

The impact of english thought in promoting pragmatic humanity between activating the role of experience in reality to the path towards societal coexistence

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Abstract :

American philosophy of pragmatism was characterized by several characteristics and advantages, perhaps the most prominent of which is its strengthening of the role of reason and experience, However, this philosophy has had philosophical origins and roots that contributed to its discovery and the building of its philosophy, and the apparent role of reason and subjection to the experience to reach the results of actions, and the manifestation of English thought of philosophical and moral paths that in turn influenced the American mind as well as the morals of pragmatism in particular, especially in re-crystallizing ways of dealing with the other and reviving the mechanics of dialogue within the framework of human experience and activating philosophy in the context of In fact, American philosophy in postmodern thought and with the emergence of dynamic philosophies and anarchist tendencies have gained a place in various aspects, the philosophers of pragmatism have established their philosophy based on the role of experience between individuals and interest in individual rights.

Keywords : experience -Pragmatism -progressive- relativism-utility.

أثر الفكر الإنجليزي في تعزيز الإنسانية البرجماتية بين تفعيل دور التجربة في الواقع إلى السبيل نحو التعايش المجتمعي

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ملخص:

تجلت في الفلسفة البرجماتية سمات وخصائص، كرس على بناءها فلاسفتها الأوائل ومؤسسيها أمثال تشارلز بيرس ووليم جيمس وجون ديوي، ولم يقتصر الفكر البرجماتي على هؤلاء فقط وإنما كان لمفكرين آخرين أمثال المفكر الانجليزي فرديناند شيلر وغيره من الفلاسفة الذين نادوا بالفكر البرجماتي، وسلكوا حينها معايير خاصة بهم تؤول جلهما إلى قيمة الأثر النفعي، وما يتجلى للفكر الإنجليزي من مسارات فلسفية وأخلاقية أثرت بدورها على العقل الأمريكي، ولاسيما في إعادة بلورة سبل التعامل مع الآخر وإحياء ميكانيزمات الحوار في إطار الخبرة الإنسانية وتفعيل الفلسفة في الواقع. وقد حظيت الفلسفة الأمريكية في الفكر ما بعد الحدائي ومع ظهور الفلسفات الحيوية والنزعات الفوضوية بمكانة في مختلف الجوانب وانفتاح على الثقافات الأخرى وإيماننا بالحرية والاختلاف أقام فلاسفة البرجماتية فلسفتهم باستنادهم على دور الخبرة بين الأفراد والاهتمام بالحقوق الفردية.

الكلمات المفتاحية : البرجماتية - التجربة - الواقعية - النسبية - المنفعة.

The pragmatism of the individual's interest sought primarily the interest sought by the individual and took care of the requirements of his time and took care of the study of his psychology, but this study has crept within the western and Arab peoples affected by this and has become an echo and positive and negative aspects, which have carried solutions and contempt scorns on the individual environment, where the means that call for selfishness and personal interests and the exclusion of the absolute truth proclaimed by the Islamic religion have faded as some of the values that have to be observed and to be rooted in the arab education, and this topic indicates the impact of the impact on Arab education. English thought in american pragmatism philosophies and even in the Arab world, which raises several questions on all levels of intellectual, political, cultural and social, perhaps the most important of which deals with the issue of pragmatism and its characteristics, and what cannot be overlooked, we find that some manifestations of pragmatism carry relative moral standards and this is explained by the contempt of many of its critics and despite its emphasis on human progress with the logic of imposing all forms of power in the name of humanity and achieving the claims of the self and this is represented by American policies and its extensions in the modern era With the manifestations of post-modern art and the emergence of anarchism and the call for change and renewal in the name of cultural openness and progress to the promotion of material aspects and is one of the most prominent dynamics of neoliberal politics, what role has the mind and experience brought in a place in English thought and what are its effects on american pragmatism reality? Is human experience a property of American thought and an important link within america's educated groups? If pragmatism is derived from its conceptions and studies inspired by the studies of English philosophers, where does the importance of the characteristics of pragmatism lie? And what is its position of post-modern thought? To what extent does pragmatism think about the development of Arab countries and the world as a whole?

1. The English Roots of The Experimentalism of William James

The pragmatic philosophy grew thanks to the ideas of William James and manifested in his works, which left a great impact and was widely popular, and his philosophical efforts returned to extensions in the English

experimentalism as the most important philosophical source to which the Pragmatist returns in its various origins, and interacted with it and focused most of its attention to the results subject to experience in the face of reality and human existence, this is reflected in the ideas of William James and his active role in the development of pragmatism and as one of the factors that contributed to the advancement of human society.

