

## THE PROBLEM OF CONSCIOUSNESS IN PHILOSOPHY.

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**Abstract:** Philosophy of mind is a branch of philosophy that studies the nature and ontology of mind and its interaction with the body. The body-mind problem is a controversial issue in philosophy, but some disagreements about it have been resolved. This article provides an overview of the philosophical context of the problem of consciousness, its main aspects, and its relation to modern research. Philosophical thoughts and theories help to understand the nature of consciousness and its place in human life.

**Key words:** philosophy, consciousness, ability, experience, materialism, modern technologies, modern philosophical discussions.

**Annotatsiya:** Ong falsafasi falsafaning ongning tabiati va ontologiyasini tadqiq etuvchi, uning tana bilan o'zaro aloqasini o'rganuvchi sohasidir. Falsafada tana-ong muammosi anchagina bahsga sabab bo'lgan muammodir, biroq bu borada ba'zi kelishmovchiliklar hal etilgan. Ushbu maqolada, ong muammosining falsafiy konteksti, uning asosiy jihatlari va zamonaviy tadqiqotlar bilan bog'liqligi haqida umumiy tasavvur beriladi. Falsafiy fikrlar va nazariyalar, ongning tabiati va uning insoniyat hayotidagi o'rnini tushunishga yordam beradi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** falsafa, ong, qobiliyat, tajriba, materializm, zamonaviy texnologiyalar, zamonaviy falsafiy muhokamalar.

**Аннотация:** Философия сознания — раздел философии, изучающий природу и онтологию сознания и его взаимодействие с телом. Проблема тела и разума является спорным вопросом в философии, но некоторые разногласия по этому поводу удалось разрешить. В данной статье представлены общие сведения о философском содержании проблемы сознания, ее основных аспектах и связи с современными исследованиями. Философские мысли и теории помогают понять сущность сознания и его место в жизни человека.

**Ключевые слова:** философия, сознание, способности, опыт, материализм, современные технологии, современные философские дискуссии.

### INTRODUCTION.

Philosophy is one of the oldest and most important fields of humanity, which studies fundamental questions such as life, existence, knowledge, morality and consciousness. The problem of consciousness is one of the central issues of philosophy. This problem involves complex questions related to human self-awareness, cognition, and emotions. Issues such as the nature of consciousness, its relationship with the physical world, subjective experiences and how it is formed in a social context are among the main areas of philosophical research. The problem of consciousness is studied not only from a philosophical, but also from a psychological and neurological point of view. This problem is important in the process of human self-awareness and understanding of the surrounding world. Philosophical research allows us to think deeply about the existence of consciousness, how it arises and how it is related to physical processes. The problem of consciousness is also becoming more relevant with the development of artificial intelligence. Artificial intelligence's ability to imitate



consciousness and its ethical issues have become one of the main topics of modern philosophical discussions.

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS.**

The problem of consciousness is mainly aimed at answering two basic questions: "What is consciousness?" and "How does consciousness work?" Philosophical studies examine the nature of consciousness and its relationship to the physical world. In studying these questions, many philosophical schools and directions have developed their theories. A dualistic approach, such as that advanced by Renè Descartes, emphasizes the distinction between consciousness and the physical world. Descartes tried to prove the existence of consciousness with his famous phrase, "I think, therefore I am." [1]

He sees consciousness as a separate, independent entity from the physical world. The materialistic approach, on the other hand, associates consciousness with physical processes. According to this approach, all processes of consciousness are mainly related to brain activity. Materialism sees consciousness as part of the physical world and attributes its existence to brain activity. A phenomenological approach, such as that developed by Edmund Husserl, studies consciousness through human experience and emotion. This approach sees consciousness as a subjective experience and aims to understand the human relationship with the world.[4]

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS.**

The problem of consciousness is also important within critical philosophy. Immanuel Kant sees consciousness as a subjective element that plays an important role in the process of cognition. He emphasizes that the process of knowing depends on the mental activity of the mind. According to Kant, human knowledge is related to his experience and the structure of his mind. Nowadays, the problem of consciousness is becoming more relevant with the development of artificial intelligence. Artificial intelligence systems are learning how to replicate or simulate consciousness.[2]

This process further complicates the philosophical questions: "If artificial intelligence has consciousness, how can it understand human experience?" or "What will be the ethical and social responsibilities of artificial intelligence?" Consciousness and psyche (psyche) Psyche is a new qualitative stage of existence that has arisen at the biological level of the structure of matter. Psyche Animal psyche (based on adaptation to external conditions) Animal psyche (based on adaptation to external conditions) Human psyche (manifested in goal-oriented activity) Human psyche (manifested in goal-oriented activity) Consciousness - psychic the highest form of reflection. Along with intelligence, the subconscious, unconsciousness, intuition, emotion, and memory are important mental factors in understanding the world. Forms of consciousness - thought, doubt, belief, belief, knowledge.[3]

### **CONCLUSION.**

The problem of consciousness is one of the most important and complex problems of philosophy. It is aimed at studying the processes of human self-awareness, cognition and experience. Philosophical approaches have developed various theories about the nature of consciousness, its relationship to the physical world, and its place in human experience. Nowadays, with the development of artificial intelligence, the problem of consciousness is becoming more relevant, which raises new philosophical questions. Thinking about the nature of consciousness and its role in human life leads us to a deeper understanding of ourselves and the world around us.



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