

THANATOLOGY IN PHILOSOPHY

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Abstract: In this article, we tried to shed light on the issue of death in philosophy. We analyze the approaches to the issue of death in medicine, psychology and philosophy. The goals also include examining the mediating impact of modern societies among the links of death theories in philosophy. This study has taken the quantitative method and received the data from researchers in philosophy, politics and sociology using questionnaires. The results indicated that problem of death in philosophy associated with the modernization of philosophy. These results indicate that philosophical issues related to death in the modern world have not yet been fully resolved

Key words: soul, death, karma, euthanasia, reinkarnation.

No matter what society a person lives in, whether it is developed or not the issue of death is always relevant. To see a person lying on the verge of death makes a person shudder. Death is interpreted as an element that proves the existence of a person in life. Death scares people regardless of the culture and level of development of the society. Researcher Asafaylo, considering the phenomenon of death, believes that it is formed in a community related to beliefs and rituals. He said, "The fact of death of man, and at the same time his desire for life, is a serious motivation for the development of the soul and the soul after death ." Thus, beliefs and rituals related to death can have a profound effect on people, both those who know that death is near and those who are waiting for the death of their loved ones while they are still alive. Death scared everyone, and perhaps that is why the dead were taboo in early human cultures. Primitive communities created many rituals in order to not disturb their ancestors in the society, they did not even remember the names of the dead in such rituals.

Sigmund Freud commented on this in his book "Totem and Taboo": "Even though the corpse is a good person during life, after death it becomes evil and wants to harm its relatives and friends believed. It is possible that the corpse gave rise to the idea of not only a spirit but also an evil spirit in the eyes of a person. But one question is discussed among different researchers. The question of why a person is buried after death has always been controversial. Historians say that this tradition has existed since the Middle Paleolithic. E. Mircha said that this ceremony was not only for practical purposes, but also had some philosophical meaning. In some tribes of the Slavs, it was customary to bury a person after his death in an embryonic form. The reason for this is that it can be assumed that the appearance of a person should be proportional to his death.

There are several modern concepts of burial after death:

Hygienic reason. According to this determinism, burying the body in the ground prevents the spread of diseases and microorganisms that threaten public health from the body of the deceased. In addition, it protects the remains of corpses from being scattered.

Religious and cultural factors. In many religious traditions, burial is considered a spiritual state. For example, in Christianity and Islam, it is customary to bury the human body.

Honoring his memory . Burying the dead is a way of honoring the memory of the deceased and paying respect to his soul. Creating conditions for visiting them in cemeteries.

Laws and social rules cause. Many countries and regions have laws and regulations regarding burial of the deceased. This can be related to public safety, environmental land use regulation.

The appearance of the funeral ceremony has completely developed people's views on the afterlife. Many findings support these ideas. Death took the status of an element that regulates the universe in the eyes of a primitive

person, therefore Y. Antonyan "death is interpreted as a magical force for creation and birth in the life of a primitive society "

It can be said that the ideas about the other world and the afterlife appeared in parallel with the ideas about the soul. The reason is that a person's perception of the soul increases his desire for the next life. In addition, while observing life, a person involuntarily thinks about the essence and meaning of his life on earth. Perhaps this process means that a person has transformed from an initial religious worldview to a philosophical worldview. Death stopped the physical life of a person and tried to create an image of the soul for primitive people. If we come to the conclusions of Y. Antonyan, it is the soul that gives a person the opportunity to overcome the fear of death. Gradually, a person's abandonment of the universal idea of the soul helps to search for the source of the concept of "life" in people. Thus, the concept of animate and inanimate nature emerges in the human mind, and images of supernatural beings - soul and spirit - are formed based on the sources of vitality. In the eyes of primitive people, only high people can see it. In his research, E. Mircha expressed an opinion about the shaman, the intermediary between man and soul, and means that he appeared in the early Paleolithic period.

The British sociologist George Fruzer based his conclusions on the observations of peoples at the stage of primitive development and puts forward such an opinion - "In the primitive period, the soul was not considered a purely spiritual object, it had a material basis." It believed that he resides within every being in material form. If a living thing lives and moves, it is, according to primitive man, that some small "animal" lives within it, and this living thing is called a soul. Giving life to inanimate objects is a human concept . Because mankind believed in ancient Greek myths. Through this, animistic thinking appears in a person. Some experts have considered the idea of the soul to be instinctive in nature. This indicates that the first worldview of man was based on animism.

Conclusion

Today, concepts of the soul are used differently in different fields. It does not have a unified syncretic concept. Therefore, in all nations, it has a different approach. To this day, it is closely related to the concept of morality.

In the views of Eastern and Western philosophers, the concept of soul differs from each other. In particular, the western view is based on morality, while the eastern view is related to religion. The Eastern "soul" is subject to fatalism, while the Western "soul" appears rebellious. The Eastern soul is more emotional, while the Western soul is more intellectual.

The issue of death also has its place in the development of philosophical thinking, and to date, the development of the science of anatomies has led to new achievements in medicine. That is why the old stereotypes about death have disappeared nowadays.

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