

PHILOSOPHICAL INTERPRETATION OF TIME AND SPACE IN THE KAZAKH FALSFAE

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ABSTRACT

This article explores the philosophical interpretation of time and space in the context of Kazakh philosophy with an emphasis on current challenges and novelty in this field. It is based on traditional ideas about time and space in Kazakh culture, revealing their unique features and symbolism. In addition, the article analyzes the influence of Islamic philosophy on the Kazakh understanding of time and space.

Particular attention is paid to current challenges, such as globalization, technological progress and migration, and their impact on the Kazakh philosophy of time and space. These challenges add novelty to this study, as they stimulate the need to adapt and discuss new aspects of time and space in modern society.

The research is an actual contribution to the understanding of the unique features and peculiarities of the Kazakh philosophy of time and space, and also emphasizes the importance of preserving the values of tradition in the context of modern challenges and changes.

Key words: Kazakh Philosophy, Time, Space, Globalization, Islam, Tradition.

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Қазақ фәлсафасындағы уақыт пен кеңістікке философиялық тұрғыдан түсінік беру

Аңдатпа. Бұл мақала қазақ фәлсафасы тұрғысында уақыт пен кеңістіктің философиялық түсінігін осы саладағы өзекті сын-қатерлер мен жаңалықтарға баса назар аудара отырып зерттейді. Ол қазақ мәдениетіндегі уақыт пен кеңістік туралы дәстүрлі идеяларға негізделіп, олардың бірегей ерекшеліктері мен белгілерін айқындайды. Сонымен қатар, мақала ислам философиясының уақыт пен кеңістік түсінігіне әсерін талдайды.

Жаһандану, технологиялық прогресс және көші-қон сияқты өзекті сын-қатерлерге және олардың уақыт пен кеңістіктің қазақ фәлсафасына әсеріне ерекше назар аударылды. Аталған мәселелер зерттеуге жаңалық енгізеді, өйткені олар қазіргі қоғамдағы уақыт пен кеңістіктің жаңа аспектілерін бейімдеу және талқылау қажеттілігін ынталандырады.

Зерттеу қазақ фәлсафасындағы уақыт пен кеңістік түсініктерінің бірегей ерекшеліктерін түсінуге өзекті үлес қосады, сондай-ақ қазіргі заманғы сын-қатерлер мен өзгерістер кезеңінде дәстүр құндылықтарын сақтаудың маңыздылығын атап көрсетеді.

Түйін сөздер: қазақ фәлсафасы, уақыт, кеңістік, жаһандану, ислам, дәстүр.

Философская интерпретация времени и пространства в казахской фальсафе

Аннотация. Данная статья исследует философскую интерпретацию времени и пространства в контексте казахской философии с акцентом на актуальные вызовы и новизну в данной области. Она основывается на традиционных представлениях о времени и пространстве в казахской культуре, выявляя их уникальные черты и символику. Кроме того, статья анализирует влияние исламской философии на казахское понимание времени и пространства.

Особое внимание уделяется актуальным вызовам, таким как глобализация, технологический прогресс и миграция, и их воздействию на казахскую философию времени и пространства. Эти вызовы придают новизну данному исследованию, поскольку они стимули-

руют необходимость адаптации и обсуждения новых аспектов времени и пространства в современном обществе.

Исследование представляет собой актуальный вклад в понимание уникальных черт и особенностей казахской философии времени и пространства, а также подчеркивает важность сохранения ценностей традиции в контексте современных вызовов и изменений.

Ключевые слова: казахская философия, время, пространство, глобализация, ислам, традиция.

Introduction

Spatial-temporal relations between humans and nature are at the core of all human relationships with the surrounding world and, as will be demonstrated, influence one's worldview. The premise for the formation of categories of space and time is the ontological inclusion of humans in the objective world where life processes occur. This idea is articulated by ethnographers, anthropologists, philosophers, psychologists, and others.

In ancient philosophy, the concept of "space" acquired a meaning independent of specific material objects. According to Albert Einstein's observation, through the natural generalization of the "space of a box," one can arrive at the concept of independent (absolute) space, possessing unlimited extension, in which all material objects are contained. Even for Parmenides, being is spatial and possesses extension, while non-being lacks these characteristics. The remaining fragment of his work "On Nature [Peri Physeos]" is primarily devoted to the analysis of the concept of being. In discussions about how being did not arise because it has always existed, the philosopher outlines spatial criteria for this existence [1].

