

INTUITION AND SYNERGETICS IN IRRATIONAL THINKING

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Abstract: In the process of cognition, emotional and psychological phenomena play an important role. Emotional processes, such as intuition, perception, memory, contemplation, fantasy in the manifestation of the inner, sub-experience of a person, are components of the inner world of an individual, that is, all these phenomena that are studied as sub-spiritual phenomena. Emotional cognition processes: intuition, perception, imagination, memory, contemplation, covers fantasy and others.

Keywords: philosophy of cognition, memory, attention, fantasy, contemplation, emotional cognition, rational cognition, intuitive cognition, intuitive cognition and features of its manifestation in science.

Аннотация: В процессе познания важную роль играют эмоционально-психологические явления. Эмоциональные процессы, такие как интуиция, восприятие, память, созерцание, фантазия в проявлении внутреннего, подопыта человека, являются составляющими внутреннего мира личности, т. духовные явления. Эмоциональные процессы познания: интуиция, восприятие, воображение, память, созерцание, охватывает фантазию и другие.

Ключевые слова: философия познания, память, внимание, фантазия, созерцание, эмоциональное познание, рациональное познание, интуитивное познание, интуитивное познание и особенности его проявления в науке.

Intuition, the process of intuitive cognition, is a state that reflects the presence of completeness in the form of light. At the moment, he provides holistic knowledge about intuition - Nature, society and the whole of olam. He achieves this by studying the mutual dialectical relationship between things and phenomena.

In the views of Plato and Henri Bergson, the concept of intuition is interpreted in the style of an infinite, abstract process that does not depend on time and space. Such as feature inherent in intuition is a direct connection with the concepts of memory, attention, thinking. Memory in a person is reflected in his needs, a person tries to keep in his memory everything necessary for him and events. In the history of mankind, the achievements and discoveries made by scientists have occurred as a result of their need for the object being studied, their interest and preservation in memory. The harmony of these cases, which depends on the process of cognition, allows you to form intuitive

thinking. At the same time, the concept of experience referred to by Aristotle is also directly related to the concepts of intuition and prophecy.

"Irrationalism - (Lat. *irrationalis* - contrary to reason, non-scientific) - a philosophical trend that limits or denies the possibilities of the mind in the process of knowledge, based on the non-thinking aspects of human spiritual life, intuition, imagination and similar concepts."

Irrationalists believe that a person is not able to know all the secrets of objective reality with the help of the mind, and reality is subject to coincidences and blind will. [1] It can be said that not only logical thinking, its laws, methods and ways of formation of concepts are of great importance in acquiring new knowledge, but irrationality also plays a big role in solving many scientific problems. As Lue de Broglie noted, "If the foundations of science were entirely rational, irrational development and even frequent radical change would be impossible." [2]

He says that in the process of scientific research, not only rational, but also other individual thinking characteristics of a scientist are of great importance.

F.V. Schelling (1775-1854) through natural philosophy and transcendental idealism thinks about the similarity of spirit and nature, their compatibility. Schelling recognizes some kind of absolute intelligence and believes that there is nothing else. "In this absolute mind, object and subject are so bound together that they are indistinguishable from each other." [3]

When it comes to irrational thinking, N. Tesla said that he can completely disconnect his brain from the outside world, and in this case, his inner desire will be more developed and sensitivity will increase. Scientists believed that his mind entered a subtle and mysterious world with this. In this case, we can say that Tesla has an irrational mind. The inventor-engineer, who did not like writing manuscripts and drawings, kept all his knowledge in his brain. Tesla also had a strong memory. Based on pure mental calculations, he conducted his numerous experiments, investigations and tests. Although Tesla did not leave behind his theories of physics, his countless experiments laid the foundation for a new approach to electromagnetism. In his calculations, he used simple mathematical formulas of ancient Greek scientists, not Newton's "integral" and Leibniz's "differential".

According to modern scientific ideas, the field of unconscious mental activity of a person sometimes includes sensations and imaginations that the mind does not understand. The realm of the subconscious includes the disturbing sensations of the spiritual life, such as dreaming, imagining, and precognition. Meanwhile, the subconscious, the unconscious realm, is associated with memory and creativity in a person.

Intuition is highlighted in its own way to such philosophical currents as voluntarism, philosophy of life, intuitionism, pragmatism, existentialism. In particular, intuitionism (Lat. *intuitio* - to observe carefully) is a philosophical trend that claims

that material and spiritual existence can be known only by intuition, without relying on experience and thinking. Intuitionism considers consciousness to be a separate property unrelated to social practice and thought. The ideas of intuitionism were initially systematized by the Cambridge school of Neoplatonists (R. Price, R. Keilworth, S. Clark) in the XVII-XVIII centuries. Then this doctrine spread widely in Europe and the USA. Intuitionism was developed by a group of ethicists. According to them, the most general moral concepts (eg, good and evil) are of a "rare" character, and no other quality can be attributed to them, or even doubted, because they are self-evident concepts. According to this doctrine, moral concepts are absolute and do not require proof from science and social life. The first representatives of intuitionism are Plato, Democritus, from the 10th century Hegel, Feuerbach, Z. Freud, F. Schelling, E. Hartmann, and in the 20th century A. Bergson, E. Husserl and others. Supporters of intuitionism interpret it as having an absolute value, an immutable essence. In their eyes, general moral concepts are taken for granted without proof, understood through intuition. In the 20th century, Intuitionism arose as a type of irrationalism. Sensual intuition and ways of its diagnostics. A number of researchers believe that intuition is a quick recognition. For Nicholas Epley, intuition is the ability to quickly recognize, from non-verbal cues, people's intentions and desires before they verbally express them. Intuition, according to Epley, allows you to better understand the motives and feelings of others, as well as predict their behavior.

Conclusion. Intuition, intuitive cognition, intuitive thinking is a complex, multifaceted and holistic cognitive process that is directly related to the human psyche, and not only with his emotional and mental abilities to cognition.

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