1.1 The importance of William James in spreading pragmatism

William James contributed to many schools with intellectuals who were interested in their study of the characteristics of pragmatism, and through studies that they adhered to and which yielded a thought that ended at one point is the principle of work, so it is commonly recognized today that Pierce is the spiritual father of modern pragmatism, and the first missionary, but it was the mighty call made by James that added to the doctrine all that characterized his great personality, and transferred the tower of the doctrine of academic doctrine, but pushed him to a spiritual stage of the model of the model. The first, since the Pragmatist doctrine was an expression of a general feeling, not only resulted in specialized philosophical thinking, but also became an effective force in other areas of mental life¹, the philosophers William James and Pierce achieved that harmony, harmony and adaptation of ideas, and John Dewey, especially when they went beyond the negatives of previous approaches.

James knew the pragmatic philosophy as a philosophy that was largely solved, and James was inclined from a logical point of view to pluralism, but he nevertheless appreciated the spiritual needs of those who value the universe as a single world, and he saw the pragmatic philosophy allowing them, and therefore we cannot say that James rejects the metaphysical renewal that the Pragmatist has long discarded in more than its sessions, because William James being a pragmatist appreciates the spiritual requirements, and as a famous psychologist and a famous psychologist, The foundation should not fall short of the value of James² James's philosophical significance is due to his active role in spreading pragmatism, while the other

¹ Mitz Rodolph, English philosophy in 100 years, translated by Fouad Zakaria, Alexandria, Egypt, C2, i1 Dar al-Wafa for the world of printing, publishing and distribution,2009,p:07.

² Air Alfred Golis, Philosophy of the 20th Century, translated by: Baha Darwish, II, Dar al-Wafa for the World of Printing and Publishing ,Alexandria,2006,pp:157,158.

relates to a theory he calls "radical experimentalism", which he first coined in 1904 in an article entitled "Does consciousness exist?" James' view is that the idea of self-awareness as an entity that exists as opposed to the subjects of the physical world must be abandoned in the sense that James gives all his cognitive thinking on the impact of works and their consequences without reflecting on their subjective or objective implications, even in their consequences, as if the pragmatist sought an idea that would not satisfy the harm. And the robbery and the advantages of pragmatism are that they believe in optimism³.

James is known as a new name for an old way of thinking, representing a familiar trend in philosophy, the experimental trend, and that knowledge is subject to work aimed at defending human life⁴ James's purpose is to remove the membrane that surrounded philosophy and to recreate the old English view of theory and doctrine⁵ by opposing all abstract mental perceptions and satisfying the material needs of the individual where man thrives, and that religion is true to his money in the souls of his followers⁵.

1. 2 The Roots of William James's Religious Experience:

James seems to see humanitarian work as an experimental religious aspect, but which religion does James mean? As long as he believes in what benefits him only, and what satisfies him is the effect of any work, whether negative or positive, beneficial or harmful to others, he does not care about this, and here we see that the distance away from some religions, our Islamic religion does not recognize this kind of morality, and although he sees that work is a cult, but always distinguishes between the type of work, reward and reward can not always be parted after working directly in real life, but there is another. James believes that knowledge is acquired, partial, and experimental, which he calls radicalism, in which we find the identity between honesty and the possibility of empirical verification, James is a

³ Russell Bertrand, wisdom of the west ,part 2, the national council for culture, arts and letters, kuweit, d(i), 1983., p:80.

⁴ Atito Harbi Abbas, Mohammed Obaidan Moza, (Introduction to Philosophy and Its Problems, II, Al Nahda Arab Publishing House) Beirut, Lebanon, 2003, p:330.

⁵ Durant Wall, D.T. The Story of Philosophy, translated by Fathallah Mohammed al-Mashasha, I6, Knowledge Library for Publishing, Beirut , pp:623,624.

realistic philosopher as long as he accepts the existence of realistic subjects independent of actual experience"⁶.

James soon turned his experiment, i.e., reconciling the house of developments and physiology or inference to the philosophical beliefs themselves, he took (a sense of reasonableness) to the laboratory of psychology for his clinical research, and he had a habit of confusion, and the philosophy of the towers became when he began to formulate the same psychological truth"⁷ because the problem of truth and belief is linked to James in his attempt to develop a reality of a human face from a purely experimental process. We also do not forget that Kant's influence in his time has a profound impact as well as the development that appears in his temperament and experience, and his effect in psychology, where James is known as a theory in what is truth, and a method of resolving philosophical differences, he declared that psychological life is authentic, and lies in the extent of its connection to the world"⁸ which James viewed as a physical image, as he rejected the controversy and emphasized the analysis of the mind and took the basis of the interest and the subject of the truth, which James considered as a material image, as he rejected the argument and emphasized the analysis of the mind and took the basis of the interest and the truth, which was considered as a matter of interest and the subject of the truth. The path to faith, spirituality and materialism is different"⁹ Here is clear William James's influence on George Barclay's philosophy, his definition in the article, the material essence, James's view of Hume in the attic, his critical readiness to experiment and limited partial knowledge of the senses, as well as his denial of innate principles and the denial of the necessary holistic knowledge in the sense that James presented his experiment to the world to varying degrees inspired by former philosophers such as John Locke, and then painted a preliminary picture of the world based on the experience and

