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Existentialism - Philosophy Of Life

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ABSTRACT

In this article, it is philosophically revealed that existentialism is called human life, philosophy of living and philosophy of tension, and the main thing that existentialists study is the meaning of a certain human life. The essence of existentialism, which gained new and special importance in the first half of the 20th century, was scientifically analyzed.

Keywords:

Existentialism, social consciousness, existence, fine art, fiction, spirituality, humanism, civilization, goodness, existence.

Introduction. Why study western philosophy s? It is impossible to understand the philosophical foundations of ideology without knowing history. Because the philosophical foundations of the ideology were born due to the historical truth in its time.

At first glance, philosophy can be said to be a general doctrine about existence and man, a theoretical basis of worldview. The ancient man supported his existence by constantly studying and researching the surrounding environment. Knowing the reality would allow us to change and use nature to satisfy our needs. In the economy, there is a law about the increase and expansion of needs, when one of them is satisfied, the next one, more complex or finer, appears.

In other words, a society cannot expect different gifts from someone (especially from nature) in its history. He gains and enriches his knowledge and uses it to build objects that serve to gain man's "mastery" over nature. During this time, man has progressed from simple tools made of stone to today's modern technical tools, and this process continues.

What is the body of knowledge that mankind has gained about existence over the millennia? First of all, it is knowledge about the specific features of things aimed at solving everyday tasks: house building, farming, handicrafts, labor and the preparation of weapons and other similar problems. Representatives of positivism, one of the currents of world philosophical teaching, believe that the task of science is only to express the characteristics and properties of things, everyday life, society and the simplest laws of nature. However, no nation in the history of civilization has been satisfied with only limited knowledge of simple things and events. The second level of knowledge in the primitive society is the striving to understand the general laws of reality, an attempt was made to build a complete worldview.

Analysis Of Literature On The Topic. Modern existentialism (lat. existence) or philosophy of life is based on the traditions of European intellectual culture of the 19th century. Its roots begin with the philosophical ideas of S.Kerkegaard and the Russian writer

F.M. Dostoevsky. One of the first existentialists was N.A. Berdyaev. But the major representatives of this trend are the Western European scientists who lived and worked in the middle of the 20th century, German Karl Jaspers (1883-1969) and Martin Heidegger (1889-1976), French Gabriel Marquez (1889-1973), Jean Paul Sartre (1905-1980) and Albert Camus (1903-1960).

Research Methodology. The interpretation of existentialism-philosophy of life and philosophy of tension was used in the article using methods such as dialectical, systematic approach, comparative analysis, analysis and synthesis.

Analysis And Results. By the turn of the century, the popularity of this concept had faded considerably, but the ideas of existentialism are now deeply embedded in the social consciousness and manifest themselves in politics, the psyche of the people of the time, literature and the visual arts.

Existentialism is also called the philosophy of human life, the philosophy of living, and the philosophy of stress. It does not have a strict logical system of ideas, which is characteristic of, for example, German classical philosophy. The main thing that existentialists study - the meaning of a certain person's life - gained a new, special significance in the first half of the 20th century. These are issues of guilt and responsibility, decision and choice, one's place in life and one's relationship to death. Philosophers of this stream are not interested in the existence of the natural world, but in the existence of a person in a state of life stress and decline. The existence of a person as he is (as opposed to how he appears to himself and others) is his existence. A person experiences his existence as a collection of mental states. From the point of view of prominent existentialists, this complex of states includes fear, anxiety, determination, conscience, guilt, longing, boredom. Existence is directed outward, to achieve some external goals. A person feels his existence in "border states", that is, during a deep impression. It is at such a moment that human nature fully reveals itself.

Here, existentialism is similar to romanticism, a direction that is interested in

fiction, first of all, in the extraordinary case, the verb-character of a unique person.

In the end, any philosophy expresses the ideas and mood of the society of one or another time. But existentialism (like Marxism, for example) emphasizes that it is interested in the most pressing social problems of its time. In Europe in the first half of the 20th century, such an urgent problem was the reconsideration of the consequences and experience of the two World Wars, which forced a new understanding of the nature of society in general and, in particular, of the human person.

Existentialism was formed in the 1920s as an independent philosophical doctrine. This movement came into existence as a response to the decline of optimistic views (belief in a bright future) of world history, which Europe in European civilization since the time of enlightenment came before the First World War, many people believed that the civilization of Europe and America would progress towards goodness, society and individuals would become more just and humane.

The First World War shattered these ideas. The wanton extermination of millions of people led to the disintegration of all rational ideas about society: the history of mankind began to seem like an irrational process that did not follow any logic, only suffering, and incomprehensible. Hegel's Absolute Idea, which had already learned itself and brought progress to its conclusion, apparently went berserk and began to destroy the civilization it had created. Many people in Europe were at a loss to understand the true causes of the war and the mass depression that followed on the continent. Within the Marxian ideology, an attempt was made to explain the causes and consequences of the war on the basis of a materialistic understanding of history. In such an approach, an attempt was made to explain the historical events in connection with the conflicts that arose in society, the class struggle, and finally, the logical causes and consequences of the development of material production. The German scientist Oswald Spengler (1880-1936) studied the historical process from another point of view: in the book "The Evening of

Europe" he analyzed the European civilization entering a period of creative stagnation. Now people need to get used to the future of culture that will only fade away, he said. Existentialists developed their own understanding of the present. At the center of their concept was the human problem. In 1931, Karl Jaspers's book "The Mental State of the Age" was published. From his point of view, the feeling of emptiness after the First World War was an indifference to culture - a payment, a revenge for those who naively believed in the humanity, intelligence of civilization, the direction of the historical process only towards goodness.