The greatest clarity in understanding space during ancient times was contributed by Euclidean geometry. Euclidean space consists of points, lines, geometric figures, and bodies. Euclid does not consider space as a structured phenomenon, although he draws conclusions about its continuity, limitlessness, and three-dimensionality [2].

Ancient notions of space laid the foundation for understanding this category in subsequent centuries. In all philosophical works of that era, the understanding of space is purely geometric or physical. There are no spatial characteristics of society, communication, intellect, and, even more so, culture. However, without considering these reflections, it becomes impossible to search for criteria for cultural space as

a special form of continuity, uniformity (or non-uniformity), structuring, the presence of boundaries, finiteness or infinity, and other features [3].

The philosophy of time and space is one of the key directions in philosophical thought, addressing fundamental aspects of existence and cognition. In the context of Kazakh philosophy, the study of time and space takes on special significance, reflecting the richness of cultural traditions and contemporary challenges [4].

The aim of this article is to shed light on the philosophical interpretation of time and space in Kazakh philosophy, identifying the unique characteristics and features that characterize this aspect of philosophical thought in the Kazakh context. To achieve this goal, we have set the following objectives:

1. Analyze traditional Kazakh perspectives on time and space and their influence on the culture and philosophy of the people.

2. Investigate the influence of Islamic philosophy on the philosophical understanding of time and space in Kazakhstan, taking into account the historical context and the development of Islam in the region.

3. Conduct an analysis of the changes in Kazakh philosophy of time and space under the influence of contemporary challenges, such as globalization, technological progress, and migration.

Novelty and relevance

The novelty of this article lies in its comprehensive analysis of philosophical thought on time and space in the context of Kazakh culture. Previously, this topic had not received adequate attention from researchers and philosophers, and this article aims to fill this gap.

The relevance of the topic is driven by changes in global geopolitics, cultural dynamics, and globalization, which influence the perception of time and space in the modern world. Kazakhstan, with its centuries-old history and contemporary development dynamics, can make a valuable contribution

to philosophical reflections on time and space.

Problem. The philosophy of time and space has always piqued interest and raises questions related to the nature of reality, cognition, and the meaning of life. In light of the changing world and contemporary challenges, including technological progress and cultural transformations, new philosophical dilemmas and questions arise that require analysis and research.

Methodology

The methodology of researching the philosophical interpretation of time and space in Kazakh philosophy plays a pivotal role in ensuring a qualitative analysis and understanding of this subject.

Historical Analysis: We will commence with a historical analysis to comprehend which traditions and notions regarding time and space were characteristic of Kazakh culture at various stages of its development. This encompasses the study of traditional beliefs, rituals, and philosophical ideas associated with these concepts.

Philosophical Analysis: For a deeper understanding of the philosophical aspects of time and space in Kazakh culture, we will conduct a philosophical analysis, including the examination of philosophical texts and works by Kazakh philosophers and thinkers. Special attention will be given to the ideas, concepts, and philosophical schools that have influenced Kazakh philosophy of time and space.

Comparative Analysis: To highlight the unique features and characteristics of Kazakh philosophy of time and space, we will perform a comparative analysis with the philosophical traditions of other cultures and regions. This will allow us to identify the distinct features of Kazakh interpretations of these concepts.

Contemporary Context: We will also examine the contemporary context and the influence of modern challenges, such as globalization and technological progress, on the understanding of time and space in contemporary Kazakh culture. This includes an analysis of contemporary works by Kazakh philosophers and researchers in this field.

Analysis and Discussion: Finally,

based on the conducted analysis, we will present a discussion and draw conclusions regarding the unique traits and concepts that characterize Kazakh philosophy of time and space, as well as the challenges and prospects in this field in the modern world.

Such a methodology will enable us to systematically explore various aspects of the philosophy of time and space in Kazakh philosophy and uncover their impact on the cultural, religious, and social aspects of the people's lives.

Main part

Traditional notions of time and space in Kazakh culture. Traditional Kazakh culture has developed over centuries in the vast steppes and semi-deserts of Central Asia, which has had a profound influence on the formation of unique concepts of time and space. It is important to note that these concepts were deeply intertwined with the way of life of the Kazakh people and their nomadic traditions.