⁶ Al-Shaniti Mohammed Fathi, William James, II, Hammami Printing, Publishing and Distribution House, Cairo, 1975, p:173.

⁷ Schneider Herbert, History of American Philosophy, translated by: Mohamed Fathi Al-Shaniti, (di), Egyptian Renaissance Library, Cairo, 1964, p:399.

⁸ Zidan Mahmoud Fahmi. William James, I, Al Wafa House for The World of Printing and Publishing, Alexandria, Egypt, 2005, p:14,15.

⁹ Rosenthal L.M., B. Yudin, Philosophical Encyclopedia (a committee of Soviet scientists and academics), translated by Samir Karam, Beirut, Lebanon, I2. Vanguard House for Printing and Publishing, Beirut, Lebanon, 2006, p:173.

difference between James and the experimentalists that he He believes in religious facts that are subject to experience and what he calls "the religious experience",¹⁰ An opposition reaction to the idealism presented by Bradley and the American idealist Josiah Royce (1855, 1916), James's doctrine is based on a dynamic dynamic perception, but the benefit is not intended to satisfy material needs, but is destined to misunderstand and object to it so that it means everything that contributes to the advancement and prosperity of humanity.

¹¹ In the introduction to James's book *The Will to Faith*, James describes his philosophical idea as an extreme sensory, and here James emphasizes his doctrine in exchange for or in the face of mental doctrine, and at the same time admits that he did not bring anything new in his lectures on pragmatism and that it is merely a development of the principle of Pierce¹² and since his philosophy is experimental, it must mean philosophical problems and erase his philosophy based on pluralism or many with change in life and so on. By Bergson, James opens a vital path for the future¹³

And that he took a middle position between the two minds and the experimental and responded to them with his ideas based on benefit, as he stood between the one-way and pluralistic, and strengthened the abundance in terms of things and his theory of relationships, in the sense that the positivity brought by James in his preference for The multiplicity, and the adoption of the mental and experimental positions, without exaggerating these principles, as taken relatively, all of this is in accordance with the general logic when there is no absolute unity¹⁴ "William James demonstrates

¹⁰ Zidan Mahmoud Fahmi, William James, i1, Al Wafa House for The World of Printing and Publishing, Alexandria, Egypt ,2005,p:15.

¹¹ Abbas Faisal, Encyclopedia of Philosophers, i.e. The Arab Thought House for Printing and Publishing, Beirut, Lebanon ,2006,p:197.

¹² Sayegh Nawal Al-Saraf, Reference in philosophical thought, towards a philosophy that balances metaphysical thinking with scientific thinking, Al-Far al-Arabi Publishing House ,Cairo,1983,p:258.

¹³ Maher Ismail Al-Jaafari, Hussein Rahim Al-Tikriti, Philosophy of Education, Book House for Printing and Publishing, Baghdad, D(i), 1993.

¹⁴ Medkour Ibrahim, Philosophical Dictionary, D(i), General Authority for Princely Press Affairs, Cairo, Egypt, 1983,pp:102,103.

his argument in "psychology" and the essence of "the will to believe" and "pragmatism" on the basis that the brain is flexible and found to guide, and the feeling to distinguish and the inevitable result, is that the brain and feeling must work together¹⁵ In other words, James uses psychology in experience, as if it were a natural science, in his interest in the brain that forms the human mind. According to James, the psychology, according to James, is no longer a normative science and should not publish the rules of mental health, but it is clinical to explain to people how their minds work when they work badly, from these psychologists James became particularly important in philosophy as the pragmatism in a broad sense of growth¹⁶ and there is no doubt that William James is one of those who developed social psychology in America¹⁷.

In other words, this, which James calls for, is the benefit, the relativism, the growth, the reality and the work, a form of human interests and as an attempt to improve and develop the human face based on experience, observation, action, means, and thus the human being imposes his existence, and the first thing that James focuses on in his psychology is to develop it into a science that is easy and perform psychology and thus must create a curriculum for it¹⁸. This generates harmony and harmony, although pragmatism gives flexibility to theories, rejects inertia and maintains the principle of work and benefit in a basic framework¹⁹.

