

Exploring the Internal Mechanism of Evolution of Marxist Philosophy

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Abstract: Philosophical paradigm involves many aspects of philosophical rational activities. In the evolution of Marxist philosophy, the philosophical paradigm has diversified characteristics, and the related theoretical discussion is of great value. Therefore, this paper focuses on the analysis and research of the internal mechanism of the evolution of Marxist philosophy, first discusses two different philosophical paradigms in the history of western philosophy, and then discusses the paradigm shift in the evolution of Marxist philosophy from different angles, such as the evolution of Marxist philosophy and Marx's practical philosophy paradigm, in order to deepen the understanding of the internal mechanism of the evolution of Marxist philosophy and provide reference for people concerned about such topics.

1. Introduction

Philosophical paradigm refers to the form of theoretical analysis, and it also belongs to the overall activity mode of philosophy. The form of Marxist philosophy with Chinese characteristics enriches the form of Marxist philosophy. In this process, the philosophical debates formed are of great value. Therefore, it is of great theoretical and practical significance to actively explore the internal mechanism of the evolution of Marxist philosophy, which is worth pondering.

2. Analysis of Two Different Philosophical Paradigm in the History of Western Philosophy

Through the investigation and analysis of the origin period of the history of western philosophy, it can be known that ancient Greece is its origin. From the perspective of evolution process, it can be divided into different stages. Based on chronicle, it can be divided into four periods. The first stage is ancient philosophy, the second stage is medieval philosophy, the third stage is modern philosophy, and the fourth stage is modern philosophy. If we look at western philosophy based on the internal mechanism of philosophical evolution, we can say that there are two different paradigms in the history of western philosophy. There are some differences between these two philosophical paradigms. One philosophical paradigm pays more attention to the meaning and value of life, which is usually called cultural philosophy paradigm. Another philosophical paradigm focuses on the pursuit of universal knowledge, which can be regarded as a philosophical paradigm of consciousness^[1].

If we want to make clear the forms of the two paradigms mentioned above, we need to trace the origin of western philosophy. In view of the philosophical research, Wilhelm Windelband made relevant research and produced a unique view, which believed that in ancient Greece, the first appearance of philosophy was aimed at pursuing wisdom. From the theoretical point of view, we can understand that philosophy has similarities with science in German. Based on this, the concrete meaning of philosophy has three aspects, one is knowledge system, the other is truth, and the third is rational logic. At the same time, if Windelband studies philosophy on the basis of this meaning, he can define philosophy as the ideological work of understanding existing things. However, it should be clear that this meaning is not the only one. Since ancient Greece, philosophy not only has other meanings, but also shows other paradigms.

In Windelband's volume, it was mentioned that when the original religious consciousness..... Eventually become the main content of philosophy or science... Therefore... The practical significance of life art. Windelband regarded the wise man and Socrates as pioneers of the latter philosophical significance. In addition, from the perspective of problems, he analyzed the two philosophical paradigms and expounded their differences. The former paradigm philosophy is mainly a philosophy based on theory, while the latter focuses on the study of cognitive process itself, which is expressed as epistemology and metaphysics, religion and moral philosophy, etc.

From the above analysis, it can be understood that from the starting point of philosophy, both cultural issues and value issues are within the scope of philosophical vision. Even so, for a long time, these problems have been neglected to some extent and have not been listed as the central issue of philosophical concern. This situation is consistent with the results of Windelband's investigation. Since ancient Greece, speculative theoretical philosophy paradigm, that is, the so-called philosophy of pursuing universal knowledge, has always dominated the philosophical field. The main reason for this is that the Greek ideal science is in a state of rapid development [2]. After understanding the characteristics of Greek humanistic spirit, it is easier to find that freedom belongs to the most important humanistic idea in Greece, and science and humanities are also unified. However, most Greeks have different understandings of the realm of freedom, and take learning scientific knowledge as the only way to enter this realm. As mathematics is the first form of Greek science, it is necessary to use mathematics in order to achieve freedom. The object of mathematics actually lies in the perfect world of ideas. It is precisely because of this that mathematics and philosophy can be placed in the same place in Greece.

In recent years, the social environment has made new changes, not only the natural science has been further developed, but also the development of experimental science has been accelerating day by day, which has produced more and more important influence. This promotes the philosophical paradigm of pursuing universal law and rational logic to be gradually unified with the theoretical paradigm of modern natural science, and has an irreplaceable influence on the human spiritual world, holding a negative attitude towards practical philosophy and historical philosophy, especially not affirming their special position in the field of philosophy. Metaphysics of natural science paradigm largely ignores the related value issues and the meaning of life, which inevitably affects historical science and natural science, and the most serious consequence is the opposition and division between them.

