

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND PHILOSOPHICAL WISDOM

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Abstract. The article examines fundamental philosophical issues arising in connection with the development of artificial intelligence (AI). The problems of consciousness, ethical responsibility, and the transformation of human identity in the age of "smart" machines are analyzed. The author argues that AI is not only a technological tool but also a philosophical mirror that forces humanity to reinterpret the concepts of mind and soul.

Key word: artificial intelligence, person human, development , equipped, ethical dilemmas.

Introduction. For centuries, philosophy has tried to answer the question: What makes a person human? Today, this question has ceased to be abstract. Artificial intelligence (AI) deprives people of their earnings, artificial intelligence copies the works of original creators, it will seize the world, AI is a much more serious threat than nuclear weapons (Musck, 2014) - such headlines are scattered in newspapers and news reports on the Internet, and it must be admitted that there is a grain of truth in them.

When new things burst into our lives as quickly and irreversibly as a new era in human development - the era of artificial intelligence - public opinion panics. But is the prospect of a new world equipped with intelligent computers so frightening?

According to the author, a person faced an existential challenge. Artificial intelligence (AI) is not just a new branch of computer science, it's a new chapter in metaphysics. According to her, the main problems related to the use of mechanical reason, positive prospects, as well as assumptions about what awaits us in the future and how this will affect humanity as a whole.

What is this enigmatic phrase - artificial intelligence? A large proportion of fear is the result of people's very vague understanding of the working principle. Artificial intelligence.

The main philosophical debate surrounding Artificial Intelligence revolves around consciousness. In classical philosophy (Descartes, Leibniz), reason was considered the prerogative of a living being. However, modern functionalism asserts: if a system performs the functions of reason, can we deny it the existence of this reason?

From childhood, through fantastic films and books, the image of a robot with human mind, but without its emotions, was formed in our consciousness. This representation is not incorrect, but it very superficially reflects the operating principle of these systems.

Artificial intelligence is a field of computer science that deals with the creation of systems capable of performing tasks that usually require human intelligence: data analysis, image recognition, language processing, decision-making, and learning.

Since the emergence of the Artificial Intelligence concept in the 1950s, when Alan Turing proposed a test to determine the "intelligence" of machines, technology has traveled a long way: from simple programs to complex systems, such as artificial intelligence, having defeated the great chess player Harry Kasparov. The development of the internet and computing power in the 21st century has allowed Artificial Intelligence to achieve incredible successes, but along with this, ethical issues and the need for regulation have emerged.

From this arise a large number of bright prospects for using Artificial Intelligence in various spheres of life, allowing for the automation of many processes, leaving humans more time and space for creation. Today, Artificial Intelligence is already actively improving our lives: in medicine, it helps in diagnosing diseases, developing medicines, and selecting therapies, in

education, it adapts learning and automates inspections, and in production, it optimizes processes and controls quality.

Autonomous transportation, protection from financial fraud, and personalized recommendations in entertainment - all of this became possible thanks to Artificial Intelligence. It increases productivity, improves quality of life, reduces costs, and helps solve global problems, from climate change to epidemics. In science and production, artificial intelligence accelerates research, processes vast amounts of data, and makes technologies more efficient.

By freeing up time and reducing the workload, Artificial Intelligence opens up new opportunities for creativity. Complex calculations and routine shift to algorithms, leaving people with space for creativity and unconventional solutions. Art, science, and culture are gaining new momentum: humans can focus on creating ideas and values while exploring the depths of consciousness or the vastness of space. Artificial intelligence is becoming not just a tool, but a partner, inspiring new horizons.

As for ethical dilemmas, the most pressing part of the issue, there are many contradictions here. How much can we allow Artificial Intelligence to create so that it doesn't displace writers, artists, and other artists from their positions?

What should be done with the fraudsters who, with the help of machine intelligence, carry out grandiose operations that threaten the safety of entire state apparatuses? How ethical is it to strengthen consumer culture through individual recommendations built on artificial intelligence's ability to capture patterns and be shamelessly exploited by huge companies? These and similar questions still hang in the minds of many people, without receiving an answer.

Especially for practicing physicians and educators, the most pressing issue is ethics. When artificial intelligence helps a surgeon or dentist plan an operation, the problem of distributed responsibility arises. If the algorithm makes a mistake, who will be to blame: the developer, the doctor, or the machine itself?

The philosophy of law and ethics today are struggling to create an ethical code for algorithms. The problem is that the logic of Artificial Intelligence often represents a black box - we see the result but don't understand how to achieve it. Can we entrust the fate of a person to a system whose arguments are incomprehensible to us?

This brings us back to the concept of ethical rationalism, where transparency in decision-making is the foundation of justice.

The deepest layer of the topic is how Artificial Intelligence changes our understanding of ourselves. If a machine can create and analyze, then what is the uniqueness of the human spirit?

Existentialist philosophers could say that a person's uniqueness lies in their finitude, right to make mistakes, and ability to empathize. Artificial intelligence is devoid of corporeality, it does not feel pain and does not fear death.

This is where the demarcation line lies: human intellect is an embodied mind inextricably linked with biology and senses, while Artificial Intelligence is a pure intellect without a life context.

The future of humanity with artificial intelligence, like its entire fate, is shrouded in a fog of uncertainty. If society focuses on humanistic values, placing humans and their welfare above short-term benefits and gains, artificial intelligence can become a tool for progress that will ensure a bright future.

However, if government structures and corporations continue to intensify social stratification and promote unhealthy consumerism, Artificial Intelligence risks turning into a powerful weapon capable of destroying everything that makes us human.

Drawing a conclusion from the above, Artificial Intelligence is just a tool, and its consequences depend on those who control it. It can be both a cure for society and its demise.

This means that artificial intelligence opens up both incredible prospects and enormous challenges for humanity. He is capable of radically changing many spheres of life, from medicine to art, freeing up time for creativity and creation.

Nevertheless, with its development, serious ethical issues arise regarding security, social justice, and influence on cultural and economic structures. The future of Artificial Intelligence is unpredictable and depends on how humanity manages this powerful tool. If we prioritize humanistic values and responsibility, Artificial Intelligence can become a force for goodness. However, if we continue to deepen social inequality and promote profit at any cost, Artificial Intelligence could become a tool for destruction. Everything depends on which path the person himself chooses.

Any decision of Artificial Intelligence affecting human rights and freedoms must be subject to final verification and revision by humans.

conclusion

Artificial intelligence is the greatest test for philosophy. It forces us to leave the comfort zone and acknowledge that reason can exist in a non-biological form.

However, by analyzing it, we actually study ourselves. Artificial intelligence is a mirror that shows us that a mind without wisdom and a mind without compassion is just a set of codes. Our task as philosophers, doctors, and educators is to make digital intelligence serve the highest human values, not replace them.

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