

ОНТОЛОГИЯ И ТЕОРИЯ ПОЗНАНИЯ

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EMOTIONAL-FIGURATIVE AND RATIONAL REPRESENTATION OF THE WORLD IN MYTHOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY

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Abstract

Aim. To reveal the properties of consciousness in the aspect of interpersonal group representation of people about the world around them. To determine the functions of mythology and philosophy in this process as two parallel forms of consciousness.

Methodology. The work was carried out based on a systematic and interdisciplinary approach using the method of comparative analysis.

Results. It is revealed that mythology creates an emotionally figurative group view of reality, and philosophy creates a rational one. Both forms of consciousness appear since the world is real and is perceived in two ways: emotional-figurative and rational-logical. At the same time, they jointly create a common picture of the universe. Therefore, consciousness, which solves the problems of human perception of the world, allows you to create an understanding of how philosophy, mythology, and religion, as well as science and everyday ideas, describe the universe in which people live.

Research implications. It is substantiated that consciousness is formed on generalizations of private ideas that are created by specific sciences and comprehension of the private experience of everyday life and magic. It also appears as a result of the study of practical skills and personal ideas of people about the world around them.

Keywords: consciousness, mythology, emotions, imaginative thinking, rational knowledge, reality

ЭМОЦИОНАЛЬНО-ОБРАЗНОЕ И РАЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЕ МИРА В МИФОЛОГИИ И ФИЛОСОФИИ

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Аннотация

Цель. Раскрыть свойства сознания в аспекте межличностного группового представления людей об окружающем мире. Определить функции мифологии и философии в этом процессе как двух параллельных форм сознания.

Процедура и методы. Работа выполнена на основе системного и междисциплинарного подходов с использованием метода сравнительного анализа.

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Результаты. Выявлено, что мифология создаёт эмоционально-образный групповой взгляд на действительность, а философия – рациональный. Обе эти формы сознания появляются вследствие того, что мир реален и воспринимается двумя способами: эмоционально-образным и рационально-логическим. В то же время они совместно создают общую картину универсума. Следовательно, сознание, которое решает задачи восприятия мира человеком, позволяет создать понимание того, как философия, мифология и религия, а также наука и обыденные представления описывают универсум, в котором живут люди.

Теоретическая и/или практическая значимость. Обосновано, что сознание формируется на обобщениях частных представлений, которые создаются конкретными науками и осмыслением частного опыта обыденной жизни и магии. Оно также появляется в результате изучения практических навыков и личных представлений людей об окружающем мире.

Ключевые слова: сознание, мифология, эмоции, образное мышление, рациональное познание, реальность

Introduction

A person exists based on his ideas about the real and imaginary world and its various manifestations. The sum of ideas about it is formed with the help of various individual and group ways of understanding reality. The general picture of the world appears based on every day and artistic ideas, etc. forms of people's ideas, as well as science and magic. It is displayed in such forms of displaying the world as mythology and philosophy.

Mythology gives a general figurative-emotional picture of the environment. Philosophy creates a rational view of it. Nevertheless, both disciplines are the basis for rational reasoning and logical feelings about the universe.

Different representations in mythology and philosophy create different pictures of the world in different ways. But their main task is to create general ideas about the world around man. As a result, mythology and philosophy enable people to create a general picture of the universe, which, first, is based on the extremely general concepts of being and non-being, reflecting the essence of the world [7; 8].

Being and non-being

Extremely general concepts of being and non-being arose in ancient philosophy. At the same time, in ancient Chinese and partly ancient Greek philosophy, there are ideas about the beginning that unites these

categories. In particular, Heraclitus believed that the generalization of views on being and non-being creates ideas about this extremely general concept that determines the development of the world. It is characterized by the fact that, unlike these two ideas about the universe, it is inaccessible to human understanding and precedes the definitions of categories that describe what exists and what does not exist.

