

## THE STUDY OF THE ISSUE OF LIFE PURPOSE IN THE HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY

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### ABSTRACT:

This article examines how pertinent the formation as well as improvement of the notions of goal and life purpose as a philosophical category at various steps of enhancement of philosophical considering. It is undoubtedly true that the article provides several views of philosophers of distinctive periods on the nature, a comparative analysis of the approaches, position of aims and life goals in the activity process, structure, as well as the significance of life purposes in mankind life.

**KEYWORDS:** life goals, means, purpose, opportunity and reality, higher purpose, cause.

"Innovation means future. If we start building our great future from today, we ought to begin it precisely based on innovative point of views, innovative methods during the forthcoming years".

Shavkat Mirziyoyev

### INTRODUCTION:

At the whole steps of the enhancement of philosophical thought – problems, such as person, his/her importance and existence, meaning as well as activity, goal of life have been at the center of debate of philosophers. Especially, the issue of human purpose and life aims has been one of the valuable problems during the philosophical educating process

about a person. For this primary reason, the study of the notion of life purpose, which is the pivotal determinant and guiding factor of a person's position, place, activity in society, has been necessary at all times.

The study of the ideas of different philosophers, who may be Indian, Chinese, Central Asian and others, on the principles of logic as well as science in the study of philosophical subjects of the formation of life purposes in the personal – serves as a methodological foundation for conducting research in this area, besides, creating contemporary methods of teaching young learners successfully.

Purpose as a philosophical issue which started emerging in ancient Greece during the period of Socrates. Socrates sought to analyze the concept of aim as the purpose of human activity. Particularly, Socrates concluded that everything in the world is purpose-oriented, that is, he tried to explain the world from a teleological point of view. On a daily basis, the activity of human also pursues a specific objective, namely absolute happiness and goodness. [1, p.51] According to the Socrates theories, the goal was divided into some stages:

- ✓ Private
- ✓ General
- ✓ Final

"There is no better life than striving for self-development," stated Socrates. This means that the activity of human should be concentrated initially on self-consciousness and alterations and then on altering,

teaching society. It is clear that in this process a person improves both morally and theoretically and reaches the ultimate, divine purpose. From Socrates`perspective, the whole stages of person`s purposeful activity happen and take place under the effect of the divine mind.

What is more, Plato attempted to collaborate the moral-philosophical educating of his teacher Socrates with his conception of ideas as well as recognized divine goodness as the supreme aim of all being. Especially, "The dominance of ideas is purposeful domination. It is the fact that idea of well-being that leads the whole ideas to a certain unity. This very unity is the purpose. The dominant regimes in the world are purposeful regimes, the whole of which are purposed at the goal of prosperity. Any temporary and relative existance has the purpose of some objective being "wrote Plato.[2, p.49]

As a matter of fact, the vast majority of philosophers stated that purpose is a life, purpose is a mean, purpose is enhancement, purpose is water, purpose is dominance, purpose is determination, purpose is intellect or powerful knowledge of any people. Aristotol who was the most heyday philosopher of ancient Greece, had relatively various point of views about purpose than Socrates and Plato. Aristotel`s approaches the main goal from an ontological opinion. Additionally, he stated that the goal in the list of problems of natural philosophy, which is the doctrine of the reasons(foundations) of existance. Therefore, Aristotel restated that in his "Metaphysics" about four various reasons:

- ✓ Material reasons
- ✓ Formal reasons
- ✓ Creative reasons
- ✓ Target reasons

Aristotel tried to explain and analyse each of them step by step, that is to say that the first one which is named "material reason" which of everything, namely everything is formed from it. The formal cause, that is the form gives shape to everything. For instance, "Sculptures are various from shapeless bronze, dishes are distinguished from shapeless clay as well as they learn the appearance of this thing merely through a certain shape. If there is no shape, copper or bronze, the clay remains as it is," - he said. Aristotel considered form to be active in this, he even states that form is the appearance of an object, the meaning of being. From Aristotel`s perspective, if matter and form respond to the question "What are items made of? They answer to the following question: "What was created by the creator? As an excellent example, the parent is the cause of the child. The last cause is the "purpose" and Aristotel supposed, the respond to the question "why?" is that it depicts the origin of natural phenomena. [3, p.199]

On the other hand, the Stoics, heyday in the history of philosophy for their peculiar educating, besides, dealt with the issue of purpose. In their points of view, in contrast to the purposeful instincts of animals, the goal of human activity is regard to aware debate and selection. The free selection of purpose needs a great number of human activity, possibility, the universality of the difference of human nature and for this reason, morality is peculiar to man. Additionally, according to Diogenes Laetresky, Zeno was the first to say in his treatise "On the nature of Man" that the primary purpose of a person is to live in harmony with nature. [4, 129]

In the history of philosophy, Kant's opinions play a significance role in the improvement of the category of purposes. Kant recommended that merely the creation, organization and conduct of the activity of human should be reckoned expedient. This is mainly because at their core lies a conscious goal. Kant saw the purpose as one of the reasons that exist in the space and explores it as a special form of causation inherent in human activity. From his perspective, the purpose may be based on reasons, yet it is free to accept them. Certainly, the activity of human can be mandatory, but such activity has no purpose.

Apart from them, the greatest representative of German classical philosophy, F. V. Hegel, made a peculiar contribution to the enhancement of the target category. Hegel's ideas on purpose are impacted by the philosophical ideas that preceded him on the subject. Examples of this are Aristotel's analysis of the role of purpose in the process of human activity or else Kant's concept of inner purpose. Nevertheless, Feuerbach could not fully explain the purpose of a person, whilst denying the religious-mysterious rule about the status of a person. This was hindered by his one-sided doctrine of a person. In his educating, the philosophers looked for the characteristics inherent in person from his nature.

The philosophy of existentialism captures an essential place in the study of a person in the history of philosophy. Existentialism examines a person from the point of view that "existence comes before importance". Apart from Feuerbach, Martin Heidegger, the founder of this philosophy, the right necessity of a person lies in her/his existence. Therefore, the real

existence of a person is hidden in his existence. That is why the primary aim of a person should be self-conscious. [5, p.63]

It is undoubtedly true that opting for an appropriate purpose are thoroughly significant in any cases. The author concentrates on the reality of the goal: "The activity of human hinges on the purpose. Hence the purpose persuades the method as well as content of the activity, the crucial question of whether the practical action of the subject corresponds to its interests and requirements depends on importantly the reality of the goal. If the purpose is based on the needs of the person, then the activity causes to the incidents exactly what the person requires.

Taking everything into account it can be concluded that the philosophical study of the rudiments of the issue of life purposes supports to comprehend the significance of the category of purposes, its place in the activity of human as well as to comprehend and define each person's own life. Summarizing the above points, it can be stated that philosophy, as one of the most ancient sciences was initially to start with studying the trouble of purpose. According to the philosophy analysis of the goal:

- To perspective and analyze the purpose within the meaning of human life, especially, the formation and alteration of human aims corresponds to the historical change of human nature, status, place in society;
- A wide range of strategies to purpose and goal setting in philosophy can be situationally divided into 3 groups, namely they are: idealistic, immanent and materialistic strategies;
- Variety of strategies to the definition of the concept of purpose.

Finally, it should be noted that the analysis of diversity philosophical views or opinions on the purpose of life supports us to achieve our ambitious goals successfully as well as to gain a deep comprehension of the purpose, its different levels and forms, it serves as a methodological rudiment in our exploration of new or creative aspects of the category of life purposes.

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