PHILOSOPHICAL TAOISM AND ITS INFLUENCE ON CHINESE SCIENCE

by

TEOH CHOON GUAN

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ABSTRAK

Sains Cina adalah berasakan falsafah Taoism. Konsep semulajadi alam semesta Daode Jing dan Zhuang Zi yang bukan bersifat mekanik dan undang-undang, tetapi bersifat kesatuan dan organik yang bersaling-hubungan telah membentuk sifat organik sains Cina. Untuk meneliti sifat Dao, yang merupakan pusat konsep falsafah Taoism, penganut-penganut Taoism menumpukan sepenuh perhatian pada pemerhatian mereka terhadap alam semulajadi. Terdapat banyak konsep, idea atau istilah baru telah dicipta oleh mereka. Kesemua ini sangat mempengaruhi permikiran saintifik Cina pada peringkat yang asas. Tambahan lagi, imaginasinya mereka menyajikan ruang permikiran yang tidak terbatas kepada generasi yang kemudian untuk berusaha dan menceburkan diri dalam bidang sains.
ABSTRACT

Taoism lies at the basis of all Chinese science. The naturalistic conception of the universe expressed in Daode Jing and Zhuang Zi, which was a non-mechanistic, non-legalistic, unified and interrelated organism characterized and shaped the organic features of Chinese science. In order to discern the characteristics of the Dao, which is the central concept of Taoist philosophy, the Taoist concentrated their attention fully on the observation of Nature. This had led them to profound insights of Nature. There are many new concepts, ideas or terms being used in these two works. All these exert a tremendous influence on Chinese scientific thinking at a very fundamental level. Furthermore, their astonishing imagination gave boundless room for thought for later generations to work out in full.
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