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Philosophical Analysis of the Process of Worldview Formation

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ANNOTATION: *This article discusses a philosophical analysis of the process of worldview formation. The author discusses the worldview, its types and stages of formation. The role of the human worldview in spiritual maturity has been philosophically analyzed.*

KEYWORDS: Worldview, myth, religion, philosophy, philosophical worldview, being

Worldview - a system of views, assessments and imaginative ideas about the world and a person's place in it, the general attitude of a person to the surrounding reality and himself, as well as the basic life positions of people, their beliefs, ideals, principles of knowledge and activity, value orientations due to these views [1] [2]. The worldview gives an organized, meaningful and purposeful character to human activity. What is the position of "I", such is the perception of the world, notes J.-P. Sartre.

The term "worldview" is of German origin. Immanuel Kant (German *Weltanschauung*) mentions it first, but does not distinguish it from the world outlook. In the *Phenomenology of the Spirit* of Georg Friedrich Wilhelm Hegel, there is the concept of "moral worldview" (German: *Die moralische Weltanschauung*), put into the title. The term acquires its modern meaning from Wilhelm Schelling. Dilthey singles out the worldview as a special theme. Eduard von Hartmann introduces the worldview of Eduard von Hartmann into the title of

his work "The worldview of modern physics" ("Die Weltanschauung der modernen Physik", Lpz., 1902). The term got into the Russian language as a tracing paper (no later than 1902 [4]). At the same time, in Soviet times, the concept of worldview became the main one for understanding philosophy. VI Lenin writes about the "monistic worldview" in his *Philosophical Notebooks*. Already in 1923 it was used by AM Deborin (Ludwig Feuerbach. *Personality and worldview*).

The mythological type of worldview is defined as a set of ideas that were formed in the conditions of a primitive society on the basis of a figurative perception of the world. Mythology is related to paganism and is a collection of myths, which is characterized by the spiritualization and anthropomorphization of material objects and phenomena.

The mythological worldview combines the sacred (secret, magic) with the profane (public). Based on faith.

Myths - translated from Greek - "narration", "legend". This was the first attempt to explain the world, various phenomena of nature and society. The mythological worldview was formed on the basis of emotional - associative imagination. The myth united: the rudiments of knowledge, religious beliefs, moral, aesthetic assessments. The myth connected the past with the future, served as a spiritual connection between generations.

The religious worldview is based on belief in supernatural powers. Religion, in contrast to the more flexible myth, is characterized by rigid dogmatism and a well-developed system of moral commandments. Religion disseminates and maintains images of correct, moral behavior. The importance of religion in uniting people is also great, but here its role is twofold: by uniting people of the same confession, it often separates people of different faiths.

The philosophical worldview is defined as system-theoretical. The main difference between the philosophical worldview and mythology is the high role of reason: if the myth is based on emotions and feelings, then philosophy is primarily based on logic and evidence.

Philosophy - (φιλία - love, striving, thirst + σοφία - wisdom → Old Greek. theory or science [8]. Philosophy as a discipline studies the most general essential characteristics and fundamental principles of reality (being) and cognition, human being, the relationship between man and the world.

Philosophy (as a special type of social consciousness, or worldview) arose in parallel in Ancient Greece, Ancient India and Ancient China in the so-called “Axial Time”, from where it subsequently spread throughout the world.

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