

## **THE PROBLEM OF LIFE, DEATH AND IMMORTALITY**

Man is the only representative of the living nature on our planet who understands that he is mortal and responsible for his life and lives of others. This is the very value of human existence.

Birth and death are extreme poles of our lives. Living towards death in time gives one's life a direction and framework within which to understand the changes that life brings. The young and the old perceive the world very differently. While the young look forward the old look back. What is the reason for such difference? The prospect of death provides these changes. The young have an intellectual understanding that death comes to us all, but their mortality has not become real to them. For the old, mortality starts to sink in.

The period of human life is one of intense activity, study, research and learning. We know a great deal about life. We have only guessed a great deal about death. And we still wonder how many, if any, of our speculations are accurate.

In the life of every normal person sooner or later the moment comes when he asks of the finiteness of his personal existence. Man is the only creature who makes aware of his mortality, and who can do it the object of meditation. But the inevitability of his own death is perceived by man not as an abstract truth, but causes severe emotional shocks that affect the very depths of his inner world.

Individual goals and values, in which a person sees the meaning of his life cannot be absolute, self-sufficient value. They are relative and conditional in character and require for their justification an unconditional and absolute purpose. The content of this goal serves as one of the bases for the classification of philosophical and theoretical models of the meaning of life. Historical reconstruction of these models allows identifying several typical ideas about the meaning of life, developed by philosophers from antiquity to our time.

Classic German philosopher Hegel believed that death is not mere disappearance. It means preserving in a modified form that what should disappear. The ability to grasp the idea of infinite development, for Hegel is the most important characteristic of the development of human consciousness.

A compelling example is the life and death of Socrates. As evidenced by his pupil Plato, the philosopher could avoid violent death as a punishment for moral preaching, contrary to the prevailing views. But he chose death and simultaneously immortality.

Philosophy considers death from the point of view of awareness of the meaning of death as the final stage of human life. In the face of death man can understand and appreciate a life well lived, to outline a program of new life through the adoption of other attitudes and willingness to implement them.

Freud argued that the goal sought by all life, is death. The paradox of death is that death is the worst evil that most frightens man, and the evil reveals an exit to eternal life, or one of the outputs. Our life is filled with such paradoxes. Bad infinity of life would make man a finite being.

The concept of death is different from other concepts. As a rule, there is an object and the concept of that object. For example, there exists a horse and the concept of a horse. However, the concept of death is absolutely without any object whatsoever. Thinking about the prospect of one's own death is a constant meditation upon our own ignorance. There is no method for getting to know death better, because death cannot be known at all.

Discussing this topic, we experience the instinctive fear of death and feel like avoiding death in our thoughts and actions. However, if we do not think of our own fears, the concept could be seen interesting from a more detached point of view.

Life becomes meaningful because it is freely and knowingly absolute and Supreme good, which is eternal life, life-giving human life, the eternal basis and the true conclusion, and there is however absolute truth, the light of reason, penetrating and illuminating human life. Our life is conceptualized as it is a reasonable path to the goal, or the path to a reasonable, higher purpose, otherwise it is mindless wandering. But this is the true path for our lives can be only that however there's very and life, and Truth.

Of course, philosophy cannot give people a clear answer to the question about the meaning of the eternity of existence, but it is only one that contributes to personal critical reflection of the life. It helps people to find meaning in their life and strengthen the will to live for the future.

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## **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: MORAL ASPECT**

The development of science, the growth of social consciousness and communication are directly connected with the penetration in our life of new technologies. Artificial Intelligence (AI) and its development has long been a part of many disputes and arguments. Man inherently seeks to develop and over time, we come to the fact that technologies do not only help us to promote science, but also facilitate our life. For this purpose, people increasingly start using the AI.

The introduction of AI into our lives and work, greatly facilitates our work and helps to achieve great results. At the same time, the widespread use of AI in