The reflection of being a person is rational views of the world that arise in the process of generalizing the ideas of science, magic, everyday, everyday, artistic, etc. ways of perceiving the environment. As a result, the role of philosophy is to unite the ideas of different ways of perceiving the environment. It exists in order to create a system of common views on the universe, and to be that speculative discipline that combines various representations of various forms of consciousness. The concept of being in philosophy is the fundamental basis for all reasoning about reality and the world around us. The mental substance provides individual and group interaction of a person with reality. This is what distinguishes it from mythology, which gives a general figurative-emotional picture of the world.

Being is a mental image of a substance that links together all the components of reality with the help of individual and group forms of cognition. Man's thoughts about him are conceivable ideas about the unity of the world, which are formed because of generalization of

the essential data of various forms of human consciousness. Being is a mental construct that provides epistemological views on the unity of the world for an individual who cognizes the universe and interacts with reality. It is a reflection in the group and individual consciousness of a person of the world in which he exists.

The category of non-existence reflects a person's mental activity, including his consciousness. It mainly appears because of the representation of the world in the mythological, emotional-figurative consciousness, although it exists in the rational ideas of man about the world. Mythological thinking manifests itself in the form of images of non-existence. Rational thinking exists in the form of reasoning about what the sages see in the form of such views as the source of the description of all being. Eastern philosophy in this case considers non-existence from two points of view - mythological and rational ideas about the universe. In this it differs from the ancient Greek systems, which consider the view of the world from the point of view of rational thinking, i.e., philosophy.

The Eastern perception of non-existence is wider, but less promising and does not have that development potential, since it could not overcome the mythological view of it. Such emotional-imaginative thinking allows you to create a more complete picture of the world in comparison with rational ideas about it. But it is more limited and has less potential for development because it includes many heterogeneous objects and phenomena that create a general picture of relationships. It is clumsier in its changes than mental fragments of the world of objects and phenomena, interconnected by clearly defined and logically rationally substantiated connections.

Rational thinking describes a narrower part of the world compared to mythology, but more clearly outlines this fragment of the world and makes it verifiable and verified. Mythology, on the other hand, depicts a heterogeneous world and is limited in verifying its results. As rationalization progresses, philosophy becomes more and more separated from mythology and religion. The number of her

reflections on non-existence becomes less and less. This is since philosophy stands on the rational principles of cognition and gradually gets rid of the sensual-emotional images inherent in previous views of the world.

Consciousness and ideas about the human world

The psyche is a property of a person that allows him to interact with various objects that differ from him. Thanks to the psyche, the individual perceives the world in certain forms. His consciousness, which is a part of this property, makes it possible to create various emotional-figurative and rational ideas about his environment.

The world around man is real. His psyche allows him to perceive the world in which he exists. But he builds his picture with the help of consciousness. It gives the opportunity to know it individually and in groups. Consciousness is a property of a person that allows you to determine everything that is available to a person and establish relationships between them. It makes it possible to distinguish objects and distinguish different representatives of the Homo sapiens species from each other.

Consciousness is a property of a person that allows him to perceive and represent reality in certain forms, which are called "knowledge of the world". It is a part of the psyche that creates not only individual perception, but also group forms of cognition of the environment.

Human consciousness manifests itself in the individual perception of the universe and forms general ideas about it. Such an understanding of it appears based on the correlation of various images of the world of other people. It makes it possible to create real and imaginary group pictures of the surrounding reality. These images of the universe arise based on the emerging general images and ideas of consciousness. On this basis, ordinary views of the environment, mythology, philosophy, and science appear, which consist of common rational and emotional ideas about the universe [2; 4].

Consciousness is that part of the psyche that forms emotional and individual rational

images that make it possible to create group intersubjective forms of consciousness. These images change in an individual under the influence of general perceptions, and this allows a person to describe the world in which he exists, to realize it with the help of individual and group consciousness.

A person can understand the world in different ways, but cannot describe it arbitrarily, therefore the universe exists, and it is objective. If the objective world did not exist, then the human consciousness would not perceive the environment. The individual would act arbitrarily, and his every action would be right. Nevertheless, a person can make mistakes in his actions and receive negative reactions from the world in which he lives [6].

