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METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF FORMING PHILOSOPHICAL THINKING IN STUDENTS BASED ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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Abstract
This article examines the methodological foundations of applying artificial intelligence technologies in developing students' philosophical knowledge. In modern education, philosophical thinking is shaped not only through theoretical studies but also by integrating digital tools. Artificial intelligence supports students in conducting independent research, improving logical and critical reasoning, and analyzing philosophical issues on a broader scale. The paper emphasizes methodological approaches that enhance philosophy teaching through AI and demonstrates its importance in increasing educational quality, fostering deeper understanding, and adapting philosophy education to the needs of the digital era.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, philosophy, thinking, education, methodology.

Introduction

Nowadays, the content, form and methods of the educational process are constantly being updated and improved in accordance with the priority areas of social development. In particular, teaching philosophy and forming a philosophical worldview in students is of particular importance in today's era of globalization. After all, philosophy, as one of the highest forms of human thinking, combines not only theoretical knowledge, but also the spiritual-moral, socio-political and cultural views of the individual. Therefore, the search for and improvement of methods for effective teaching of philosophical knowledge is one of the most important tasks of today's education system.

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Today, the use of artificial intelligence technologies to increase the intellectual potential of students, broaden their worldview and develop their ability to think independently is becoming an increasingly relevant issue. The capabilities of artificial intelligence are manifested not only as an additional tool in the process of mastering philosophical knowledge, but also as a new methodological approach [1]. Because modern information technologies, digital educational resources, interactive programs and virtual environments guide students to a deeper understanding of philosophical issues, to compare different theories and to see their practical significance.

One of the important aspects of organizing philosophical education based on artificial intelligence is the formation of independent analytical thinking in students. As is known, in philosophy, the main thing is not to memorize ready-made knowledge, but to analyze issues, compare different points of view, and draw logical conclusions [2]. Artificial intelligence technologies make it possible to make this process more effective. For example, when studying philosophical texts, students can analyze them using various algorithms, understand complex categories in a simplified form, and even get acquainted with the ideas of historical thinkers through virtual communication. At the same time, the introduction of artificial intelligence into the educational process requires a fundamental renewal of the methodological system of philosophy. Because while traditional teaching methods are based more on lectures and reading texts, the approach demanded by the modern era requires the active participation of students. This allows them to form not only knowledge, but also skills and competencies. For example, in philosophical debates, artificial intelligence tools are used to develop skills in quickly finding evidence, comparative analysis of the views of different philosophical schools, and defending one's personal position.

It should be noted that the introduction of artificial intelligence into the educational process is not only a technological innovation, but also a methodological innovation. After all, the main goal of teaching philosophy is to broaden the student's worldview, to educate him as a person who can make independent decisions. Therefore, the use of artificial intelligence tools should not be limited to providing knowledge, but also serve personal development. In

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this sense, the educational environment created on the basis of artificial intelligence provides students with interactivity, independence and creativity in the process of mastering philosophical knowledge [3].

In today's era of globalization, the role of philosophy is increasing. Because the ecological, social, political and moral problems facing humanity can be solved not only by technical means, but also through philosophical thinking. From this perspective, the development of philosophical knowledge in students serves as the main support for their future activities. Artificial intelligence is an important tool for increasing efficiency in this process.

In the introduction, it should be noted that there are several important reasons for applying artificial intelligence to the process of philosophical education. First, this approach allows for the individualization of the process of students' learning. Each student can deeply study philosophical issues in accordance with their interests, level of knowledge and intellectual potential. Second, artificial intelligence tools reveal their significance in practical life by illuminating philosophical concepts in a modern technological environment. Third, this process takes education to a new level, that is, it creates the basis for the formation of the student as an active participant in the process of learning, not a passive one. Also, the process of teaching philosophy with the help of artificial intelligence also develops scientific research activities. Students can achieve independent scientific results in their scientific research using various electronic sources, digital platforms and intellectual programs. This, along with a deeper assimilation of philosophical knowledge, also serves to form modern scientific thinking [4].

In general, the introduction shows that the development of students' philosophical knowledge based on artificial intelligence is one of the urgent issues of the modern education system. This is not only a new methodological approach, but also an important direction for updating the content of philosophical education, increasing its effectiveness, and training the future generation to think independently, critically, and creatively.