In Kazakh culture, temporal concepts are closely tied to natural phenomena and seasons. Kazakhs lived in harsh climatic conditions where changing seasons played a crucial role in their daily lives. Time was perceived as cyclical and continuous movement of nature. Each season had its own rituals and festivals that reflected the changing of seasons and the dependence on natural resources [5].

For Kazakhs, nature was a living organism, and the temporal cycles of nature were reflected in their concepts of time. Winter, spring, summer, and autumn were not just seasons but also life stages of nature, each with its own role and significance.

The cyclical nature of time in Kazakh culture strengthened the connection between the people and nature, emphasizing humanity's dependence on its cycles. This was reflected in imagery, symbolism, religious rituals, and everyday life among the Kazakh people [6].

The cyclic nature of time is essential to understand in the context of the history and cultural traditions of the Kazakh people, as it has shaped and continues to shape their worldview and their relationship with time and space. This aspect of Kazakh

culture remains relevant today, although contemporary challenges may influence its interpretation and perception.

Space has always held special significance in Kazakh culture. The vast steppes and deserts symbolize infinity and freedom. The expanses of the steppes represent the nomadic way of life of the Kazakhs and their connection with nature. The steppes provided boundless space for nomadic herds and pastures, making them the center of Kazakh culture and economy [7].

The space of the steppes defined the nomadic way of life of the Kazakhs. They were nomadic herders, and their herds moved in search of fresh grass and water. This way of life created a sense of freedom and independence and forged a strong connection with nature. The steppes offered Kazakhs vast expanses for free movement and pastures for their livestock. This not only allowed them to survive but also to thrive in the harsh climatic conditions of Central Asia. The space of the steppes also symbolized wealth and limitless opportunities. The vast expanse of the steppes inspired Kazakhs to create symbols and metaphors that reflected their relationship with this

environment. Kazakh ornamentation often includes abstract depictions of the steppes, such as waves and whirlwinds, symbolizing the endless movement and flow of time [8].

The space of the steppes has remained a key part of Kazakh culture in contemporary society, despite the challenges of the modern world, such as urbanization and industrialization. Kazakhs continue to maintain their connection to these expanses through cultural and traditional practices, as well as through the exploration and preservation of the natural environment of the steppes [9].

In Kazakh culture, there was a rich symbolism associated with time and space. For example, the sun was considered a symbol of life and fertility, while the moon symbolized femininity and night. The times of day also had their symbolism: morning was a time of renewal and beginnings, daytime was a time of work and activity, and evening was a time of rest and gathering around the campfire [10].

Analyzing the traditional ideas about time and space in the Kazakh culture, the following key features can be identified (Figure 1):

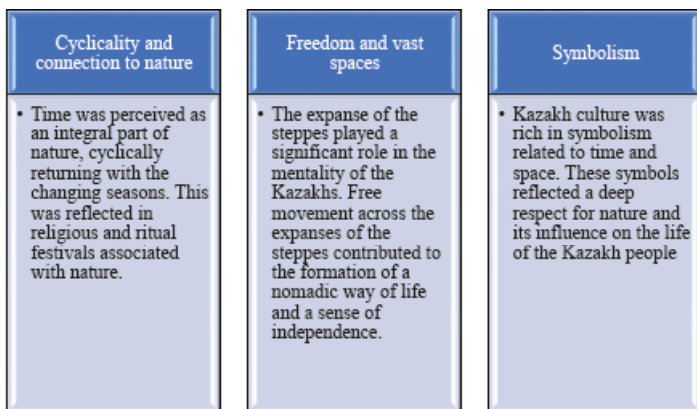


Figure 1 - Key features of traditional representations of time and space in Kazakh culture

Such an analysis allows us to understand how traditional ideas about time and space influenced the culture and worldview of the Kazakhs and how they continue to influence the modern world. In the next part of the article we will consider the influence of Islamic philosophy on the Kazakh understanding of time and space.

The influence of Islamic philosophy on the Kazakh understanding of time and space.

Islamic philosophy has had a significant impact on the Kazakh understanding of time and space, especially through religious beliefs and rituals. It is important to note that Islam came to the region inhabited by Kazakhs at different times, and its impact was gradual and varied depending on time and place. One of the most notable ways in which Islam has influenced Kazakhs' understanding of time is the obligatory

prayers in Islam, which must be performed at certain time intervals. For Muslims, prayer time (Salaat) implies five obligatory prayers during the day: dawn (Fajr), noon (Duhr), afternoon (Asr), sunset (Maghrib) and night (Isha). These time intervals play an important role in the organization of the day and time management for Muslims.