2. English presence in pragmatic philosophy

¹⁵ Schneider Herbert, History of American Philosophy, translated by: Mohamed Fathi Al-Shaniti, Egyptian Renaissance Library , Cairo,1964, p345.

¹⁶ Ibid,p :32.

¹⁷ Ghanim Rashad, Mr. Omar, Mr. Mohammed, Mr. Mohammed Al-Ramekh, there is no doubt that William James is one of those who developed social psychology in America. D.T, p: 148.

¹⁸ Alpha Roni Elie, Encyclopedia of Arab and Foreign Philosophy, Scientific Books Publishing House, Beirut, Lebanon, 1992,p :375.

¹⁹ Abdel Hafid Mohammed, (Philosophy and Humanism (Pragmatic Thought as a Model), II, Al Wafa Publishing House, Alexandria, Egypt,2006,p:62.

William James revived and spread his doctrine in *The Pragmatism*, thanks to experimental philosophers in Britain, and some thinkers such as Ferdinand Schiller who were in touch with

Directly in America, where this English philosophy emerged in pragmatic thought, taking the principle of the philosophy of ethics, the idea of humanity.

2. 1 The True Starting Points of The English Influence

The Pragmatic philosophy was known to some of its supporters in England, including Ferdinand Schiller, who tried to apply the pragmatic approaches used in logic²⁰ Schiller introduced the philosopher William James and conducted philosophical studies, mostly on pragmatic thought, and the legacy of this thought was not only related to Americans, but also to the British heritage that built sensory experience. The Pragmatists, whether in England or America, consider human nature to be flexible²¹, which formed an English pragmatic stream, was also influenced by the American pragmatic movement, particularly the Harvard School, which was represented by Charles Pierce and William James.

It had a major impact on Schiller's Oxford School in England, as another school on the same continent of America, led by the philosopher John Dewey, the Chicago School²². What concerns us in this context is Schiller, who represented oxford school, and one of the most important influences he was influenced by through his ideas is William James, as Schiller himself admitted that he was influenced by the soviet movement and based on it the basis of his philosophy, and was greatly influenced by the man of logic "Alfred Sedgwick" where Schiller established his logic and made him a human logic in the sense that Schiller developed his doctrine in humanity through his writings that he put forward, but he continued to retain the

²⁰ Badawi Abdul Rahman, *Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, II, Arab Foundation for Studies and Publishing, Beirut, 1984,p:24.

²¹ Randall John Herman, *Buchler Justas*, Randall John Herman, Buchler Justas,an introduction to philosophy ,tr:melhem qurban ,d(0),franclin foundation for printing and publishing ,cairo, 1963,p:67.

²² Zidan Mahmoud Fahmi, *William James*, i1, Al Wafa House for The World of Printing and Publishing ,Alexandria, Egypt,2005,p:175.

pragmatics and some of the interested in this philosophy see in this philosophy The pragmatism that Schiller suggested to James to call the Pragmatist a humanity²³ Although pragmatism does not constitute a unified philosophical theory, with philosophers showing a pragmatic approach, and differing views on the nature of the universe and the mind, they nevertheless contain a certain degree of agreement in what is summarized by a number of preliminary hypotheses. It means that the philosophers of The Bragmatians differed and differed in their ideas as they agreed in the end at some points and common ideas, for example we find that Schiller emphasizes the human application to have differed from Pierce and even James, and appears clearly in some differences and differences, we find that Pierce sees that The Pragmatist is a rule to determine meanings, while Schiller has changed and made it a human rule, and there is a falsification of a theory and thus will result in vague and contrary consequences.²⁴

2.2 The intellectual engagements between Schiller and James and their activation of the psychology of reality in the context of the experiment:

Schiller's views have been highly shared with William James, as well as John Dewey, and this participation is represented by some of the philosophical problems that Schiller talked about, including the theory of knowledge, the pluralistic theory of metaphysics, ethics and religion, and As well as the pictorial logic that Schiller rejected and replaced with the logic of use and saw that the axioms are human confiscations and that logic is purely human²⁵, where Schiller believes that Aristotle's philosophy is still presented On people. It should be noted here that Schiller studied nine years imbued with hegelian philosophy, which is also evidenced in his philosophy and adopted as a self-reaction, and stood in the face of idealism as the ideal of Bradley (1846-1924) inspired by the hegelian idealism came As a reaction in the second half of the 19th century, we are matched by the doctrine of action²⁶ as if Ferdinand Schiller is not very much a pragmatist since he

²³ Mehran Mohammed, Mohammed Madin, Introduction to Contemporary Philosophy, D.I., Dar Kabbah Printing and Publishing, Cairo ,2004,p:70.

