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Research Article

PEDAGOGICAL POSSIBILITIES OF USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN TEACHING PHILOSOPHY

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the importance of artificial intelligence in teaching philosophy, which is developing today with increasingly bold images, as well as the role of philosophy in the development of society and science technology. An alternative is the past centuries, which marked the types of modern civilization that exist, including the 20th century paradigms that are valuable directions for our future. Today's issues facing humanity are also inherent in all aspects of social life and the foundations of its existence itself. And the role of philosophy in the formation of these new paradigms has been scientifically substantiated.

KEYWORDS

Artificial intelligence, cyberpedagogy, philosophy, education, science and technology, society, social life, modern methodology, hermeneutics.

INTRODUCTION

The evolutionary development of the development of Science and technology is the social basis of the interrelated, single, progressive development of technology with this science. Initially, the rapprochement between the development of Science and the development of Technology took place in connection with the production of manufactories in the XVI - XVIII centuries. Before that, material production was formed on the basis of empirical experiments, crafts [1].

Many innovative forms and methods of teaching philosophy it is necessary to take into account the features of the content of philosophical knowledge in teaching philosophy. Among the forms of the course, it is distinguished by Universal views, the difference and commonality of teaching philosophy from

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teaching other subjects,tolerance and creative approach to teaching philosophy, the formation of an understanding of the importance of philosophy in the formation of a scientific and philosophical worldview in students. Alternatively, the use of experience in the higher education system of developed countries in the teaching of philosophy leads to a number of positive changes.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Artificial intelligence is a separate field of Informatics, which is usually concerned with the possibilities associated with human consciousness-that is, with understanding the language, teaching, discussing, solving the issue, translating and creating computer systems with similar capabilities. While scientists are passionate about experimenting with artificial intelligence, many people are wary of this phenomenon. Even Tesla leader Snake Mask called it a “major threat” to humanity and a possible source of war and unemployment [2]. In this regard, it is worth considering eight interesting facts related to artificial intelligence.

The first fact is the absurdity of the artificial intelligence service and the non – limitation of time criteria. The second fact is that artificial intelligence can adapt to disorders. American scientists experimented with a robot equipped with artificial intelligence. It was found that it would continue to operate in the event of severe damage. During the experiment, the” injured “robot was able to adapt to at least six different injuries, including the complete loss of two lower limbs, and the robot's” arm " was able to adapt to at least 14 types of injuries, including the failure of its two engines. The third fact-artificial intelligence inherits the beliefs and stereotypes of its creators. The artificial brain draws its conclusions based on the data originally included in it, so it is characterized by racial and gender prejudices. The fourth fact-artificial intelligence can answer questions.

GPT from Open AI, the most powerful AI – powered text maker to date, can write entire paragraphs and avoid mistakes. At the same time, the system correctly answers questions if they belong to general knowledge. The fifth fact-artificial intelligence is able to learn everything that a person can do. Researchers hope that artificial intelligence will be able to perform almost all human tasks independently by 2060 [3]. The sixth fact-robots with artificial intelligence already work as announcers, fly into space, patrol ships and play football. In China's Xinhua state news agency, a robotic announcer reads the news. The seventh fact-artificial intelligence helps in the fight against coronavirus and other infectious diseases. Artificial intelligence-based systems around the world help monitor infected people, collect information about the virus, and search for the vaccine. The eighth fact is that artificial intelligence is saving the planet and providing people with food.

RESULTS

In philosophy, artificial intelligence is becoming an active field of research. Philosophers and scientists are increasingly focusing on moral, social and metaphysical issues related to the development of artificial intelligence. One of the main philosophical problems associated with artificial intelligence is the question of its consciousness and self-awareness. Can artificial intelligence have consciousness and emotions, or are they limited only to human experience? What ethical principles should guide the development and use of artificial intelligence? Here are these questions that are the main problem in a time when global information technology has developed.

Another philosophical problem is the issue of free will in artificial intelligence. How free and responsible are

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these actions if artificial intelligence is able to make decisions and act autonomously? What consequences can an artificial intelect cause if it makes a mistake or acts incorrectly? There are also philosophical questions about the social and economic consequences of the development of artificial intelligence. What social changes will happen if artificial intelligence replaces many jobs? What are the consequences for resource allocation and economic justice? Until now, Hech kim cannot give a clear answer to these questions.