The Islamic Hijri calendar, which begins with the emigration of the Prophet Muhammad from Mecca to Medina, also influenced the Kazakhs' idea of time. In this calendar, the year consists of lunar months and is shorter than the solar year, which entails changes in the dates and times of religious holidays and events. Islamic religious rituals, such as fasting in the month of Ramadan and sacrifice on the holiday of Eid al-Adha, have strict time frames and calendar dates. These rituals and holidays have become an important part of Kazakh culture, and their observance in accordance with Islamic norms contributes to the formation of an understanding of time in the context of religious duties.

It should also be noted that Islam in Kazakhstan has adapted to local traditions and customs, which has led to a syncretic understanding of time and space. For example, some Kazakh rituals and traditions were combined with Islamic elements, which made them unique and characteristic of Kazakh culture.

Thus, Islamic philosophy has had a significant impact on the understanding of time and space in Kazakh culture through religious beliefs and rituals. It formed Kazakhs' respect for time and space in the context of religious practice and the organization of everyday life. This influence of Islam continues to exist in modern Kazakhstan, where Islam plays an important role in the cultural and religious life of the people.

Analysis of changes in the Kazakh philosophy of time and space under the influence of modern challenges. Modern Kazakhstan is facing a number of significant challenges that affect the understanding of time and space in Kazakh philosophy. These challenges include globalization, technological progress and migration. Let's analyze how these factors affect the Kazakh understanding of time and space.

With globalization, the world has become more interconnected, and Kazakhstanis

have become part of the world community. This has led to an expansion of space in terms of access to information, goods and cultural influences. Kazakhstan has become an active participant in the world economy and politics, which has affected the perception of space. The rapid spread of information and technological advances has reduced the space of time for reaction and adaptation. Kazakhstanis began to face a flood of information and events that require quick decisions and adaptation to changing conditions. Globalization has introduced multicultural elements into Kazakh society. This has created a rich cultural space where different cultures and traditions coexist and influence each other. Kazakhstanis have become more open to a variety of cultures and worldviews. Virtual worlds and social networks create additional space for interaction and self-expression. This may lead to additional aspects of understanding time and space in the sense of digital and real worlds.

Migration in Kazakhstan also has an impact on the understanding of time and space. Many migrants bring their own cultural and temporal concepts with them, which can create multiple spaces within the country. This can cause a dialogue and interaction between different understandings of time and space.

In general, modern challenges affect the Kazakh understanding of time and space, making it more complex and multilevel. Globalization, technological progress and migration open up new horizons and cause discussion about how modern society perceives and organizes its ideas about time and space in the modern world.

Discussion

In this article, a study of the philosophical interpretation of time and space in the context of Kazakh philosophy was conducted. The traditional ideas of time and space in the Kazakh culture were considered, their features and symbolism were revealed, and the influence of Islamic philosophy on the Kazakh understanding of time and space was analyzed.

Based on the conducted research, several key conclusions can be identified:

- Cultural richness: The Kazakh philosophy of time and space is enriched with unique symbols, metaphors and

traditions related to the nature and history of this people. This makes the Kazakh understanding of time and space a unique and valuable element of cultural heritage.

- Islam and cultural diversity: Islam has had a significant impact on the Kazakh philosophy of time and space, adding religious rites and rituals to the understanding of time. At the same time, the preservation of cultural diversity and traditional ideas about time and space remains an important task.

- Modern challenges: Modern challenges, such as globalization, technological progress and migration, are making changes in the Kazakh understanding of time and space. This makes it necessary to adapt and discuss new aspects of time and space in modern society.

Conclusion

The study of the philosophical interpretation of time and space in Kazakh philosophy allows a deeper understanding of the unique aspects of the culture and history of this nation. Traditional ideas about time and space, enriched with symbols and religious rituals, are an important element of the cultural heritage of Kazakhstan.

Modern challenges, such as globalization and technological progress, are changing the understanding of time and space in modern society. This requires constant dialogue and adaptation in order to preserve the values of tradition and at the same time evaluate new aspects of understanding time and space.

It is important to continue research in this area in order to understand more deeply how the philosophy of time and space in Kazakhstan develops under the influence of the changing world and what prospects open up for this unique culture.

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