²⁴ Jude S.Y., Introduction to Contemporary Philosophy, Arabization: Mohammed Shafiq Shea, il, Nofal Publishing Corporation, Beirut, Lebanon,1981, p:85.

²⁵ Zidan Mahmoud Fahmi, William James, il, Al Wafa House for The World of Printing and Publishing, Alexandria, Egypt ,2005,pp:175,176.

²⁶ Amine Osmane Western Thought Nawlag, Issue 8 Schiller, D(i), Al-Ma'ad Publishing House, Egypt ,1958,pp:18,19.

focuses primarily on humanity, giving Pragmatist special moral qualities far away. A little bit about the benefits of life, he pays attention to the human being and not to the human interest that James focused on, and despite Schiller's influence on him and his doctrine, which was influential from external influences and from the origins that contributed to Schiller's ideas, we find that he has derived his idea of humanity from Protagoras, who believes in change and relativism, is what led Schiller to say that pragmatism is "a conscious renewal of monetary relativism, do not adhere to a clear direction, but rather adopt a method of camouflage for persuasion, The opposite of the pragmatism that claims to have a clear approach"²⁷

Schiller himself was preparing ProtaGoras as a pragmatist in himself, and James and his colleague Schiller took the relativity in knowledge, value, morality and religion, and if Schiller recognized pragmatism only through his adherence and study of the ideology, and when he saw some agreements between pragmatism and savoir-faire, where he established his study on these two movements and then admitted his embrace of pragmatism²⁸

When her ideas moved to England and spread among her intellectuals, leading to the emergence of the book "Personal Idealism" in 1902, expressed by a group of young men, Schiller was at the top of this list and the authors of this book, Henry Stewart (1863-1946), and Shell Not all of them were The Bragmatians, but they all accepted the pluralistic doctrine, and this book indicates the spiritual crisis of the 19th century more than the emergence of a new trend that supports the one-way trend, but This book was not new, but only expressed some of the problems of the 19th century, and this did not present a new to pragmatism because its representatives were not all pragmatic.

²⁷ Al-Morhidj Ali Abdul Hadi, The Pragmatic Philosophy of Its Origins and Principles with an Analytical Study in the Philosophy of Its Founder Charles Pierce, II, Scientific Books House for Printing, Publishing and Distribution, Beirut,2008,pp:35,36.

²⁸ Jadidi Mohammed, Philosophy of Experience (John Dewey Model), Beirut, Lebanon, II, University Foundation for Studies, Publishing and Distribution, Beirut, Lebanon ,2004,p:24.

One of the problems that the representatives of this book tried to solve was the attack they had made against certain movements that were as dominant as idealism²⁹ .

Schiller, however, acknowledges a strike of a final salvation, total harmony, and a personal god and one in one with James, and the eight members were aiming to ensure a common program with two main items: each idea should be tested in friction with reality, and each act is a personal act³⁰ .

Schiller has taken a knowledge-based source through the rule "Man is the measure of all things", and in terms of his influence on the experience based on the act and the reality that he advocates, and in terms of the nature of the right to exclude absolute truths, and to take relativism in form and content in the interpretation of things and even that the benefit in Schiller's view can be taken on a relative scale, and there is no difference in the existence of some agreements and differences with the posit philosophers through their perceptions and so on Experience and Relativity³¹ .

While in some of Schiller's writings he is strongly affiliated with the pluralistic and personal doctrine, his ideas on pragmatism were completed, but he did not recognize his final affiliation until 1903, when he took the term *ProtaGore*. The basis of Schiller's philosophy is to emphasize that all theories and beliefs are truthful and positively meaningful, characterized by certain values. Moral as honesty and humanity³² Here Schiller differed in his introduction to this idea, the idea of humanity about his colleague James, who applied humanity in the utility and belief in religion where Schiller rejected this application and this idea as rejected by Pierce, so that James of pragmatism made a meaning synonymous with humanity, Schiller warned him and replied: "The pragmatic doctrine is narrower than the human doctrine because the first in essence is a theory of knowledge, and the second narrows on these theories other theories in metaphysics, morality,

²⁹ Pushinski E.M, *Contemporary Philosophy in Europe*, translated by Ezzat Qarni, D.I., Al-Da'a publishing house, Kuwait, 1992, p:160.

³⁰ *Huntermud*, *Philosophy types and problems*, translated by Fouad Zakaria, II, Renaissance of Egypt for Printing, Publishing and Distribution, Cairo, 2007, p:407.

