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ARISTOTLE AND HIS HARMONY WITH PHILOSOPHY

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Abstract: This article examines the philosophical views of Aristotle, his contribution to the development of science, and the relevance of his ideas to modern philosophical thought. Aristotle's views on existence, knowledge, ethics, politics, and logic continue to maintain methodological and scientific importance in contemporary intellectual life.

Keywords: Aristotle, philosophy, logic, theory of knowledge, ethics, existence, thinking, ancient Greek philosophy.

Introduction

Ancient Greek philosophy occupies an important place in the history of world civilization and intellectual development. Among the greatest philosophers of this era, Aristotle stands out as one of the most influential thinkers whose ideas significantly shaped philosophy, science, and education. Aristotle was not only a philosopher but also a scientist, logician, and political theorist whose intellectual legacy continues to influence modern disciplines. The importance of Aristotle's philosophy lies in its comprehensive approach to understanding reality, human knowledge, and moral values. His philosophical ideas are closely connected with contemporary scientific methodologies and critical thinking. Aristotle's philosophy emerged during a period of intellectual transformation in ancient Greece, where scholars sought rational for natural and social phenomena. Unlike many earlier thinkers who relied heavily on mythological interpretations, Aristotle emphasized observation, experience, and logical reasoning as essential tools for acquiring knowledge.[1,15-18] This methodological approach later became one of the foundations of scientific inquiry and empirical research. Moreover, Aristotle's influence extends far beyond philosophy into fields such as biology, ethics, politics, metaphysics, rhetoric, and education. His works provided systematic classifications of knowledge and encouraged scholars to examine the causes and purposes behind natural and human activities. Through his analytical method, Aristotle demonstrated that philosophy is not merely abstract speculation but also a practical means of understanding human existence and improving society. Another significant aspect of Aristotle's intellectual contribution is his emphasis on virtue, ethics, and balanced living. He believed that true happiness could only be achieved through rational behavior and moral excellence. In this regard, Aristotle's ethical teachings remain relevant in addressing contemporary social challenges, including responsibility, justice, and ethical decision-making.[1,55-56]

In the modern world, Aristotle's philosophical principles continue to play a meaningful role in shaping scientific thought, educational systems, and moral philosophy. His emphasis on logic, causality, and systematic analysis remains essential in disciplines such as artificial intelligence, political theory, and technological ethics. Therefore, studying Aristotle provides not only historical

knowledge but also valuable insights into understanding present-day intellectual and social issues.

Main Part

Aristotle was born in 384 BCE in ancient Greece. He was a student of the philosopher Plato, although he later developed his own philosophical system by critically evaluating some of his teacher's ideas. Unlike Plato, who emphasized ideal forms, Aristotle focused more on empirical observation and practical knowledge. One of Aristotle's major philosophical contributions concerns the concept of being and existence. According to Aristotle, every object in the world consists of both matter and form. This understanding became the foundation of metaphysical studies and significantly influenced later philosophical traditions. Aristotle also made remarkable contributions to the theory of knowledge (epistemology). He argued that knowledge begins with sensory experience and develops through observation, reasoning, and logical analysis. This idea played an essential role in the formation of the scientific method, which remains fundamental in modern science and technology. Furthermore, Aristotle is considered the founder of formal logic. He developed the theory of syllogism, which established principles for rational thinking and argumentation. Today, logical reasoning is widely applied in philosophy, mathematics, computer science, and information technology.[3,47-50]

Another important aspect of Aristotle's philosophy is his ethical theory. Aristotle believed that happiness (*eudaimonia*) is achieved through virtue and moderation. His concept of the "Golden Mean" emphasizes balance and avoidance of extremes in human behavior. This ethical principle remains relevant in discussions about morality and responsible decision-making in modern society. Aristotle's philosophical ideas also demonstrate harmony with contemporary philosophical and technological issues. In an age of digital transformation, artificial intelligence, and scientific innovation, Aristotle's emphasis on logic, causality, and ethical responsibility continues to provide valuable guidance for understanding the relationship between technology and humanity[2,25-30].

Conclusion

In conclusion, the philosophical legacy of Aristotle occupies a unique and enduring place in the history of human thought. His contributions to metaphysics, epistemology, ethics, logic, and political philosophy have profoundly influenced the development of both classical and modern intellectual traditions. Aristotle's systematic approach to knowledge and reasoning laid the foundation for many branches of science and philosophy, making him one of the most important figures in the history of civilization. Aristotle's philosophy remains highly relevant because it emphasizes rational thinking, observation, and the pursuit of knowledge through experience. His ideas about causality, logical reasoning, and empirical investigation continue to shape modern scientific methodologies and academic disciplines. In particular, his development of formal logic established principles that are still applied in philosophy, mathematics, computer science, and

technological innovation. Furthermore, Aristotle's ethical philosophy provides valuable guidance for understanding human behavior and moral responsibility. His concept of virtue and the "Golden Mean" encourages individuals to seek moderation, wisdom, and balance in their personal and social lives. These principles remain important in addressing ethical dilemmas in contemporary society, especially in areas related to leadership, social justice, education, and professional responsibility. In the context of rapid technological progress and globalization, Aristotle's philosophical ideas offer an important framework for analyzing the relationship between science, technology, and human values.[4,31-34] Issues such as artificial intelligence, digital ethics, and social responsibility can be better understood through Aristotle's emphasis on rationality and ethical reflection. His belief that knowledge should serve the well-being of society remains particularly meaningful in the modern era. Ultimately, the study of Aristotle is not limited to historical interest alone. His philosophy continues to inspire critical thinking, intellectual curiosity, and ethical awareness among scholars and students worldwide. Therefore, Aristotle's ideas remain a powerful source of wisdom for understanding both the complexities of the modern world and the fundamental questions of human existence.

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