

В итоге мы видим, что в международном правовом и этическом поле, конкретной формулировки нет. Лучшее объяснение, как по мне, представлено все тем же ЮНЕСКО: «...из-за стремительных темпов технологических изменений любое фиксированное, узкое определение быстро становится устаревшим, что делает неосуществимой политику, направленную на долгосрочную перспективу» [5].

Список использованных источников

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3. «H.R.6216 - National Artificial Intelligence Initiative Act of 2020» [Электронный ресурс] <https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-bill/6216/text>
4. «Классификация систем искусственного интеллекта» [Электронный ресурс] <https://docs.cntd.ru/document/1200177292>
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Knowledge, wisdom, faith - my experience of philosophizing

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Any era or cultural tradition is characterized by the value of knowledge – knowledge about how to survive; about what is right and what is wrong; about how life and death are connected and how a person should act in order not to break the connection between times or worlds. Philosophical analysis of the problems of knowledge and knowability of the world has existed since the times of Antiquity, but the theological or rather Christian point of view will be the basis of this work

Theological philosophy

Here we must mention philosophers such as Thomas Aquinas and other founders of the Catholic branch of Christianity. "The fear of God is the beginning of wisdom, wisdom may acquit to knowledge» [1]. From the above verse we can venture and think about what the fear of the Lord is and what wisdom is.

Fear of God

The Bible is viewed as a set of guidelines on how to live life in happiness and fulfilment. The fear of God is not outright terror (as it was in the Old Testament) but rather an acknowledgement to higher authority and respecting that authority by living a holy life. And in layman's terms, being a decent human being. This is akin to a work environment, knowing that a person of authority is watching you and rooting for your success will most likely make you less self-sabotaging and destructive. The best way to describe it from my personal experience is a reverse version of 1984, George Orwell. Yes, big brother is watching but you have the freedom of choice just with a looming reminder that a place without the love of big brother exists. Fear of the Lord is knowing you have the freedom of choice and choosing to still be obedient to the guidelines set out.

There are many theories from different religions that support this such as the school of Yoga and Stoicism, as well read from some lecturers from Associated Professor Bulygo E. [2].

Wisdom. The Bible, like most 'Ahimsa' schools of philosophy, teaches harmony with one and self, with surroundings and with people [3]. In my personal opinion and understanding of the subjects, I believe theological epistemology is the definition of particles, matter and universals existing objectively independent of the knowing mind. Such situations are evident in the 'spirit world' and 'heaven'. Secondly, objects and general concepts are created by the knowing subject - the Bible displays God as the all-knowing subject, who gave the authority to name all things to the first man created in His image, Adam. Additionally, the Bible implies, heavily that all men (humankind) receive ideas from a dimension beyond their own intellectual capacity in order to create with reason and intent.

Essentially, every phenomenon has a cause. It is also interesting to note that with the wisdom that is given, one lesson has stood the tests of time. Man is not and cannot be self-sufficient, man is created to seek a higher power to explain the reason for existence. If this were not plausible, people would not believe in gods, deities, fate and even stars - The Bible calls these ‘rebel gods.’

Antique philosophy. In this paper, antique philosophy refers to the Greeks and methods accredited to them including my personal favorite - the Sophists.

Once more on a theological point, God existed before existence was a concept, coining the term “There is nothing new under the sun”. The above and following concepts are separated by time periods or perhaps existed at the same times but were forced into chronological order. But like the question of existence and self, that is a question left to all of us to reflect on. In this reflection of this period there is reveal of metaphysics, epicureanism, stoicism, idealism and skepticism [4].

Metaphysics. In my personal opinion, metaphysics holds as much weight as epistemology being a branch on its own. It ventures further beyond the realms of science and logic; however, I will add on Greeks with a logical standing.

Epicureanism. In a nutshell, the meaning of life is described as the search for peace, avoiding pain, i.e. achieving ataraxia [4]. I believe it is impossible to live a life without pain, the worst thing to happen to another human being is the existence of another. The Bible depicts counts of numerous events happening because of human beings.

Stoicism. Wisdom, courage, justice and temperance build up an individual with a good moral and ethical standing. It sums up having a sound mind regardless of what one may be going through. Stoic is known as the “chill person” or “nonchalant” in today’s time. It operates under a principle of cause and effect resulting in a rational structure of the universe (Logos). It is similar to the philosophy of Zen, Buddhism Nirvana and Chinese root philosophy in I-Ching which is the harmony of heaven, earth and men.

“We suffer more in imagination than in reality” – Seneca, but

“I think, therefore I am” – Rene Descartes.

Sophists vs Socrates vs Plato vs Skepticism

While knowledge may be what everyone seeks, one finds themselves at a cross-road as to the extent and use of this knowledge. Sophists may argue, literally, that if it seems true, looks true then it is true. The main thing is not the truth, but winning an argument despite demonstrating a changeable and ambiguous truth.

On the other hand, Socrates like Sun Tzu the great Chinese strategist and general believed winning a battle is knowing your enemy. Knowing your enemy is knowing yourself, this can be done through intimidation with a great strategy or through Maieutic method.

At the foot of knowledge, Plato exists with idealism and coupled up with Aristotle. Ideas are eternal, cannot be created and are independent of human and things just like the mind according to Aristotle. Despite logical truths, the mind does not depend on the body. It is eternal and unchanging. However, the mind has an effect on who you are and what you are.

In conclusion, everything ought to be taken with not a grain, but a bucket of salt. My personal opinions may not be the truth but whether they become a truth to the reader is up to them. One might as well call me a skeptic because I do not claim this as truth or a postulation of final truths. Aristotle claims, “God is a role model, He thinks of Himself thinking” [5]. Knowledge for a person is like light and water for plants, food for animals. How and for what purpose we get them, what is the result of their use - a separate topic for reflection. The only thing that is obvious is that faith or doubt drives us, only we are responsible for what we do with our lives and for how we change the world.

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Феномен когнитивных искажений в контексте конвергенции философии и психологии

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Мышление человека всегда представляло интерес для философов разных эпох. Вся классическая традиция базировалась на идее, что человек - это мыслящий субъект, мир устроен разумно и поэтому было очень важно понять, как устроено мышление человека, на что может претендовать человек в познании. Лозунгом классической парадигмы стало знаменитое высказывание Рене Декарта «Я мыслю, следовательно, существую».

Формулируя свой знаменитый вопрос «Что я могу знать?», И. Кант начинает критический период своей философской деятельности, где в центре его внимания именно гносеологическая проблематика. В докантовской гносеологии проблема познания определялась самим объектом познания –