

# IDEOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF IBN SINA'S DOCTRINE OF "BODY" AND "SOUL" IN ANCIENT PHILOSOPHY

Dildora Akhatova,  
ShDPI teacher

**Annotation:** The article talks about the fact that the soul is a philosophical concept representing the spiritual-spiritual, immaterial beginning, and in the history of philosophical thinking, the soul is interpreted from different methodological positions. In particular, if panlogism interprets the soul as a logical concept, the supporters of pantheism study the soul as the substance of the world.

**Key words:** soul, philosopher, body, doctrine, methodological position, spirituality, panlogism.

## Идейные Основы Учения Ибн Сины О «Теле» И «Душе» В Античной Философии

Дилдора Ахатова,  
преподаватель ШДПИ

**Аннотация:** В статье говорится о том, что душа – философское понятие, представляющее духовно-духовное, нематериальное начало, и в истории философской мысли душа трактуется с разных методологических позиций. В частности, если панлогизм трактует душу как логическое понятие, то сторонники пантеизма изучают душу как субстанцию мира.

**Ключевые слова:** душа, философ, тело, учение, методологическая позиция, духовность, панлогизм.

The summation of philosophical doctrines formed in ancient times (in Greece in the 8th century BC, in Roman society in the 2nd century BC) and developed until the 6th century BC is called ancient philosophy. Ancient philosophy, to which dozens of philosophers such as Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Heraclitus, and Democritus belonged, played an important role in the formation of human philosophical thought. Ancient philosophy began to be freed from the myths of human imagination about the essence of man and nature, and the knowledge of astronomy, mathematics and other sciences of the East began to spread in Greece. In the 6th and 5th centuries BC, knowledge of nature and philosophy were not yet separated from each other. Due to the lack of practical verification, many heresies have arisen. These hypotheses were different descriptions of the world. This diversity made Ancient philosophy a school of philosophical thought for generations to come. On the question of the creation of the world, Ancient philosophy developed in the directions of monism, materialism and idealism, dialectics and metaphysics.

Thales, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Anaxagoras, Democritus, etc. are the founders of a number of philosophical ideas in the directions of atomism, materialism, idealism.

In AD 529, the emperor Justinian decided to close the school of philosophy in Athens. By this time, the main ideas of ancient philosophy had reached the end of its development.



The soul is a philosophical concept representing the spiritual-spiritual, immaterial origin. In the history of philosophical thought, the soul has been interpreted from different methodological positions. In particular, while panlogism interprets the soul as a logical concept, the proponents of pantheism study the soul as the substance of the universe. While rationalism states that thinking is an important aspect of the soul, irrationalism highlights the areas of the unconscious as the main component of the soul, will, emotion, imagination, intuition.

The genesis of the concept of soul is also interesting. In Indian philosophy, its meaning is revealed in relation to Brahman and Atman. Brahman is an objective, impersonal spiritual primordial, as a result of which the universe comes into being. And Atman means the subjective spiritual origin, the individual "I". In ancient Greece, the concept of soul ( *nus*, *pneuma* ) is conceived as a substratum with some characteristics of matter. One of the most basic concepts in the philosophy of Plato and Aristotle is mind (*nus*). Mind is defined as the power that moves the universe, the form-creating primordial. The concept of the soul is interpreted in a systematized way, especially in Neoplatonism, especially in the works of Plato. In the ancient world, the soul was interpreted from the perspective of cosmology, intellectualism and impersonality, while in Muslim and Christian literature it is described as the Absolute Absolute Will (God) who created the world and man from nothing. In the philosophy of the new era, the soul is interpreted rationally. In the works of Descartes, B. Spinoza, and French materialists of the 18th century, the soul was represented by understanding and thinking.

The intellectual body of the soul was thoroughly analyzed, especially in German classical philosophy. Schelling believed that all nature is a moment of the development of the soul. And Hegel created the philosophy of "absolute soul", in which the soul is compared to a system of logical categories that develops. Based on the doctrines of irrational interpretation of the soul (F. Nietzsche, A. Schopenhauer, E. Hartmann), its intuitive and existentialist definition was born. For example, in existentialism, the soul is a power opposed to understanding: the soul arises from the existence of the will, existentialism asserts. In its theory, personalist existentialism, which puts the individual in the first place, included the following in the composition of the soul: understanding, sense of duty, conscience, compassion, honor, justice, sincerity, repentance, etc.

In neopositivism, the problem of the soul was declared to be a problem beyond the scope of scientific research.

Modern philosophy interprets the soul as a philosophical category representing the unity of consciousness and unconsciousness. It relies on the concepts of "consciousness" to understand consciousness and "intuition" to understand unconsciousness. However, in later years (especially during the former Soviet Union), the soul was equated with consciousness in philosophy.

Plato thought a lot about the immortality of the soul. Spirit and soul...

... Of all these, at least one of them can destroy or destroy it (the soul)? Consider this, and let us not be deceived into thinking that an unjust and unwise man dies when he is caught in the act of a crime because of his injustice, this twist of the soul:

No, the way you approach it: weakens and decays the body, which causes it to cease to be a body; that all the things which we have now enumerated do not exist because of their imperfection; faces death; imperfection destroys everything by its slimy clinging...<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Афлотун Давлат.Т.: “Янги аср авлоди”, 2015. 339-бет



According to Plato, all bad vices are caused by human defects. Goodness and goodness emerge through conscious spiritual perfection. The soul is eternal, it is said to be immortal. Because as long as there are good deeds, good thoughts, and good qualities on earth, Plato says, spiritual evolution will continue... The same concept is described in Aristotle's work "Akhlaqi Kabir": "A person who is not honest is a person without consciousness."<sup>2</sup>...

As a concept, the soul represents the inner state of a person, emotions, feelings, inner world, thoughts, purpose and profession, mood. Action also means a certain feature in the passage of events. For example, we say that the pursuit of knowledge corresponds to the spirit of the time. Also, the word "spirit" is used in relation to the main essence of professions, teachings, etc.

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<sup>2</sup> Арасту. Ахлоқи Кабир. Т.: «Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси», 2018. 103-бет.