³¹ *Ibid*, p:108

³² Randall John Herman, *Buchler Justas*, 1963, p:158.

beauty and religion, and so, The humanism of Oxford, and the Harvard pragmatism, is one current and one truth."

Schiller's position was an intellectual harmony that represented Pierce's ideas, despite the differences and differences that existed in some of their interpretations, as Schiller eventually stated to the importance of Harvard school in a smart way, which is why James considered him to be the most accurate and systematic, and somehow managed to prove his existence, an explicit presence in pragmatic philosophy³³.

3. The emergence of pragmatism philosophy and its representations in English:

The true beginning of the Pragmatist doctrine appeared in Schiller's basic essay, "Axioms as Forts", and in a special English form, in which we can glimpse all the ideas that have proved valuable in the tremendous development of English pragmatism that took place afterwards³⁴.

The purpose of this development and proof of the English premise played by Schiller is that he was noticing some of the crises that England was going through at the time, as he was writing it in his writings, whether in ethics, science or logic, and in a variety of areas of human concern, and at the same time he felt that humanity had a wider scope in morality than the pragmatism that always led to a lot of talk. Some may abuse it and deny it, and James even sees the pragmatism as leading us to contradictions.

3. 1 Pragmatism philosophy as an English philosophy with a human building:

³³ Jean, Greish, le buisson ardent et les lumières de la raison, l'invention de la philosophie de la religion, Paris, tome:2,2002,p175

³⁴ Mitz Rodolph, English philosophy in 100 years, translated by Fouad Zakaria, Alexandria, Egypt, C2, il Dar al-Wafa for the world of printing, publishing and distribution, Alexandria, Egypt,2009, p:11.

Schiller calls his philosophy of pragmatism "voluntary humanism", as a sense of the existence of the queen of will relatively far from all theoretical meditation and research³⁵ .

As long as man pays attention to action and will, all human activities must be understood only by reference to humanitarian objectives, and the beliefs we believe in can find their only justification for what works for the achievement of human ends³⁶ And do not forget that Schiller was engaged in psychological research, which increased his closeness to pragmatic philosophy and that the human experience was based on metaphysics in kind, as he would expel the field of metaphysics³⁷

Therefore, it appears that the Pragmatists, whether in England or America, oppose metaphysics, consider theoretical meditation to be a rigidity of the mind, a waste of time, and to believe in what is real, and what is experienced, whether or not it is given, and But at the same time Schiller, James and other pragmatists claim that metaphysics remains relative, so that James admitted this late in his life, and since the metaphysical issue is a matter of the past, there is no doubt that the pragmatism has occurred in Contradiction because she believed only in what the present dictates and reveals by the future³⁸ .

William James told us, "Schiller and Dewey have succeeded in giving the only steadfast learner that is more important in this subject, and it is a very sensitive, fast-paced, rapidly exciting subject that strikes its hidden bonds in all kinds of cracks, and therefore cannot be addressed in an overall manner, which is the only way befitting a public record³⁹ .

³⁵ Badawi Abdel Rahman, Encyclopedia of Philosophy, , II, Arab Foundation for Studies and Publishing, Beirut, 1984,p:24.

³⁶ al-djarad Khalaf, Dictionary of Philosophers Acronym, iI. University Foundation for Studies, Publishing and Distribution, Beirut, Lebanon,2007,p:24.

³⁷ Mitz Rodolph, English philosophy in 100 years, translated by Fouad Zakaria, Alexandria, Egypt, C2, iI Dar al-Wafa for the world of printing, publishing and distribution, Alexandria, Egypt ,2009,p:20.

³⁸ Amine Osmane Western Thought Nawlag, Issue 8 Schiller,D(i), Al-Ma'ad Publishing House, Egypt, 1958,pp:19,20.

³⁹ James William,Al-Barjatiyah, translated by Mohamed Ali Al-Arian, Cairo, D.I., Al Nahda Arab Publishing House, Cairo,1965,p:23.

It is clear that James acknowledges and acknowledges his great admiration for Schiller for his philosophy of humanity, which has yielded special efforts in pragmatic philosophy, and as an effect that proves positive results in the moral life, so that he sees that he has correct and accurate ideas, and that his human approach is clear, without some ambiguities that occur For pragmatism, James admits that Schiller's approach to humanity is structured and can benefit any human being, even Schiller himself claimed to have reached the basic principles of the Pragmatist doctrine, while at the same time devoting attacks in some of his writings on Bradley⁴⁰ Schiller believes that the philosophical problem concerns the human being who has the will to understand the world of experience, the value of humanity, and that the existence of philosophy lies in the revival and treatment of the existence of man⁴¹ and accordingly the doctrine of Schiller is vital linked to the needs of man in the field. As long as his mind believes in all faith, it is no wonder that they considered him a *savoir-faire*, as Schiller did not leave us with a clear influence in English philosophy, so no one developed his doctrine⁴².

