ORIGINAL ARTICLE

MARTIN HEIDEGGER'S PHILOSOPHICAL VIEWS ON THE ESSENCE OF TECHNOLOGY, AND HOW DISTINGUISHES IT FROM OTHER APPROACHES

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Abstract: In the philosophical work of Martin Heidegger, the dominance of technology is depicted as a fundamental feature of modernity and a serious threat to human existence. In his works such as "The Question of Technology", technology is interpreted not only as a set of tools, but also as the main method of discovering Being (Sein), an ontological order called "Gestell". This order turns nature into a raw material for man, subordinating its natural processes to technical calculations. As a result, man forgets the essence of being and sees it only as a means, which can lead to ecological and existential crises. Heidegger's analysis calls for a struggle against the dominance of technology and a true understanding of being.

Keywords: time, past, reality, existence, communication with others, gemeinschaft, philosophy, social relations, history, technology and modernity.

Аннотация: В философском творчестве Мартина Хайдеггера доминирование технологий изображено как фундаментальная черта современности и серьезная угроза человеческому существованию. В таких его работах, как «Вопрос о технике», технология трактуется не только как набор инструментов, но и как основной метод открытия Бытия (Sein), онтологического порядка, называемого «Gestell». Этот порядок превращает природу в сырье для человека, подчиняя ее естественные процессы техническим расчетам. В результате человек забывает суть бытия и видит в нем лишь средство, что может привести к экологическому и экзистенциальному кризисам. Анализ Хайдеггера призывает к борьбе с засильем техники и истинному пониманию бытия.

Ключевые слова: время, прошлое, реальность, существование, общение с другими, философия, социальные отношения, история, технология и современность.

Annotatsiya: Martin Xaydeggerning falsafiy asarida texnologiyaning hukmronligi zamonaviylikning asosiy belgisi va inson mavjudligiga jiddiy tahdid sifatida tasvirlangan. Uning «Texnologiya masalasi» kabi asarlarida texnologiya nafaqat vositalar majmui, balki «Gestell» deb nomlangan ontologik tartib — Borliqni (Sein) kashf qilishning asosiy usuli sifatida ham talqin etiladi. Bu tartib tabiatni inson uchun xom ashyoga aylantiradi, uning tabiiy jarayonlarini texnik hisob-kitoblarga bo'ysundiradi. Natijada inson borliqning mohiyatini unutib, unga faqat vosita sifatida qaraydi, bu esa ekologik va ekzistensial inqirozlarga olib kelishi mumkin. Xaydegger tahlili texnologiya hukmronligiga qarshi kurash va borliqni chinakam anglashga chaqiradi.

Kalit so'zlar: vaqt, o'tmish, haqiqat, mavjudlik, boshqalar bilan muloqot, gemeinschaft, falsafa, ijtimoiy munosabatlar, tarix, texnologiya va zamonaviylik.

Introduction

The dominance of technology is a central theme in Martin Heidegger's work, most clearly expressed in his work "The Question of Technology". Heidegger does not see technology as a mere means or instrument, but rather as a specific mode of being, a "Gestalt". He argues that technology has a profound impact on man's relationship with nature and changes his understanding of being.

Literature analysis and methodology

In Heidegger's analysis, the dominance of technology is manifested in the following aspects:

1. "Energy extraction" (Gestell): This is an important concept used by Heidegger, which refers to the transformation of nature by man into raw material and the subordination of its natural processes to technical calculations. Nature now becomes a "reserve" (Bestand), subject to the will of man. This approach creates a largely exploitative relationship with nature.

2. "Calculation" and "control": Technology requires the calculation and control of everything. This, according to Heidegger, interferes with man's natural understanding of being and artificializes his relationship with being.

3. "Forgetting" of being: The dominance of technology prevents the understanding of the essence of being. Under the influence of technology, man forgets about being itself and sees it only as a "means".

4. "Danger" of man: Heidegger sees the dominance of technology as a great danger for man. The endless development of technology can alienate man from his nature and disrupt his understanding of being. This danger can lead to various consequences, from ecological problems to global catastrophes.

Results and discussion

Heidegger calls for a new approach to the understanding of being in order to combat the dominance of technology. In his opinion, man must stop seeing technology as a mere tool and strive to understand the essence of being. This requires a respectful and responsible attitude towards being.

Heidegger's thoughts on the dominance of technology are of great importance for modern philosophy, ecology, technology and social sciences. His analysis encourages us to reconsider the relationship between man and nature, the consequences of technological development and the understanding of being.

When we approach Heidegger's writings on technology, we're not dealing with conventional literature like novels or poems. Instead, we're analyzing philosophical texts, which require a specific set of skills. Here's how we approach it:

Core Elements of Analysis (Applied to Heidegger): Instead of "plot," we analyze Heidegger's key concepts: "Gestell" (Enframing), "Bestand" (Standing-Reserve), "Aletheia" (Unconcealment), and "Besinnung" (Reflection).

1. How does Heidegger define these concepts?
2. How do these concepts relate to one another?
3. How does he use these concepts to develop his arguments?

Heidegger's line of reasoning. Instead of "characters," we analyze how his arguments are constructed.

1. What are his main claims about technology?

2. How does he support these claims?

Heidegger's distinctive writing style, characterized by its density, neologisms, and often poetic language.

M.Heidegger often engages with other philosophers (e.g., Plato, Kant, Nietzsche).

1. "The Question Concerning Technology" ("Die Frage nach der Technik") (1954). This is arguably the most important and widely cited text where Heidegger explicitly lays out his philosophy of technology. It's where he introduces the concept of Gestell (Enframing) as the essence of modern technology. Heidegger argues that modern technology is not merely a means to an end (instrumental view), but rather a mode of revealing (aletheia) that challenges everything to be available as a "standing reserve" (Bestand). He explores the dangers of this mode of revealing, particularly how it leads to a forgetting of Being. He also touches upon the possibility of a different, more mindful, relationship with technology.

2. Building Dwelling Thinking" ("Bauen Wohnen Denken") (1951). This text connects Heidegger's ideas on technology to the act of dwelling and living. He analyzes what it means to "dwell" in the world and how modern technology and architecture can lead to a sense of homelessness and alienation. He contrasts this with traditional ways of building that foster a connection with the land and our surroundings. Explores the nature of authentic living in relation to technological domination.

Conclusion

In Heidegger's philosophical work, the dominance of technology reflects a deep crisis of modern human existence. He sees technology not only as a tool, but also as a specific method of discovering being (Gestell). This method turns nature into a raw material for man, subordinating its natural processes to technical calculations. As a result, man forgets about being and ceases to understand its essence. According to Heidegger, this situation poses an ecological and existential threat. His analysis calls for a rethinking of our relationship to technology and a true understanding of existence, which requires a new ontological experience.

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