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THE PHRASES RELATED TO “LIFE” CONCEPT IN ENGLISH

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INGLIZ TILIDAGI “HAYOT” TUSHUNCHASI BILAN BOG‘LIQ IBORALAR

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ФРАЗЫ СВЯЗАННЫЕ С ПОНЯТИЕМ “ЖИЗНЬ” В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

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Abstract: The nature and definition of life have been long-standing subjects of debate across multiple disciplines, ranging from biology to philosophy and even artificial intelligence. This article provides an overview of the most significant attempts to categorize and define life, focusing on the various frameworks proposed in recent decades. Through examining definitions from both experts in the field and innovative research on artificial life (A-Life) and synthetic biology, this paper explores how life has been conceptualized and classified.

Keywords: life, artificial life, synthetic life, origins of life, definition of life, epistemology, ontology, Strong A-Life, Weak A-Life, self-replication, minimal genomes, prebiotic chemistry.

Annotatsiya: hayotning tabiati va ta’rifi uzoq vaqtdan beri biologiya va falsafadan tortib sun’iy intellektgacha bo’lgan turli fanlarda muhokama mavzusi bo’lib kelgan. Ushbu maqola so’nggi o’n yilliklarda taklif qilingan turli xil ramkalarga e’tibor qaratib, hayotni tasniflash va aniqlashga qaratilgan eng muhim urinishlar haqida umumiy ma’lumot beradi. Ushbu soha mutaxassislari va sun’iy hayot (A-Life) va sintetik biologiya sohasidagi innovatsion tadqiqotlar tomonidan taklif qilingan ta’riflarni o’rganib chiqib, ushbu asar hayotning qanday konsepsiyalashtirilganligi va tasniflanganligini ko’rib chiqadi.

Kalit so’zlar: hayot, sun’iy hayot, sintetik hayot, hayotning kelib chiqishi, hayot ta’rifi, epistemologiya, ontologiya, Strong A-Life, tsel A-Life, o’z-o’zini ko’paytirish, minimal genomlar, prebiyotik kimyo.

Аннотация: Природа и определение жизни долго были предметом обсуждения в различных дисциплинах, начиная от биологии и философии и заканчивая искусственным интеллектом. Эта статья предоставляет обзор наиболее значительных попыток классифицировать и определить жизнь, сосредотачиваясь на различных рамках, предложенных в последние десятилетия. Изучая определения, предложенные как экспертами в данной области, так и инновационными исследованиями в области искусственной жизни (A-Life) и синтетической биологии, данная работа рассматривает, как жизнь была концептуализирована и классифицирована.

Ключевые слова: жизнь, искусственная жизнь, синтетическая жизнь, происхождение жизни, определение жизни, эпистемология, онтология, Strong A-Life, Weak A-Life, саморазмножение, минимальные геномы, предбиотическая химия.

INTRODUCTION. The search for a definitive understanding of life has given rise to many competing theories, each offering a different

perspective on what constitutes life. The effort to define life is not only a philosophical inquiry but a scientific challenge that extends to fields such as

artificial life, synthetic biology, and the study of the origins of life itself. Researchers like Popa (2004), Trifonov (2011), and Malaterre & Chartier (2019) have all attempted to categorize the many definitions of life based on different approaches, whether theoretical, operational, or functional. These definitions range from biological criteria, such as the capacity for self-replication, to the inclusion of artificial systems that replicate lifelike behaviors. The diversity of definitions indicates the complexity and richness of the concept of life. This article examines both theoretical approaches to defining life and practical applications in related areas like synthetic biology and palliative care, where the concept of “living in the moment” has been found to be an effective coping strategy for individuals facing life-threatening illness.

RELEVANCE OF WORK. The ability to define life carries significant weight in numerous scientific and healthcare fields. In synthetic biology, for instance, understanding life at a molecular or chemical level opens possibilities for creating artificial life forms. The search for life beyond Earth also hinges on a shared understanding of life. In healthcare, particularly in palliative care, defining life affects how practitioners engage with terminally ill patients. Understanding the psychological and emotional facets of life, such as how individuals cope with the knowledge of their imminent death, is crucial for providing dignified care in the final stages of life. As part of dignity-conserving care (DCC), the concept of “living in the moment” is significant in promoting psychological well-being in terminally ill patients.

PURPOSE. The purpose of this article is to critically analyze the different attempts at defining life, providing an overview of the competing definitions in contemporary scientific discourse. Furthermore, this paper aims to demonstrate how these definitions can inform the practical application of the concept of life, particularly in the field of palliative care. By investigating “living in the moment”, a concept integral to dignity-conserving care, this article aims to offer insights into how life can be meaningfully understood in both philosophical and clinical contexts.

MATERIALS AND METHODS OF RESEARCH. This research combines theoretical analysis with empirical studies to explore the various conceptualizations of life. In addition to literature

reviews and analysis of definitions in artificial life and synthetic biology, a concept analysis method based on Walker and Avant’s (2014) approach was utilized to examine the idea of “living in the moment”. This method involved systematic searches of international online databases for relevant studies published between 1941 and 2019. Grey literature, dictionaries, and additional hand-searching were conducted to ensure comprehensive coverage of the concept’s applications in clinical and theoretical settings.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION. Numerous definitions of life were reviewed and classified into three broad categories: (1) functional definitions, which focus on the ability of systems to exhibit characteristics such as self-replication and energy transformation; (2) structural definitions, which emphasize the chemical and physical embodiment of life in molecular terms; and (3) operational definitions, which are based on the practical behaviors and properties exhibited by life forms. The work of Popa (2004), Trifonov (2011), and Malaterre & Chartier (2019) provides a framework for these categorizations, showing overlaps but also distinctions based on the underlying assumptions of each researcher. For instance, the debate between Strong and Weak Artificial Life reflects a philosophical divide on whether functional behavior can substitute for the chemical embodiment of life. Strong A-Life advocates argue that entities capable of replicating behaviors of living organisms should be considered “alive”, while critics point out that life requires physical embodiment and cannot be merely mimicked by functional representations.

Another central concept explored is the idea of “living in the moment”, particularly in relation to dignity-conserving care. Studies have shown that patients facing life-threatening illnesses who focus on the present moment often report increased well-being, even in the face of their terminal condition. Living in the moment allows these individuals to find meaning in small pleasures, such as listening to music, gardening, or simply appreciating nature. This concept is essential for creating a compassionate and person-centered care approach, which addresses the emotional, psychological, and spiritual needs of individuals nearing the end of life.

CONCLUSION. While the definition of life remains elusive and diverse, the integration of artificial life research, synthetic biology, and

philosophical inquiry offers new perspectives on what constitutes life. Whether life can be replicated in artificial systems or whether biological embodiment is necessary for life to exist remains a key point of contention. However, the understanding of life from a clinical and humanistic standpoint can provide essential insights, particularly in the field of palliative care. The concept of “living in the moment” has profound implications for dignity-conserving care at the end of life, as it helps terminally ill patients cope with their circumstances and find meaning in their final days. As the scientific community continues to explore life from a multitude of angles, future discoveries may provide clearer definitions, bridging the gap between theoretical and practical understandings of life.

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