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THE PHILOSOPHICAL ESSENCE OF MOTION, SPACE, AND TIME AS UNIVERSAL ATTRIBUTES OF EXISTENCE

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Abstract. This thesis provides a comprehensive analysis of the philosophical essence of motion, space, and time, which are considered integral attributes of existence. The role of movement as a mode of existence, its main forms, and its inseparable connection with the process of development are highlighted. It also demonstrates the significance of the categories of space and time in understanding existence, their interconnection, and their role in the development of nature and society.

Keywords: movement, space, time, development, attribute, space, existence, laws of development, dialectics, change, philosophical analysis.

Introduction

The mode of existence of existence is movement. It is impossible to imagine existence without motion, as all things and phenomena in the universe exist in a process of constant change, development, and movement. From a philosophical perspective, motion is not limited to the movement of bodies in space; it encompasses any change, transformation, or development. In this sense, motion is an inherent and universal attribute of being.

Any body, natural process, or social system is in a state of constant change. The change of seasons in nature, the physical and chemical transformation of substances, and the growth and development of living organisms are various manifestations of movement. In social life, economic, political, and cultural processes are manifested in continuous movement and development. Human thinking, knowledge, and the spiritual world also undergo a process of constant development.

In this regard, movement expresses the internal dynamics of existence and appears as the primary source of all developmental processes. Through movement, the renewal of existence is ensured, the transition from an old state to a new qualitative stage. Thus, the understanding of movement is an important theoretical basis for understanding the essence of existence and the laws of development.

Body

In philosophy, motion is defined as any change. It encompasses not only the mechanical displacement of bodies in space but also all processes of change and development occurring in nature, society, and thought. In this sense, motion is one of the most general and universal attributes of being. It is impossible to imagine an immobile existence, as existence is constantly manifested in a process of change and renewal.





This concept encompasses processes ranging from simple spatial shifts to complex social development. For example, the movement of bodies, physical changes, chemical reactions, the growth of living organisms, and biological evolution are natural manifestations of motion. Furthermore, economic, political, and cultural changes in society, the development of human thinking, and the improvement of the knowledge system also manifest as complex forms of movement.

From a philosophical perspective, action arises on the basis of the internal contradictions and contradictions of existence. It is precisely this internal dynamics that serves as the source of development. Therefore, the understanding of movement is an important theoretical basis for understanding the essence of existence, the laws of development, and changes in the universe.

The main forms of movement are:

Mechanical motion is a form of motion associated with the movement of bodies from one point to another in space. This is the simplest form of motion, representing a change in the position, velocity, and direction of an object. For example, the movement of a car and the rotation of the Earth around the Sun are examples of mechanical motion.

Physical motion - encompasses changes in the internal state, energy, and physical properties of substances. This includes heat exchange, electrical, magnetic, and nuclear processes. For example, the freezing or evaporation of water is a manifestation of physical motion.

Chemical motion is a process associated with the formation of new substances as a result of changes in the composition and structure of substances. Chemical reactions, oxidation, and combustion are part of this form of motion. In this process, new bonds are formed between atoms and molecules.

Biological movement represents the life processes occurring in living organisms. Growth, reproduction, metabolism, heredity, and biological evolution are the main manifestations of biological movement. This form of movement ensures the existence and development of life.

Social movement - encompasses economic, political, spiritual, and cultural changes in human society. It is the most complex form of action and is directly related to human consciousness, purposeful activity, and social relations. Social progress, reforms, and civilizational changes are vivid examples of social movement.

Thus, each form of movement represents a specific stage in the development of existence, and they interconnect to form a holistic picture of the development of the universe.

The most complex form of action is social action, in which human consciousness, thinking, and purposeful activity participate directly. A social movement encompasses economic, political, legal, spiritual, and cultural changes in the life of society. It differs from other forms of action in that in this process, a





person is not only an object of external influence, but also acts as an active subject acting consciously.

The main feature of social movement is that it occurs in close connection with human needs, interests, goals, and values. The development of society, social reforms, political changes, and the development of science and culture are considered various manifestations of social movement. For example, the transition from an industrial society to an information society, globalization processes, and the widespread introduction of digital technologies are vivid examples of modern social movements.

Therefore, social movement is evaluated as the highest and most complex form of movement. Through human consciousness and purposeful activity, it determines the direction of social development and acts as an important factor in the development of civilization.

Two more important attributes of the universe are space and time. They are universal categories that represent the forms of existence of existence and play an important role in understanding the development and interaction of all things and phenomena. It is impossible to imagine existence without space and time, as any body or process exists within a specific space and time.

Space refers to the volume, size, shape, and arrangement of things. It expresses the relationship between distance, direction, and relative position of objects. Through space, the order and structure of objects in the universe are revealed. In this sense, space is viewed as a form of external organization of existence.

Time, on the other hand, represents the duration, sequence, and sequence of development of processes. It provides a link between the past, present, and future, serving as a measure of the continuity of any change and movement. Through time, the emergence, development, and disappearance of things and phenomena are observed.

Albert Einstein's Theory of Relativity provided a scientific justification for the interdependence of space and time. According to him, space and time do not exist independently, but form a single space-time system. According to this theory, the motion of a body and the force of gravity influence the properties of space-time. Thus, space and time, as integral attributes of existence, serve as an important theoretical basis for understanding the universal laws of the universe's development.

Development is the most complex and supreme form of movement, which means that quantitative changes lead to qualitative changes at a certain stage. From a philosophical perspective, development is not a simple movement or repetition, but a process of transitioning from an old state to a new, more perfect one. Internal conflicts, contradictions, and their resolution play an important role in it. In this regard, development manifests as a directed and lawful process of changes in existence.





In the process of development, quantitative changes gradually accumulate and, upon reaching a certain limit, create a new qualitative state. This process is one of the important laws of dialectics and explains the internal mechanism of development. For example, the transition of water to a vapor state after a gradual increase in temperature reaches a certain point is a simple example of the transformation of a quantitative change into a qualitative one.

The formation of living nature from non-living nature and society from it is a vivid example of development. While life emerged as a result of the complexity of material structures in the universe, a conscious being—man—was formed during the process of biological evolution. Human labor activity, thinking, and social relations formed the basis for the emergence of society. Thus, development is one of the most important features of existence as a continuous and lawful process of development of nature, man and society.

Conclusion

Movement, space, and time are universal attributes of existence, serving to understand the general laws governing the development of the universe. These attributes represent the form of existence, the process of development, and the interconnection of all things and phenomena. Movement shows that existence is in constant change and development, space determines the location and structure of things, and time determines their sequence and duration.

From a philosophical perspective, these three categories are inextricably linked, allowing for the comprehension of existence as a holistic system. No body or process can exist without motion, space, or time. Therefore, an in-depth study of motion, space, and time is an important theoretical basis for understanding the internal laws of nature, society, and human development.

The development of modern science further confirms the importance of these attributes. In particular, research conducted within the framework of cosmology, quantum physics, and the theory of relativity is revealing new aspects of space, time, and motion. In this sense, movement, space, and time are not only central categories of philosophical analysis but also serve as a fundamental methodological basis for human understanding of the universe and the laws of development.





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