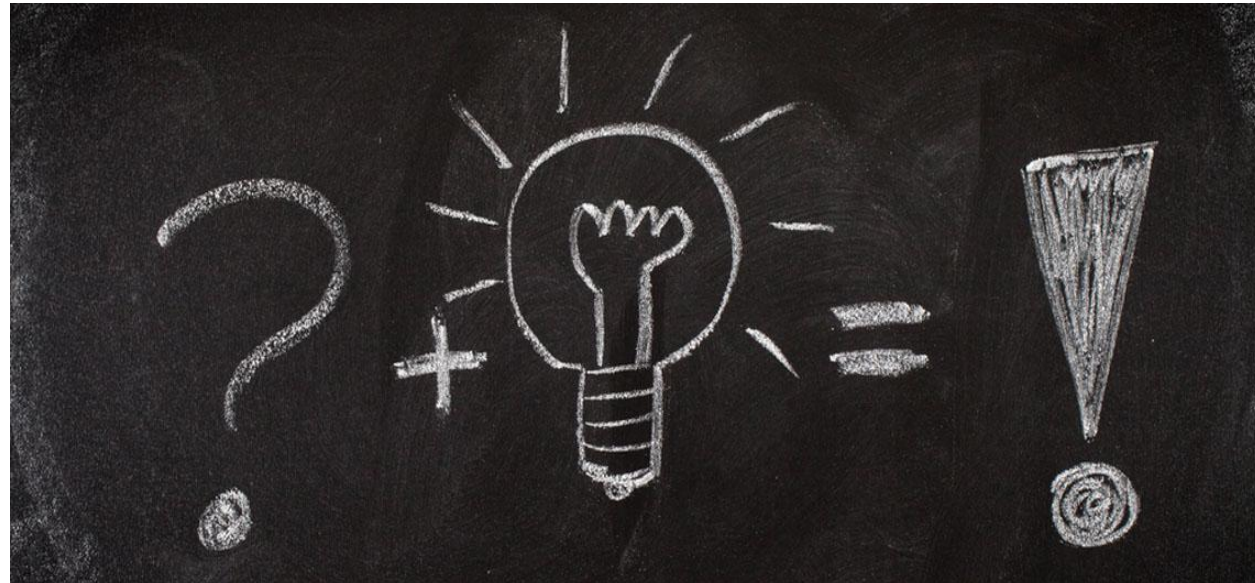
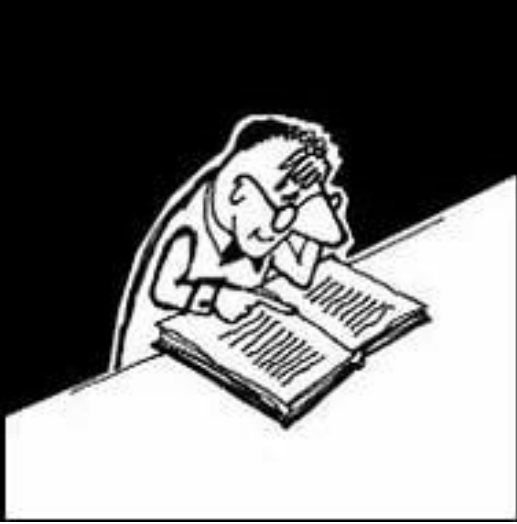


The problem of being in philosophy





- The problem of life - the most important problem of philosophy. Ontology - theory of being. The philosophy since ancient times fought over this issue. The first category of being appeared at eliatov. In understanding the problems real people fix two parts: I was not myself. The world appears as something consisting of two parts, I do not I - all of this being. Category being opposed to the category of non-existence. In eliatov being defined as thinking. It is sometimes identified with consciousness. In ekzestentsionazime philosophy is identified with total freedom.

- There are several approaches to the interpretation of being and nothingness:
- Nothingness, there is only being. Nothingness - a kind of being (Zenon).
- There is also the existence and non-existence (the representatives of this approach - atomists). According to Plato being - the world of ideas, nothingness - is chuvstsvenny world. For Geroklita, existence and nonexistence - are two categories into one another.
- There is only oblivion (Chanyshev).

“Nothingness haunts being.”

Jean-Paul Satre,
Being and Nothingness



- There is a category - existence, ie, thinking, perception (in Berkeley), the opportunity to be expressed in logical terms. In physics, the existence is defined as something that can be described by physical laws. In ancient China believed that being- means to act. In mathematics, the existence associated with consistency, in the other direction math exist due to the possibility of constructing a model of something. The philosophy of life is due to the existence of the will of life (Schopenhauer), with the will to power (Nietzsche). In ekzestentsializme existence is determined by riot of being- intense inner experience. The dialectical materialist philosophy of existence and essence are connected. Essence - a quality determination of any phenomenon. For the characteristic of being very important is the category of substance, which is associated with accidents (property feature). For the concept of substance are the following approaches:

