

THE ESSENCE, STRUCTURE AND MAIN FUNCTIONS OF WORLDVIEW

DUNYOQARASHNING MOHIYATI, TUZILISHI VA ASOSIY FUNKSIYALARI
СУЩНОСТЬ, СТРУКТУРА И ОСНОВНЫЕ ФУНКЦИИ МИРОВОЗЗРЕНИЯ
DAS WESEN, DIE STRUKTUR UND DIE HAUPTFUNKTIONEN DER
WELTANSCHAUUNG

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Abstract: This article focuses on the concept of worldview, scientifically illuminating its content, essence, structure, and main functions. Additionally, the article expresses that worldview is also important for personal development and spiritual elevation.

Keywords: Worldview, individual worldview, social worldview, perceptions, concepts, knowledge system, scientific analysis, life philosophy, practical worldview, understanding the world, logical consistency, historicity, universality, purposefulness, ideologicality, unity of theory and practice, integrative function, educational function, human needs, national independence, self-awareness, future of the nation.

Every person has their own perspective on the world, their own views and conclusions about themselves and others, about life and the universe. These perceptions, concepts, views, and conclusions determine an individual's attitude toward other people and the content of their daily activities. In this sense, worldview is a system of views, perceptions, and knowledge about the reality surrounding a person, the essence and structure of the world, and their place in it.

Essentially, a worldview is the general way in which a person imagines, perceives, and understands the world. The form of worldview specific to an individual is called an individual worldview. The collection of worldviews specific to a group, party, nation, or entire society is called a social worldview. It can be said that the social worldview emerges from the sum of individual worldviews. In this, it is necessary to consider both the general and specific forms of social worldview. Based on everyday life experiences, common, spontaneously developing (stochastic) views, concepts, and ideas form in society and among people. This is considered the spontaneous form of worldview, often referred to as life philosophy. The scope of life philosophy is very broad, encompassing both simple manifestations of consciousness and rational, healthy

thoughts. The unique type of life philosophy or practical worldview consists of views formed under the influence of knowledge and experiences in various fields of human activity. When it is said, "Everyone has their own philosophy," this is what is meant.

Therefore, in its everyday, common forms, worldview has a spontaneous character that is not deeply and adequately substantiated. This is why everyday thinking often struggles to correctly explain and evaluate important issues. For this, scientific analysis and understanding of the world are necessary.

In a broad sense, worldview is a system of approaches toward oneself and the surrounding reality, as well as the life ideals, beliefs, principles of knowledge and activity, values, and goals determined by these approaches. Thus defined, worldview is unique to humans, linked to their developed consciousness and rational activity. In this, a person not only creates concepts and makes judgments, draws conclusions, and defines rules, but also begins to use existing knowledge to acquire new knowledge. This kind of activity, characterized by human creative activity, becomes a powerful factor in accelerating the evolution of humanity and society, ultimately serving as the main feature that distinguishes humans from animals.

The structure of worldview consists of the most important elements such as sensing the world, perceiving the world, and understanding the world.

Sensing the world is the sensory perception of the surrounding world through feelings. In this, emotions and moods color the world as if with paints, reflecting its image through subjective, purely individual sensations.

Perceiving the world is the conceptual visualization of the surrounding reality. Perception of the world can be correct or incorrect, meaning it may not correspond to reality. In this case, reality is imagined incorrectly, or fantasies like the concepts of centaurs arise.

Understanding the world is the intellectual and cognitive activity aimed at identifying the essence of a person and the world surrounding them, as well as understanding the interrelations of events and processes occurring in nature.

The functions of philosophical worldview include: 1. Scientificity, 2. Historicity, 3. Logicality, 4. Universality, 5. Purposefulness, 6. Ideologicality, 7. Unity of theory and practice:

1. Philosophical worldview is scientific because it expresses the connections, relationships, and interactions between things and events not only at the level of everyday consciousness but also at the level of theoretical consciousness. Any form of philosophical worldview reflects the concrete relationships of things and events in the objective world.

2. The principle of historicity in philosophical worldview reflects that the past of society consists of the history of worldviews and their continuous development.

3. The principle of logical consistency in philosophical worldview is explained by the fact that any form and level of worldview is expressed through logical connections. If logical consistency is disrupted, the ability of worldview to objectively, scientifically, clearly, and consistently reflect the external world is impaired.

4. The universality of philosophical worldview is characterized by the fact that it comprises the content of other forms of worldview, meaning that any form of worldview possesses its own philosophical characteristics.

5. Philosophical worldview is purposeful, aligning with human interests. Because people live with certain goals and aspirations, they reflect these in their worldview.

6. The principle of ideologicity in philosophical worldview is expressed by the presence of a certain idea at its core. For instance, today's Uzbek national philosophical worldview is characterized by its reliance on the ideas of national independence, self-awareness, and the future of the nation. Philosophical worldview serves to turn this idea into a belief and works for its realization.

7. One of the most important principles of philosophical worldview is the unity of theory and practice. The existence of worldview as a theory is explained by its ability to creatively generalize social practice experiences and aid in planning future prospects. Moreover, the methods and means of implementing worldview in practice are of significant importance.

The integrative (communicative) function of philosophical worldview is characterized by its ability to harmonize different worldview directions around national and universal human ideas. Given that worldviews are associated with different interests, certain contradictions among them are natural. In such circumstances, philosophical worldview serves to reconcile these contradictions. By its nature, philosophical worldview has the ability to generalize social-historical experience and indicate the future of society, thus uniting people around a certain idea. For example, if we look at history, we see that at certain times, philosophical worldview has been connected with fundamental human interests, uniting people around the idea of freedom, which determines the future of the nation. This was clearly evident during the struggle against the Mongol invaders. This idea (the philosophy of freedom), as a component of worldview, united different strata of the nation, regardless of their beliefs, economic conditions, or political positions, and mobilized them for a common struggle.

Every worldview arises from human needs and aligns with their interests. At the same time, on the one hand, worldview does not form spontaneously. On the contrary, it arises from the purposeful activities of various educational tools. On the other hand, if philosophical worldview is shaped by the influence of universal civilization, it is also a collective form of the various possibilities and means of educating a particular person, social group, or nation. Therefore, the educational function of philosophical worldview

should be considered as the basis of the other aforementioned functions. This involves forming the ability for broad and deep thinking, fostering tolerance, reconciliation, resolving conflicts in a cultural manner, and instilling hope and confidence in the future.

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