Although both the philosopher James and Schiller quoted their ideas without claiming theft and embarrassment, and without knowing from the earlier in terms of their opinions, it was difficult to investigate between these two philosophers and their respective preferences⁴³.

What matters to man as a measure of all facts and all things shows that Schiller is influenced by the savocing leader Protagoras, who saw that man is the measure of all things, as if any protogoras overflows with the tightening of existence by the provisions of value, and this measure determines that distinction between things, and gives us values that are not absolute but relative different, and therefore the relative fact is variable as long as it is a tool of action, and these ideas derived from the saviour are acknowledged by

⁴⁰ Sharafa Ismail, *Philosophical Encyclopedia*, i1, Osama Publishing House ,Amman, Jordan, 2002,p:116.

⁴¹ Al-Morhidj Ali Abdul Hadi, *The Pragmatic Philosophy of Its Origins and Principles with an Analytical Study in the Philosophy of Its Founder Charles* ,I1, Scientific Books House for Printing, Publishing and Distribution, Pierce, Beirut 2008,p:232.

⁴² Mehran Mohammed, Mohammed Madin, *Introduction to Contemporary Philosophy*, D.I., Dar Kabbah Printing and Publishing, , Cairo,2004, p:20.

⁴³ Amine Osmane *Western Thought Nawlag*, Issue 8 Schiller, D(i), Al-Ma'ad Publishing House, Egypt ,1958,p:21.

Schiller and the fruit of the experience as the fruit of the experience. "A rich humanity"⁴⁴ .

3.2 Promoting pragmatism philosophy for the role of experience as the source of English thought:

The philosophers of Pragmatism devoted their efforts in activating the tasks of the experiment in fact and subjected many ideas to it as a matter of truth, and not only the philosophers of Pragmatism to this extent, but established their efforts in effective harmony among the educated peoples of the American philosophers and intellectuals, whose efforts and studies became in building a new liberal calling for progress, and not only the influence of English thought among American intellectuals, but the creeping ties of this English philosophy to the Arab nations and the spread of the culture of experience and practice in the field of work and education, and even in the moral aspect, and even in the moral aspect The post-modern era, which dominated the chaos and the fading of totalitarianism and monotony, and the cultural openness was known as tyranny over various studies and activated the dynamic of dialogue and the adoption of superficiality and relativism, and this emerged among the Arab peoples and knew the echo of the rebirth of coexistence until the idea of the goal became an absolute fact has also been subjected to relative studies in order to reach solutions and in order to satisfy the interest of the individual⁴⁵ .

Perhaps these ideas, which were taken by both English and American thought in order to satisfy progress, subjective goals, personal interests and achieve utilitarian effect, and appeared the effects of pragmatic thought in the psychological and educational aspect of its approach, emphasized the role of experience focused on William James, as John Dewey subjected most of his studies to experience in order to rebuild pragmatic ideas and look at the educational aspect of institutions and develop them, and the characteristic sought towards the practice of experience seen by John Dewey The effectiveness and goodness of building the progress of humanity and the development of the philosophical and educational field are among the most important elements that have been active in human life and reality⁴⁶ (Magdi,

⁴⁴ Ibid,p:49

⁴⁵ Kamel Magdi, Pragmatism expresses it. She grew up. Its most famous sciences and its position on ethics, politics and religion, il Arab Book House, Damascus, Cairo ,2016,p:168.

⁴⁶ibid,p:169.

2016 p. 169.) according to criteria subject to the conduct and experience of the individual in the framework of providing an appropriate atmosphere of freedom and adaptation in a way that guarantees the rights of the individual and his appreciation of the various standards and measures and coexistence with life more convincingly and determine sought and develop various subjects by adapting the ideas produced by the mind to the standards of conduct issued by the individual⁴⁷