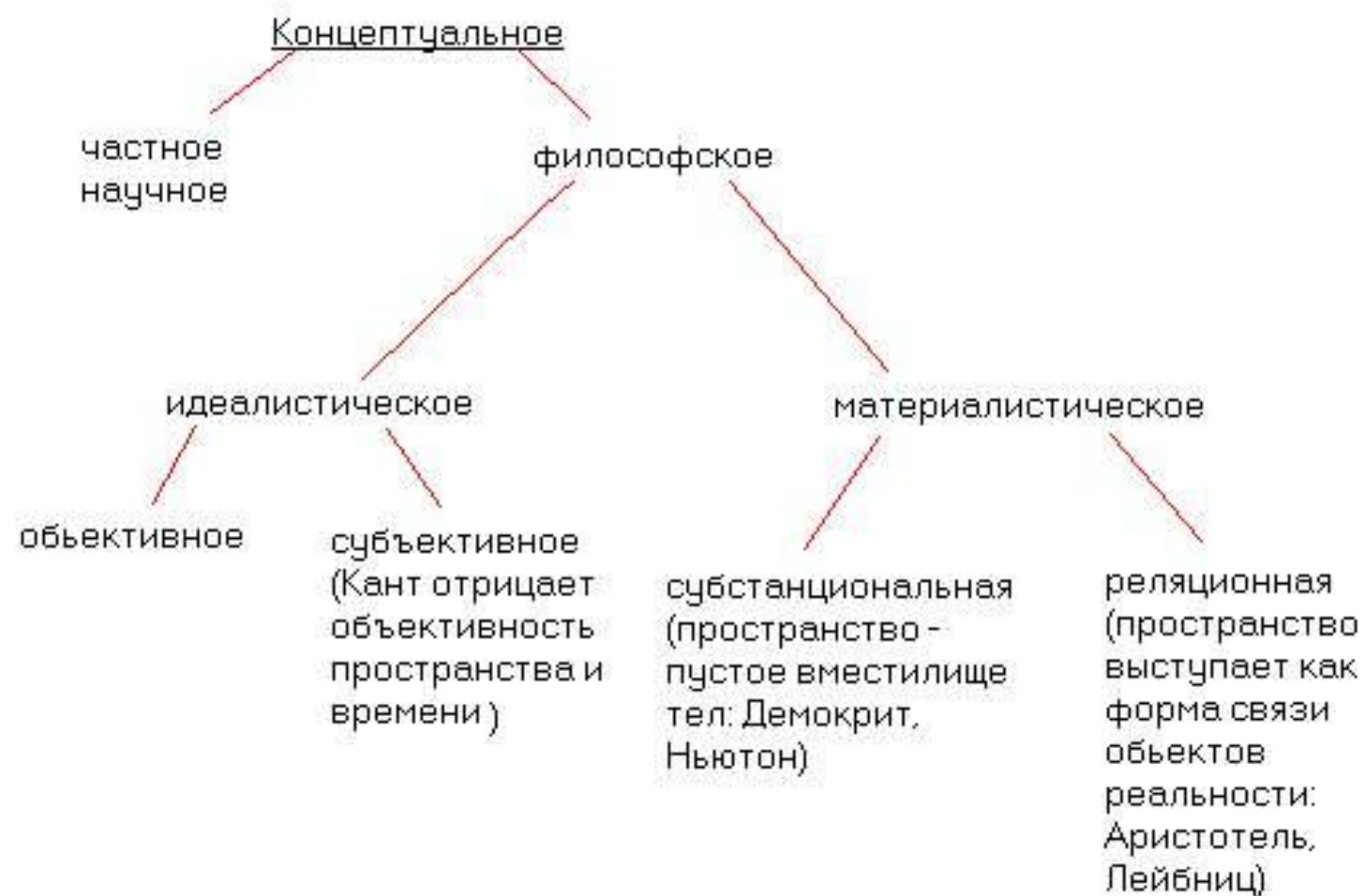
- A. Substance - unchanging reality.
- B. The substance - volatile and moving reality.

- The aspects of life:
- Things.
- Properties.
- Relations.
- Another important category is the category of existence of matter, which is related to the category of consciousness. Matter - a fundamental philosophical category. From the standpoint of idealism matter - it is an arbitrary degree of spiritual substance. For a matter of subjective idealism - it is a constant sense of opportunity.
- There are three concepts of matter:
- Substantial: the matter is determined by things. In this position, we were the first philosophers (Democritus). They understood the matter through matter.
- The attribute: the matter was determined by the properties through the primary qualities (weight, size), and through subjective attributes, ie through secondary qualities (taste, color).
- The dialectical-materialist, matter is determined by the relation of the consciousness.

The main properties of matter are:

- Objectivity.
- Knowable.
- Structurally.
- Substantiality.

- There are three basic forms of matter in motion:
 - social
 - biological (media - cell organism)
 - Chemical (carrier - molecule)
 - physical (vacuum fields, elementary particles, atoms, molecules, macro-bodies, planets, galaxies, etc .; on all these levels, there are forms of cooperation: for example, intermolecular interactions).
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- Forms of motion associated cause-effect relationships, a higher form is based on the lower forms.
- In philosophy in understanding the mechanistic approach of reality exists - the reduction of all laws to the principles of classical mechanics, interpretation of a higher reality from the perspective of a lower reality.
- Consider other attributes of matter - space and time. It is necessary to distinguish between the real and receptive and conceptual space and time.



- Space - a form of existence of matter, which characterizes its structure. Time - a form of existence of matter, which expresses the duration of its existence. In various forms of motion of matter are ambiguous temporal characteristics: social, biological, chemical and physical space, time.