In the process of natural science development, many people have made corresponding contributions to the development of natural science and philosophy. Among them, the most typical representatives are Galileo and Descartes. Since Descartes, the philosophical movement has taken on new features, and new ideas have been integrated into it. Galileo mainly conceptualized nature, which led to the emergence of the universal concept of mathematical universe. The influence of theoretical philosophy paradigm on philosophy development is manifested in many aspects [3]. For example, it has promoted the establishment of epistemology system, deprived the personality of the

ethical world, and so on.

As far as rationalism philosophy is concerned, its universal development cannot be separated from the promotion of Britain and the European continent. On the basis of Hegel's absolute philosophy system, the disadvantages of rationalism philosophy system based on speculative philosophy paradigm have become increasingly prominent. In this environment, another philosophical paradigm has been deeply buried, but in this period, there has been a great change, and the philosophical paradigm that pays attention to the value of existence has a new dynamic, which poses an unprecedented challenge to itself. Under this background, behind Hegel, philosophy is at a critical stage of paradigm shift, which urges some philosophical schools to start their own philosophical mission gradually. The transformation of philosophical paradigm is not aimed at the superficial level, but a deep transformation, which forms the guidance of returning to the life world.

3. Research on Paradigm Shift in the Evolution of Marxist Philosophy

In the previous discussion, the main reason for describing the evolution of the two basic paradigms of western philosophy is to lay the corresponding foundation for the morphological evolution of Marxist philosophy. Based on the overall perspective, we can understand the ideological and theoretical situation and various changes of Marxist philosophy, which are inextricably linked with the internal philosophical paradigm. At the same time, the basic philosophical paradigm which occupies an active position not only has mutual influence, but also is the paradigm studied in the history of western philosophy [4]. Under the new situation, the sinicized Marxist philosophy has been paid attention to. Although it has certain creativity, its construction cannot be separated from the return of Marxist practical philosophy paradigm. This point deserves great attention.

3.1 Marx's Practice Philosophy Paradigm

In the development of philosophy, the efforts made by Marx can not be ignored. Whether it is his criticism of the philosophical schools represented by young Hegel and Feuerbach, or his interpretation of communism, it is permeated with the corresponding philosophical thoughts, which have enriched the thoughts. Although there are various controversies in Marx's philosophical thoughts, many ideas have been recognized by people, especially in practice. In addition, many researchers have established a system of practical materialism and practical philosophy based on Marx's philosophical thought.

Since the beginning of Marx's philosophical career, he advocated that philosophy should actively break through the original shackles of the system. In the process of criticizing German philosophy, the defects of speculative philosophy of consciousness are emphasized. In "Selected Works of Marx and Engels", it once said: "Philosophy, especially German philosophy ... no one knows what it is talking about". At the same time, it is clearly pointed out that Germany has not really participated in actual activities and struggles, and shows that true philosophy is a critical thought [6]. It can be seen that Marx subverted the paradigm of theoretical philosophy. In a word, Marx holds very different views on practical philosophy paradigm and speculative philosophy paradigm of consciousness, which is firm to the former and thorough criticism to the latter.

3.2 Theoretical Philosophy Paradigm in Systemization

In the continuous development of Marxist philosophy, it has made progress, and gradually moved towards scientific and systematic direction. On the one hand, it is because of the strong interest in natural science research; On the other hand, it is to effectively meet the needs of Turin's

philosophical system. After Marx, through “Discussion on Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism”, “Materialism and Empirical Critique” and so on, Marx's paradigm position of practical philosophy has been shaken, and the philosophy of pure consciousness has been further developed. In the case of systematic Marxist philosophy returning to the paradigm of speculative theoretical philosophy, some defects have been exposed, such as ignoring the subjectivity of practice, and the interpretation of history is not within the scope of history^[7].

3.3 The Paradigm Choice of Marxist Philosophy under the New Situation

The evolution of philosophical form is a long process, and most of the changes belong to deep philosophical paradigm. The arrival of the new era provides a new path for the development of Marxist philosophy. There are two main trends, one is the orientation of returning to the life world, and the other is the revival of practical philosophy. However, it has to be admitted that although the research on life world theory and practical materialism in Chinese philosophical circles has been critically influenced at present, it has not brought into full play and failed to effectively demonstrate the theoretical depth of Marx's practical philosophy conception. The reason is that we can understand that there are still obstacles in the return of the life world theory to Marx's practical philosophy paradigm in the new period, and the free transcendence of human existence has not been revealed in practical activities. Therefore, what we finally see is still the philosophy of consciousness [8]. In the study of Marxist philosophy in the new period, we should consciously and fully complete the re-selection of philosophical paradigm, delimit the theoretical boundary of Marxist philosophy, and actively establish the basic practical philosophical paradigm.

4. Conclusion

To sum up, the spirit of Marx's philosophy is commendable, and there are many places worth learning. Therefore, it is necessary to reveal the inner mechanism of the evolution of Marxist philosophy, explore different paradigms, understand the choice of paradigms of Marxist philosophy, dig out the profound connotation of Marxist philosophy and maximize its function.

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