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**THE PROBLEM OF CONSCIOUSNESS IN PHILOSOPHY
AND PSYCHOLOGY**

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The problem of consciousness is considered in the dialogues of Plato and reaches the present through centuries-old discussions by philosophers of different eras. "CONSCIOUSNESS is the state of an individual's mental life, expressed in the subjective experience of events in the external world and the life of the individual himself, in the report on these events"[2]. This is one of the possible definitions of the concept of consciousness from a large number. Consciousness is very difficult to define, because there are many views on what consciousness is and whether it exists at all. All disputes come down to one question – what is the nature of consciousness? I will try to cover these and other issues within the framework of the topic of my research work.

There are many views and ideas about the question of consciousness. Materialistic, idealistic, dualistic, dualism of properties and semantic behaviorism, and many others. All representatives of these theories face the problem of the relationship between the spiritual and the material. In particular, dualism, which actualized the problem of consciousness in the XVII century, divided the world into two components: the first-consisting of an extended substance (physical), and the second-of an unstrung substance or spiritual substance. Hence the question arises: how do these two substances relate to each other? There is still debate in this area, and it is therefore difficult to establish any theory about the nature of consciousness.

However, if a person cannot clearly formulate the general concept of consciousness, then he can absolutely claim some of the basic properties of this phenomenal matter. It is customary to distinguish the following fundamental properties of consciousness: intentionality, ideation and ideality. The intentionality of consciousness presupposes the orientation of consciousness to the outside. That is, it forms a personal perception of objects and things of the surrounding reality. It is worth noting that this phenomenon still leaves a lot of discussion in the framework of analytical philosophy and phenomenology. Additionally, no less phenomenal property of consciousness is ideality. The ability of consciousness to operate with ideas is meant by ideality. A person is mentally able to imagine anything, and betray to it any properties and characteristics. The final property of consciousness is ideation. This property refers to the ability to mentally reproduce ideas. At the same time, the abstractness of ideas is one of the distinguishing features of a person from an animal.

The problem of consciousness in philosophy has a long history. The beginning of the problem of consciousness is considered to be the concept of dualism by Rene Descartes, which was described by him in the work "Rules for the guidance of the Mind". Descartes' main thesis was: "How do the human body and spirit relate to each other and how do they correlate with each other?" On the basis of this thesis, in the XVIII–XIX centuries, in the main philosophical directions, such as existentialism, phenomenology, structuralism, idealism, various ideas about human consciousness were formed.

With the development of cognitive sciences, in the first half of the XX century, views on the problem of consciousness changed somewhat. This is due to research in the field of psychology about the relationship between thinking and language. A great contribution to the development of this topic was made by the Soviet Psychologist L. S. Vygotsky. His work "Thinking and Speech" examines the relationship between language and the development of thinking. The research of psychologists in this field gave an impetus to the development of hermeneutical interpretations of consciousness and analytical concepts of the philosophy of consciousness.

Analytical philosophy has played a major role in the field of the problem of consciousness. In the second half of the XX century, several points of view on this issue were formed in analytical philosophy. The first, the concept of physicalism, asserts that consciousness is reducible only to the physical world and is rooted in the human brain. Based on this, physicalists propose to study consciousness through research in the field of neurophysiology, neurobiology, etc. Opposite to the position of physicalism there is another concept – substantial dualism. Based on its idea, objective reality consists of two substances: physical (matter) and spiritual (consciousness). Thus, these two substances are irreducible to each other, and consciousness cannot be examined from a material point of view. Also, there is the concept of dualism of properties which assumes the presence of only two substances in this world: physical and mental. The difference between substantial dualism and property dualism lies in the fact that the latter asserts that the surrounding world has a physical nature, in which there are also mental substances that are irreducible to the physical. One of the followers of the dualism of properties is the philosopher David Chalmers.

Thus, the problem of consciousness today remains a debatable field. Thanks to the development of natural sciences in the XX and XXI centuries, the philosophy of consciousness received a large number of new concepts that brought the problem of consciousness to a new level, which brought us closer to solving this super – complex and incredibly important task for humanity – to understand the nature and essence of consciousness.

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