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Annotation: The study of philosophy and its history consists of understanding and learning the essence of this science by creating an understanding. Philosophy is a universal and universal field of science that is the basis for the development of all sciences and is fed by them, and at the same time determines the ways of their development.

Key words: Philosophy, wisdom, universal, universal, philosopher, thinking, development

The origin of the term "philosophy" and the essence of this science. In most textbooks explaining the basics of the concept of "philosophy", it is noted that this term is derived from the ancient Greek word "philosophy" and it means "love of wisdom" ("Philo" - love, "Sophia" - wisdom). In this sense, philosophy is a universal and universal field of science, which is the basis for the development of all sciences and is fed by them, and at the same time determines the ways of their development. He was described as "the father of all sciences" in ancient times. Its vitality depends on how well it is compatible with the people's nature, way of life and thinking, and how well it can reflect the interests and noble aspirations of the society. The term "philosophy" is a form of the word "philosophy" in Eastern social thought. The famous philosopher of the East, the famous thinker Abu Nasr Farabi interpreted the word philosophy as "appreciation of wisdom"[1,2,3,4,5,6,7]. In the social thinking of the peoples of the East, philosophy was used in the sense of knowing the secrets of the universe, valuing life and man, and honoring wisdom and wisdom, along with the meaning of "love of wisdom". A person who knows the laws of life well, who understands that life is fleeting, that eternity belongs to the universe and not to a person, who understands the value of himself and others, will never openly admit that "I am a sage." This is especially evident in the life of the peoples of the East. However, as Farabi pointed out, appreciating wisdom, appreciating the world, people, and life is another matter. In this sense, in ancient times, the term philosopher was understood as scholars and thinkers who occupied many fields of knowledge, gained fame as teachers and teachers. The term "philosophy" was first used by Pythagoras, well-known to all of us through the science of mathematics. It entered the European culture through the works of the Greek philosopher Plato. Over the centuries, various views on philosophy have been formed, different attitudes and approaches to its place in the system of society, man and sciences have appeared, and the essence of this term has also changed. Thus, first of all, in ancient Greece, it became a separate field of knowledge, or rather, the "father of sciences", that is, the main science. In ancient Greece, all sciences, regardless of what scientific issues they dealt with, were called philosophy [8,9,10,11,12,13,14]. It was considered both a social being and a science of nature. In this sense, early philosophy was a system of views about the world and the place of man in it, and it was born out of the need to know the world scientifically.

Most scientists emphasize that its main value is the concept of freedom, and that these views on free life are the basis of great cultural progress. Connecting the formation of this science only with ancient Greece and Rome does not give enough idea in this regard. Because it is known that the first philosopher of this region, Thales, began to interpret philosophical thoughts as a separate field of science after returning to Asia with knowledge for many years. Alloma Beruni's opinion that the initial views of Indians were similar to those of the ancient Greeks in his work "India" was certainly not for nothing[15,16,17,18,19,20]. This, in turn, proves that ancient forms of philosophical worldview are a general phenomenon related to the history of all nations. In fact, in Ancient Greece and Rome in the 7th-3rd centuries BC, this science became the expression of the theoretical thought that was just being formed, the embodiment of understanding the universe as a whole. This science

was originally formed as a court science and mainly expressed the way of thinking of the officials [21,22,23,24,25].

More nobles were engaged in this science, and its specific concepts and terms, which were mostly understandable for them, their own ways of thinking and the language of expression were also formed. The development of philosophical knowledge is a continuous process, which requires a critical assessment of the previous achievements in human thinking. However, this does not mean that it is necessary to reject them completely, to blindly criticize them, but it means to understand all their mistakes and shortcomings and use their good and positive aspects [26,27,28,29]. Such a critical approach and succession is one of the important features of philosophy.

Depending on the tasks set before this science and its place in life, the attitude towards it has also changed in different periods of social development. These relations began to form in the period when the first sciences appeared and some of them separated from philosophy and became a separate independent field of science. The question of the role of philosophy in the system of social consciousness, the importance of it in society and individual life has been relevant in all times [30,31,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40]. It is especially important to know the true essence of philosophy, to use the power of its methods and ideas, especially in the periods of fundamental turning of the historical development.

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