Since people can make mistakes in their actions, they are forced to create ideas about the universe that allow them to act correctly in it. If an individual acts arbitrarily in the world in which he lives, then he receives various responses from the environment, which can lead him to a transition to various social and physical states (including death).

The role of mythology and philosophy in the perception of the world by man

Consciousness, on the basis of certain views, creates ideas in a person about the universe where he lives. Representatives of the Homo sapiens species cannot construct them individually, since they are common to certain groups of people. To form their group ideas, mythology and philosophy arose, as well as everyday perception of the environment and science, which at a lower, concrete level create general ideas about the world.

Mythology and philosophy are the highest forms of perception of the universe. Mythology is based on figurative-emotional perception, philosophy is based on rational views of the world of representatives of the species Homo sapiens. Non-existence is the common subject of formation of the perception of the world in these disciplines.

In philosophy, the idea arose that the pre-beginning gives rise to everything, including man. What a person perceives with the help of his consciousness becomes being, what is not - non-being.

Man is a part, an element of being. Philosophy claims that a person determines the events of the world with a certain probability, which indicates that he does not fully perceive the existence that exists. The part that is not perceived by a person refers to non-existence. At the same time, it exists and leads to the appearance of various phenomena. But people cannot accurately determine the occurrence of these events and therefore evaluate them in terms of probability.

If the appearance of certain events is since they are recorded by the human consciousness extremely rarely, then he evaluates these events as an accident. This concept reflects those spheres of being that are only sometimes accessible to people for perception and rarely appear in their lives.

The definition and fixation of new events and the establishment of connections between them characterizes the ability of a person to expand his knowledge of the world. This gives the individual the opportunity to constantly create new ideas about the environment in figurative-emotional and rational perception, including in science. Ultimately, this kind of world view is reflected in man by mythology and philosophy, and gives people the opportunity to create a general picture of the universe.

This way of contemplating reality created such a category as freedom. It reflects the fact that people's knowledge of the world is constantly changing and never reflects the deep, fully cognizable essence of the world. Therefore, the world is described by a person arbitrarily, and on this basis, he chooses a certain way of interacting with reality.

Knowledge of the world allows people to expand their views on the being in which they live, and how it is associated with non-being, in which nothing exists for them. It also determines how entities observed by a person pass from existence to non-existence and disappear. At the same time, they appear from non-existence into existence, where they again begin to be perceived by people. A person perceives a significant number of entities into being not only with the help of individual views of the world, but also with the help of group types of consciousness: everyday and ordinary general views of the

world, scientific data, etc. They are generalized and reflected in the ideas of mythology and philosophy about the universe.

The general picture of the universe is created by consciousness, which is a property of the psyche. It makes it possible to create common views of the world, which are manifested in mythology and philosophy. At the same time, human consciousness is described by certain properties created because of the analysis of those pictures of the universe that a person perceives. It is, first of all, determined by its extremely general concepts of the world, such as being and non-being, the reality and reality of the world. Consciousness is formed on generalizations of private ideas that are created by specific sciences and comprehension of the private experience of everyday life and magic. It also appears as a result of the study of practical skills and personal ideas of people about the world around them [1].

Conclusion

Thus, consciousness as a property of a person is defined as an interpersonal group representation of a person about the world around him. It is

born with the help of mythology and philosophy, which are two parallel forms of consciousness. Mythology creates an emotionally figurative group view of reality. Philosophy is rational. Both forms of consciousness appear due to the fact that the world is real and is perceived in two ways: emotional-figurative and rational-logical.

Mythology is a derivative level of perception of reality. It is based on the achievements of various forms of everyday thinking with its characteristic emotional-figurative forms of perception. Philosophy is also a level of perception of reality and is based on a rational generalization of practical skills, sciences and technology [3; 5].

These disciplines are sometimes competing in the human mind. Mythology and religion often oppose philosophy in their views of the world. At the same time, they jointly create a common picture of the universe. Therefore, consciousness, which solves the problems of human perception of the world, allows you to create an understanding of how philosophy, mythology, and religion, as well as science and everyday ideas, describe the universe in which people live.

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