

PHILOSOPHY

Made by Qaid Lyudmila,

a student of

3rd semester,

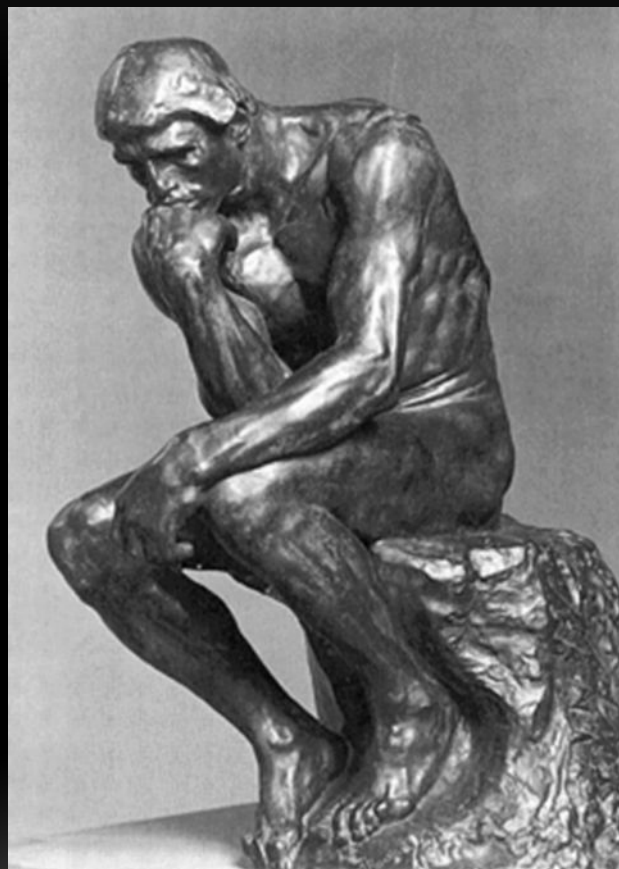
13.1-700



The birthplaces of Philosophy are Ancient Greece, India, China and Near East. It is believed to have come into being some two and a half thousand years ago.



WHAT IS PHILOSOPHY?



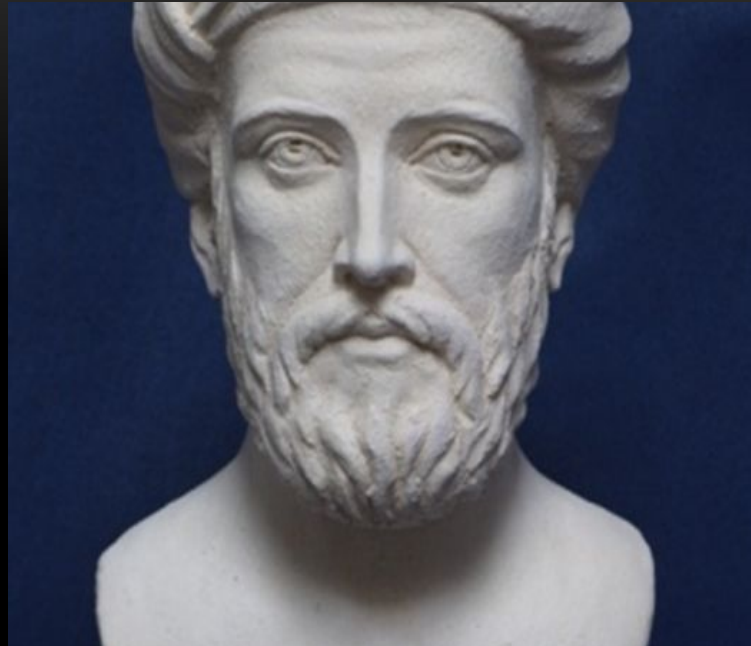
THE MEANING OF THE TERM

The term “philosophy” comes from the Greek language. It consists of two words:

philos, (love, or philia – friendship, affection) and

sophos (learned scholar, sage, or sophia - wisdom, knowledge, talent).

A brief etymological interpretation sounds like «love wisdom»



The first who used this word, was Pythagoras. He didn't dare to call himself as wise man, in his view: it is only God is wise, there's only God's wisdom.

Consequently, philosopher isn't man who has known wisdom, but he is seeker of it.

CONTEMPORARY DEFINITIONS

Philosophy is a system of worldview ideas, which reveal human attitude to the world and serve as guidelines for human actions.

There is another definition:

Philosophy is a science of general derivative laws and human attitude to the world.

BEGINNINGS OF PHILOSOPHY

How can or should begin philosophy in each case? And how a single person can be attached to it?



Aristotle believed that philosophy begins with **wonder**.

Wonder in front of the mystery of the world, its unity and diversity, its infinity. To be surprised and to see something in its untouched pristine is very difficult.

Cartesian saw the real
beginning of philosophy in
doubt.





A. Matseina named **suffering** as beginning of philosophy.
In his opinion, only it can shake the human being, induce
questioning

THE STRUCTURE OF PHILOSOPHY

Ontology is the study of Being

Gnosiology (Epistemology) is the theory of knowledge and cognition

Logic is the theory of the forms of thought, rules and norms of the true thinking

Ethics is the theory of morality

Aesthetics is the theory of art and man's artistic activity

Philosophic anthropology is the study of the human nature, human freedom and responsibility

Social philosophy is the studies of laws, norms, order of social life

Metaphysics is a branch of philosophy that deals with the first principles

History of Philosophy is a systematized account of philosophical views by chronological, logical, essential and other principles

BASIC PHILOSOPHICAL QUESTIONS:

- What is world?
 - Where does it come from?
 - Who are we?
 - Why do we exist?
 - Where do we go?
 - What is life?
 - What is death?
 - What is happiness?
-



Physical sciences (such as Physics, Chemistry, etc.) are unable to give answers to such “eternal” questions since they can’t be answered from the scientific point of view. That is why philosophy studies them.

FUNCTIONS OF PHILOSOPHY

Four basic functions of philosophy:

1. Outlook function of philosophy is the ability to give a united picture of the world in general, to combine data of sciences, arts, practices.
2. Methodological function is to identify ways to achieve some goal, such as scientific knowledge, aesthetic creativity, social practice.

3. Humanistic function is implemented in a very careful attention to the man, this function is referring to man as the active phenomenon.

4. The practical function of philosophy is, above all, the aspiration to moral, ethical virtue of the people.



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!**