This is what Pierce insisted in saying "it is one step to emphasize the habits of behavior" ⁴⁸ and brings us pierce to an important point that calls for the presence of desire as a criterion to get rid of the problems of life and that the mind has a role in giving limits to these dilemmas and this comes only through pure experience and William James follows Pierce's idea of the possibility of going back to the psychological side and the individual's will to achieve the own goals, and so he sees the will as a relationship between the mind and his thoughts and what James wants to reach is to target him. The whole destiny of coexistence under the rational side and ambition to achieve a better life and change in order to open up more and to achieve this must believe and recognize the freedom of the other as a step towards progress, but the philosophers of pragmatism by promoting the idea of adopting the standard of behavior and their affirmation of relativity and subjecting all concepts to experience may lead without the control of ethical rules and standards to intensify the policy of utilitarian and relative impact in all things and this is contrary to the absolute truth and perhaps the spread of this educational aspect between Members of the societies of the world, whether the Western world or the Arab world, may lead the individual to a wide-ranging debate whose nuggets still have a profound impact on the culture of our society, where its moral standards have been glorified in the name of utility and the rebirth of forms of domination in the souls, and the focus of reflection on its effective dynamics is still gathering the mechanics of dialogue to the continuity of tracing and all that is produced in a utilitarian way that benefits the individual in achieving his demands without adhering to ethical standards⁴⁹ .

⁴⁷ Abdul Sattar al-Rawi, Dictionary of The American Political Mind, Terms of the Iraq War, d(i) The House of Scientific Studies for Publishing and Distribution, (D.T.), p:23.

⁴⁸ William James, le pragmatisme, tr : le brun introduction h. bergson, flammariion, p.u.f, Paris ,1968,p :174.

⁴⁹Op-cit, p:23.

William James refers to the role of the human mind, saying: "The mind is distinct and partial in nature and is not capable and sufficient except with the distinction of what he notices and by leaving everything else by narrowing his point of view, otherwise his small power is distributed and remained in his thinking, which calls one to work to satisfy the instincts of the love of the survey is the will to achieve certain purposes"⁵⁰

At the same time, William James refers to the goals inspired by the mind that are in line with the will of the selves to achieve certain goals: "The purpose of which he sends is the will to put it in a particular mold, and that is his example, an element"⁵¹. It may be clear that James has continued the same path with Schiller's studies and researches on his construction of pragmatic philosophy, where he relied on the psychological aspect and established Most of his studies on the psychology of the individual and the purpose of this in James's view is that the internal stability of the self is pervade within the framework of experience and reality and in this regard he states ⁵² and in: "Repetition of experience always requires the self and what cannot be possible on the other hand the subject resumes by its nature partially and intermittently consciousness and perception may be remembered as a circumstance of an incident"⁵³, James makes confessions of his perpetual attachment and based on the English premises: ". But now I offer to add something without hesitation in my proof that is happening and that it is a real and strong claim and that I will accept to save an opinion by practicing our own experiences, as we discuss (ourselves being strangers and the feeling is not a special characteristic but follow supposit after us"⁵⁴.

In line with what James acknowledged, we see an intellectual harmony between the philosophers of The Barbarians Pierce, The Presence of Dewey and George Meade in the fact that they have developed a basis for addressing and keeping pace with the emergence and evolution of the

⁵⁰ James William, *The Will of Belief*, T: Mahmoud Haballah, D(i), The Revival house of Arabic books for publication, Egypt ,1946,p:80.

⁵¹ Op-cit,p:81.

⁵² Daniel trohler, jurjen oeklers,pragmatism and education ,sence publishers,rotterdam,2005,p:76.

⁵³ William James,the varieties of religious experience astudy in human nature, stanford university libraries, New York, London,1922, p:391.

⁵⁴ Ibid,p:424.

philosophical and fundamental categories, and the advocacy they followed has performed brilliantly limited to the systems in their own right, but it requires a skeptical side when they are keen on the individual interest and without caring what they expect for the results inspired by the experience⁵⁵ .

Conclusion:

The effects of English thought continued in pragmatic philosophy, which activated its dynamism among the educated groups in America, and its features marched towards the Arab mind and its reality and its effects are still synchronized with our ideas today, and with the emergence of post-modern art and the need to open up to the cultures of the world and reach various successes, the need for progress and change of norms and levels of political, social, economic and artistic conflicts and various human activities, in order to expand from individual to improvement and coexistence with the requirements of the world, especially the problems of the western peoples and the problems of the world, called for progress and change of norms and levels of political, social, economic and artistic conflicts and various human activities, in order to expand from individual to improvement and to live with the requirements of the world, especially the problems of the western peoples and the problems of the world. Arabic, perhaps the most important of which the philosophers of Pragmatism is in promoting the role of reason and experience and in resurrecting human human activity and its values and raising the thought of the individual without the need for the past and excluding what is Metaphysical does not serve the interest of the individual in a digressive manner. Therefore, we believe that pragmatism is actually trying to break down philosophy to solve problems rather than looking at the facts of things that do not lead to progress.

⁵⁵ Roberto granda,tullio viola,european journal of pragmatism and american philosophy copyright,associazione pragma,2009,p:03.

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