DISCUSSION

In general, philosophy in artificial intelligence plays an important role in understanding and shaping the development of this technology. It helps us ask important questions and develop ethical principles that should guide the creation and use of artificial intelligence.

The place of philosophy in artificial intelligence is excellent and Mukhim. Artificial intelligence makes human intelligence and thought documents promising. Philosophy, on the other hand, is concerned with the comparison, analysis, definition, and study of human logical, thought, and scientific issues. Philosophy a person is confident in the illumination of problems, finding and conducting illuminated answers to problems, his life, worldly and religious rewards. Philosophy is based on the thought and logical documents of a person in the promotion of problems.

But in fact, the direction in which science carries philosophy in no case is physics, determinism, atheism and nihilism only one-sided. Since the sixteenth century, many philosophers and scientists have welcomed the arguments of the mathematician, physicist and philosopher René Descartes that the mind is separated from the body or from any part of the body, specifically the brain [6]. Descartes ' followers have never argued that consciousness can exist without a brain, as human life can exist without oxygen. But they believed that consciousness does not resemble the brain, just as life does not consist of the mere presence of oxygen. The mind is separate and does not obey specific substantive, non-physical, and therefore laws that the science of physics can reveal. If consciousness is not really a physical thing, it can free people and human actions from obeying natural laws opened up by science, or even from scientific research itself. It turns out that people and human behavior should be understood in completely different ways than those inherent in natural science. Or human affairs cannot be understood at all.

CONCLUSION

This view that reason is not physical and impossible for the natural sciences can be greeted with fear and condemned as darkness and hindered intellectual progress. But naming it cannot deny the evidence that Descartes and others put forward on his behalf. The general weakness of the Social Sciences, inspired by natural science methods and theories, should be somewhat stagnant in those who reject Descartes ' arguments [7]. Can the only obstacle to the predictive accuracy and explanatory power that we have in Natural Science in social science be the greater complexity of human behavior and its causes? Among those who answer this question positively, psychologists and others sought to understand intelligence as a physical device along the lines of a computer. After all, the neural architecture of the brain has important aspects similar to a computer. It operates through electrical signals that transfer network nodes to a “on” or “off” state. Psychologists interested in understanding human cognition sought to model it on different types of computers, recognizing that the human brain is much more powerful than the most powerful supercomputer and uses computational programs that are completely

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different from what we now program computers. However, if the brain is a powerful computer and the mind is a brain, modeling knowledge by developing simple programs that mimic its aspects, at least on computers less powerful than the brain, gives us scientific hulos about intelligence by observing the output of the computer for a given input.

Philosophy is important in society in the implementation of its functions (worldview, critical, methodological, axiological, predictive, synthetic) and has a great influence on the development of socio-historical processes [3].

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Philosophy in a generalized form forms paradigms that influence the process of cognition and the direction of the development of social practice. The development of philosophy in the middle and Middle East was an incentive for the development of early medieval Muslim civilization [5]. The ideas of humanism and enlightenment in the philosophy of the Renaissance and new eras made it possible to limit church domination and absolutism, change the status of strata, the formation of civil society, while the ideas of German classical philosophy led to a radical change in the imagination in a number of disciplines: geology, biology, sociology [4]. The ideas of the philosophy of the" Applied Sciences " gave rise to significant reforms in the political and social system of society, economics, education in the countries of the Far East. In parallel, philosophy proved that in totalitarian societies it could become the weapon of ideology, apologetics and censorship, Stopping the development of progress.

Like any science, philosophy has its own topics of debate and problems, tasks. In other disciplines, things and processes in the universe are studied as a separately obtained item or phenomenon. For example, physics scientifically falsifies the laws of power and movement in nature, the atomic and molecular structure of chemical objects, changes in IT, laws, biology natural laws of life, astronomy the laws of motion of bodies in the universe. And philosophy justifies all this as phenomena of a holistic world.

Philosophy is one of the oldest and deepest and most modern forms of thinking that continues to influence our culture, worldview and self-awareness. It offers us a template for reflection, the search for truth, meaning and morality, and helps us to be more aware of and realize our potential as human beings.

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