



The popularization of common philosophy - 77

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ABSTRACT

This paper introduces the field of philosophy, western philosophy and Chinese philosophy of some common sense to popularize common sense, for popularizing the basic knowledge of philosophy, can play a role in the introduction, the basic coverage of the field of philosophy of some basic knowledge.

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Hegel's syllogism system on nature.

Hegel divided nature into three fields: mechanics, physics and organic science, and constructed a syllogism system based on rational self-consciousness about nature.

In the field of mechanics, according to Hegel, physical systems contain concepts that do not yet organize them into organic wholes. After the transition to physics, the concept of internal physical objects organized together, but this system always tended to collapse due to external shocks. It is only in the organic sphere that organic life, which sustains itself, organizes itself, and reproduces itself, subjugates the elements within and around itself, reduces them to means, and in life reason finds itself.

Comte's view on "Replacing Metaphysics with Positive Science".

Comte divided the development of human cognition into three stages: theological stage, metaphysical stage and positive science stage. The theological stage is the childhood stage of human civilization, when people look at things from the viewpoint of homomorphism, from fetishism to monotheism through polytheism. The metaphysical stage is the juvenile stage of human beings, in which the personality of God is replaced by abstract forces or entities. Comte advocated the substitution of positive science for metaphysics. Comte believed that the attempt to discover the inner nature of things was futile and should be replaced by an effort to find a consistent relationship between existence and phenomenon.

Comte argues that although positive science does not claim to be able to answer the "why" as metaphysics does, it is better suited to practical purposes than metaphysics.

Two basic characteristics of new positivism.

Logical return to experience and opposition to metaphysics are two important features of new positivism.

(1) New positivism carries out empiricism. New positivist were first put some can be relegated to "direct perceptual to" distinguish the initial element (proposition and outline), them as the experience of the knowledge base, then set a reduction method, all the other proposition of the scientific and platform as the initial proposition, and the term is to find all the propositions to science as a means of empirical verification. In short, all meaningful statements of experience can be classified as neutral direct observation statements. The most important philosophical use of observation statement is that it can be used to prove the truth or falsity of empirical statements and thus to discuss the structure of knowledge base.

(2) Shrik believes that metaphysics use the meaning of scientific language symbols in a way that violates the rules. They are meaningless and cannot be proved by experience.

Basic characteristics of the scientific method.

The basic features of the scientific method are as follows:

- (1) Concreteness - The object of science is the concrete, special motion of matter.
- (2) Experiential - Science takes experience as its starting point and end-result, starting from and ending in experience, and strives not to go beyond it.
- (3) Accuracy - Scientific conclusions are specific and clear, and can generally be expressed by formulas, data and graphs, and their errors are limited within a certain range.
- (4) Testability - The final results of science are individually determined, concrete propositions that can be repeatedly tested experimentally under controlled conditions.

Francis Bacon's contribution to the methodology

of science.

Francis Bacon, contrary to Aristotle's orthodox position in the field of scientific methodology, turned the direction of stylization to the procedure of scientific discovery, which led to the in-depth study of inductive logic. He tried to extract the intrinsic and essential relations between things by referring to existence table, lack table and degree table. The study of inductive logic pioneered by Bacon and completed by the English logician John Mill. Mill developed an inductive system called Mill's Five Methods, on which scientific theories relied to be discovered and proved.

The relationship between the development of computer technology and thinking stylization.

The electronic computer is the materialized result brought by the development of modern logic, which provides the possibility of thinking stylization.

Human intelligence activities are divided into four categories: stimulus-response activities; Mathematical thinking; The field of complex-formal systems; The domain of nonformal behavior. The first two are well suited to digital computer simulation.

On the whole, the success of computer use at present only extends human intelligence rather than replaces it.

Two basic types of large number phenomena.

There are two basic types of large number phenomena:

One is composed of a large number of members, and the change and development result of each member is "irregular" and uncertain, so people can only explore the regularity of the whole set.

The other is that, under certain conditions, a certain behavior of a single object has a certain potential possibility, and people can make a quantitative estimate of the possibility of this behavior.

These two types of large number phenomena can be described and processed by probability statistics, and statistical rules can be obtained.

The relationship between observation and experiment.

Scientific experiment and scientific observation are the

basic activities of scientific cognition. Observation is the premise of experiment, and experiment is the development of observation. However, the experimental method has significant advantages over the simple observation method, and it overcomes the limitations of the simple observation method.

(1) Both observation and experiment require the exertion of human initiative. In particular, observation will become the more principal method: first, when the nature of the object makes it difficult for a moment to reach or actually act upon; Second, subjects tried to avoid interference.

(2) Observations are generally required during experiments. Most observations fall under the category of experiments. Most of the questionable measurements in scientific research are the result of experimental observations, since observations often interfere with the actual course of the subject, or even artificially alter the subject.

The role of scientific instruments.

The first function of scientific instruments is that they can help people overcome the limitations of the senses, greatly enhance their cognitive ability in breadth and depth, and enable people to reach new fields of vision.

The role of scientific instruments also lies in their ability to help people improve the quality of understanding, so that the perceptual materials obtained are more objective and accurate. Scientific instruments to a certain extent can eliminate the sensory illusion and the interference of subjective factors, so that people's observation is not limited to qualitative results, and will get more precise, more accurate quantitative knowledge. Major scientific breakthroughs often result from improved scientific instruments and experimental techniques that increase the accuracy of measurements.

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