The idea that all reality is rational was wrong. History is not only a witness of humanity and justice, history does not show a person what he should strive for, does not point to any permanent moral goal. A person should live and act on the basis of his inner belief and conscience. Man is not "thrown" into this or that world or historical situation of his own free will. But when it comes to the question of what he is capable of and his destiny, a person should not justify himself with a difficult situation, life difficulties, etc. Only after understanding this, a person will achieve the necessary firmness to imagine, accept any news, certain nouns about the historical future without despair and indifference.

The inner state, the "self-awareness" (F. Nietzsche's expression) of the human personality during the period of "reevaluation of values" was continued in the works of M. Heidegger. In the book "Being and Time", in his opinion, he raised the problem of the essence of human existence, which was forgotten by European philosophy. The scientist considered a person's "existence in the world" as a movement towards death and non-existence. People's character is affected by two types of fear: one is vital, death or losing something necessary in life; the second is the ontological fear, the fear of not being able to find one's place, for which a person can sacrifice everything in life. In other words, man himself tries to find the essence of his existence. The main demand of existentialism for a person is "to be oneself, to be true to oneself, to choose oneself".

The philosophy and ethics of existentialism flourished during World War II and became the ideology of the French Resistance. The political and spiritual environment in Europe occupied by the Nazis made it possible to understand the essence of this philosophy. French society at this time was divided between those who fought against fascism and those who sympathized with them. In 1940-1942, sober judgment recognized that the struggle against the invaders was futile, that it had no chance. Because, even before the war, the military strength of Germany was several times greater than that of France. The Soviet army was retreating. Under such conditions, it was impossible to fight fascism, only fruitless sacrifices were made, and defeat was a foregone conclusion. Nevertheless, most of the French chose the path of struggle, which is unthinkable - "The French went into battle contrary to the logical truth... What if France does not fight not to avoid defeat? I don't think so. And France wisely decided so; no amount of preaching could turn him away from the struggle. In our country, the Spirit has become stronger than the Mind" - wrote the famous French writer military pilot Antoine de Saint-Exupéry. From his point of view, it was possible to oppose fascism in the absence of any conviction, because people have a higher instinct, as opposed to reason. This is the life belief or existence that those existentialists spoke of. The idea of moral duty, responsibility for all events occurring in the world was advanced not only in Exupery's books "Military Pilot" and "Letter to the Prisoner" written for adults in 1942-1943, but also in the fairy tale "The Dwarf Prince" published in 1943 for children.

In addition to Exupery's artistic works, Albert Camus and Jean-Paul Sartre's philosophical works also analyzed the problems of moral responsibility and the sense of ingenuity against injustice. They did not care to discuss abstract issues such as logic and natural philosophy in the context of the invasion of the German Nazis and the collapse of all the vital pillars of the state, and focused their attention on the essence of human life. "There is only one

really serious philosophical problem, and that is suicide," wrote A. Camus in his work "The Myth of Sisyphus", "Essay on Absurdity" (1942), (Sisyphus is the hero of one of the ancient Greek myths. For his sins, he is ordered by his gods to carry a heavy stone to the top of a mountain. But every time he reaches the top, the stone falls out of his hand and falls down, and Sisyphus is forever engaged in this useless, pointless, useless drudgery. This is what is meant here.

Conclusions And Suggestions. Is life worth living or is it worth living with so much suffering? Finding an answer to this question means finding an answer to the main problem of philosophy. All other matters, whether the universe is three-dimensional or not, whether spirit has nine or twelve categories? questions are behind this main question. These and are simple games, first of all, the most important is to answer the first question. Scientific the truth owner i Galileo Galileo, when his life is in danger, he easily (from the truth) gave up. He did it right in some sense. the truth he knew was not worth his burning at the stake. Whether the Earth revolves around the Sun, or the Sun revolves around the Earth, does not make any difference.

To put it bluntly, this issue is not worth investigating. But I see how many people are dying because they believe that life is not worth living. I see and people dying unexpectedly for an idea, an unproven imagination that forms the content of Life (the so-called is the content of life life of death is the content of). So, I come to the conclusion that the content of life is the most pressing issue.

At the time Kierkegaard criticized Hegel's conclusion that all reality is from reason. Camus further developed this idea in the conditions of the intense and bera h m XX century. The world, - from his point of view, is in silence like a fool. At its core, there is neither a task nor a demand for a person, nor does it justify his x atti- movement and does not answer the question about the destiny of a person. The unproven idea that the world is o q il, its indifference to man ultimately leads to punishment - a return from devotion to the intelligence of the world, despair, and suicide.

Only a person can come to the conclusion that the universe has meaning. This meaning, the content is a rebellion against the meaninglessness meaning of the surroundings (the nonsense) (seeing the ideological basis of the French resistance movement standing).

Nature and social history cannot be reconciled with rationality, the crude illusion of the rationality of the objective world leads to the loss of human spiritual freedom. And this is achieved by setting our mind and will against life without meaning. A person who rebels against the absurdity of life and existence is not a destroyer. On the contrary, with his efforts, he gives some meaning and coherence to reality in this mess.

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