic models for the development of the human psyche and other complex formations. In addition, virtualistics allows tracing the influence of the informational component of human activity to the sphere of reality, to examine the patterns and consequences of this influence.

References:

1. Arshinov VI (1997) Kognitivnye strategii sinergetiki // Ontologija i jepistemologija sinergetiki. -M., 1997. 159.p. - pp. 12-25.
2. Arshinov VI (1999) Sinergetika kak fenomen postneklassicheskoy nauki. -M., 1999.-203 p.
3. Arshinov VI (1996) Sinergeticheskoe poznanie v metodologicheskom kontekste postneklassicheskoy nauki // Informacija i samoorganizacija. M., 1996.
4. Babenko BC (1996) Razmyshlenija o virtual'noj real'nosti // Tehnologii virtual'noj real'nosti. Sostojanie i tendencii razvitiya. M.: ITAR-TASS, 1996. - 160 p.
5. Butovskij JP (1998) Virtual'nost', informacija, XXI v. // Tehnika kino i televidenija. 1998. - № 5.
6. Gavriljuk VA, Rogovoj JP (1984) Sistemnyj karakter virtual'noj determinacii // Sistemnost' i determinizm. Krasnojarsk, 1984.
7. Govorunov AV (2015) Chelovek v situacii virtual'noj real'nosti. Available: <http://anthropologia.spbu.ru/ru/texts/govorun/virt.html> (Accessed: 20.09.2015).
8. Delez Z (1998) Aktual'noe i virtual'noe // Cifrovoy zhuk. 1998. - № 2.
9. Kovalevskaja EV (1998) Virtual'naja real'nost': filosofsko-metodologicheskij analiz: Avtoref. dis. kand. filos. nauk: 09.00.01 /Ros. akademija gos. sluzhby pri Prezidente RF. M., 1998. -22 p.
10. Kotenko VP (1998) Virtual'naja real'nost' kak predmet filosofskogo analiza // Ontologija i gnoseologija tehničeskoy real'nosti. Vyp. 5. - M.: Centr sistemnyh issledovanij, 1998. 252 p. - pp. 152-154.
11. Kuznecov MM (1997) Virtual'naja real'nost': vzgljad s točki zrenija filozofa // Virtual'naja real'nost': Filosofskie i psihologičeskie problemy. M., 1997. - 192 p. - pp. 89-99.
12. Leskov LV (2000) Virtual'nost' mifa i virtual'nost' sinergetiki kak antipody // Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta. Ser. 7. Filosofija. - 2000. -№ 1.-pp. 46-55.
13. Openkov MJ (1994) «Virtual'naja real'nost'» v sovremennoj teorii poznaniya // Poznanie i ego vozmožnosti: Tezisy mezhdunarodnoj nauchno-metodicheskoy konferencii. Moscow, 24-25 maja 1994 g. M.: 1994.-252 p. -pp.142-144.
14. Prigozhin P, Stengers I (1986) Porjadok iz haosa. M., 1986.
15. Rozin VM (1997) Virtual'naja real'nost' kak forma sovremennogo diskursa // Virtual'na real'nost': filosofskie i psihologičeskie problemy. M., 1997. - 180 p. - pp. 56-64.
16. Shapovalov EA (1996) Filosofskie razmyshlenija o virtual'noj real'nosti // Vestn. Sankt-Peterburg, un-ta. Ser. 6. Filosofija, politologija, sociologija, psihologija, pravo, mezhdunar. otnoshenija. — 1996. -Vyp. 2. -pp. 32-38.