The process of developing students' philosophical knowledge has always been considered one of the important directions of the education system. Because philosophy, as a science that expands human thinking, worldview, understanding of society and nature, has not only theoretical, but also practical significance. In

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the modern educational process, with the advent of artificial intelligence, this process has reached a completely new level. Previously, students' philosophical knowledge was formed mainly through textbooks, lectures, seminars and traditional discussions, but today digital technologies, in particular, tools based on artificial intelligence, allow this process to be carried out much more effectively and individually. Therefore, a new approach to the methodological system of forming philosophical thinking in students has become necessary[5].

The development of philosophical knowledge using artificial intelligence, first of all, strengthens the person-centered approach to the educational process. Since each student has a different way of thinking, interests, and speed of perception, it is natural that the traditional educational process cannot cover them all to the same extent. However, artificial intelligence-based platforms stimulate students' independent thinking and provide tasks tailored to their individual abilities and intellectual potential. For example, when analyzing philosophical texts, comparing the ideas of different schools, or understanding the essence of historical processes, artificial intelligence can provide students with additional explanations, comments, and interactive exercises [6].

In addition, with the help of artificial intelligence, the opportunity to develop reflective thinking in students increases. Philosophy forms not only knowledge, but also a critical approach, the ability to consider a problem from different angles. If in traditional education such skills were formed more through debates, now artificial intelligence gives students various situational tasks, encourages them to make decisions, analyze different theories. For example, in the process of comparing the views of Aristotle, Kant or Al-Farabi, artificial intelligence can automatically analyze the student's answer, indicate strengths and weaknesses, and recommend additional literature. This in itself leads to the strengthening of philosophical thinking in students.

Also, the interactive nature of artificial intelligence is of particular importance in the development of philosophical knowledge. Usually, philosophy lessons are given a lot of theoretical information, and sometimes it may seem like dry information to students. However, tools based on artificial intelligence can bring this theory to life and arouse deeper interest in students through various simulations, visual models and virtual environments. For example, the views of

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philosophical schools of ancient Greece, the European Enlightenment, or Eastern thinkers can be conveyed to students in the form of a virtual excursion using artificial intelligence. This awakens historical and philosophical thinking in them [7].

From the point of view of the methodological system, the use of artificial intelligence also raises the level of cooperation between teachers and students. The teacher now plays the role of not only a teacher, but also a guide, advisor and controller. Artificial intelligence, on the other hand, appears as a tool that quickly processes and analyzes data and provides an individual approach. Thus, the teacher and artificial intelligence, in harmony with each other, serve to form the philosophical thinking of students.

Another important aspect is that in the development of philosophical knowledge, artificial intelligence enhances students' independent research. To master each philosophical concept, trend or doctrine, it is necessary to read, analyze and evaluate additional sources. Artificial intelligence serves as a guide for students in this regard. For example, if a student asks a question on a philosophical issue, artificial intelligence can provide him with various sources and compare the views of the authors. As a result, the student learns to draw independent conclusions. At the same time, the methodological system developed on the basis of artificial intelligence allows students to combine theoretical knowledge with practice. For example, on topics related to moral philosophy, political philosophy or the theory of scientific knowledge, tasks related to real-life situations are developed with the help of artificial intelligence. Students learn to analyze these situations and justify their views. This reveals not only the theoretical significance of philosophy, but also its practical value.

Another advantage of using artificial intelligence in the methodological system is that it expands the opportunities for students to acquire knowledge through an individual approach. Since the level of philosophical thinking of each student is different, it is difficult for them all to have the same knowledge in traditional lessons. However, artificial intelligence can create individual tasks for each student and give new exercises depending on their speed of mastering. As a result, all students will gain knowledge and skills appropriate to their level. Artificial intelligence also serves to improve the quality and efficiency of education in the

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process of mastering philosophical knowledge. Because it quickly identifies problems that arise in the learning process and provides information to the teacher. For example, if students make a lot of mistakes on a certain topic, artificial intelligence records this situation and sends a signal to the teacher. The teacher can make adjustments to the lesson process on this basis.

In conclusion, the methodological system for developing students' philosophical knowledge based on artificial intelligence takes the traditional educational process to a new level. Through this system, students are formed not only philosophical concepts, but also independent and critical thinking, reflective thinking, social and moral decision-making skills. Also, the process of students' learning becomes individual, interactive and practical. Most importantly, with the help of artificial intelligence, students' philosophical knowledge develops in accordance with modern requirements and serves to increase their future intellectual potential.

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