



Intuitive Cognition As Important Concepts Of Philosophy

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ABSTRACT

In this article, we will try to show the place of intuition in the process of cognition, based on the works we have studied and understood. It shows the diversity of views on the problem of creative intuition and the importance of this problem today.

KEYWORDS

Gnosiology, gnostic, anti-gnostic, empiricism, sensualism, perception, intuition, intuitivism, rationalism, irrationalism.

INTRODUCTION

The achievements of material and spiritual culture are a manifestation of the human mind, intellektual potential. Reaching the mind is impossible without irrational illumination.

Man always has new knowledge and forms new empirical generalizations necessary for life. Therefore, new knowledge will never be

reduced to representatives of the scientific, rationalistic world.

The human world is rational and irrational: this spiritual world of the irrational essence of man is largely incomprehensible, since intuition, unpredictable or immorality of behavior, etc., is an inseparable link. It can only be said about what affects its formation. The greatest joy of a person, the fullness and charm of life is provided by his representative of the world,

the irrational component of his life. And this important component of being a person may not be at the center of the educational and educational activities of society. It lies by understanding the incredible beauty of the world, by knowing the art. And, basically, music and poetry directly affect the deepest feelings of a person, bypassing ability, logic and common sense. We think that the key, which is able to open the door to the future of mankind, turns out to be a synthesis of the mind from the irrational head that exists in humans. Kollektiv how the mind can rely on this incredible beginning, and the fate of humanity and the planet depends.

MAIN PART

In this article, based on meaningful work on cognitive theories, attempts have been made to show the position of intuition in the process of cognition. The variety of views on the problem of creative intuition and the importance of this problem today is shown.

Since man would have knowledge about the environment, events, about himself. Cognition is the process of cognition, that is, how it occurs to form new knowledge. In the process of cognition is passed a certain way to fully and perfectly reflect Things, phenomenon. With the process of cognition, philosophy and other sciences are also involved. Exact Sciences study some, private aspects of knowing the world, and philosophy studies the most general aspects, the most general laws and features of knowing the world. The theory of cognition is a branch of philosophy, which studies the fact that a person can know the universe, the category of truthfulness and reliability of knowledge. The theory of

cognition begins with the introduction of the parable of what it means to know in history, in fact, in philosophy. Cognition is the process of reflection of reality in the human mind. The ancient philosophers also recognized that it is possible to know existence. Democritus asserts that the knowledge of the universe is possible. It simply and clearly shows the place of our sensory knowledge and thinking in the process of cognition. In his eyes, a person can learn a lot out of curiosity. Plato's theory of knowledge follows from the teaching of his ideas and his views on the soul, the soul. Aristotle believed that the object of knowledge is being. The English philosopher Bacon believed that the process of cognition asserts that science and life are interconnected. He begins with a sense of knowledge, putting forward the idea that its source is experience. The knowledge about the objective world obtained through feelings is supplemented with the help of thinking, which indicates its imperiality. The French philosopher Rene Descartes, however, recognizes that the source of knowledge is thinking. Knowledge is generated by reason, not by experience, " he says.

Abu Nasr Farabi notes that the two forms of cognition play a key role in cognition by distinguishing emotional and rational cognition. Professor N. Shermuhamedova "the difference of man from animal is that he is able to master knowledge with the help of intelligence and intuition. The power of reason raves in itself the intellectual reflection of all things. The mind, knowing the essence and causes of Earthly phenomena, tries to know the celestial bodies and their forms. At the same final stage, the universe that influences man, merges with the mind and

acquires the feature of immortality" [1,65-68] recognizes. Well, a person with the help of intuition knows the external texture and characteristics of things and phenomena, and with the help of intelligence and reflection penetrates into the inner essence of things and phenomena, and fully understands the essence of things. The lower level of cognition is recognized by many scientists in the philosophical literature as the fact that the higher the level of cognition is this intuition, if the higher the level is cognition through contemplation. How it happens to know through the ituisiya. The concept of intuition is in philosophical dictionaries and scientific literature (Latin intuition-I carefully look,I cover) –means to penetrate into the essence of things and phenomena, to fully understand its essence, to have an intimate knowledge, knowledge of something.

Doctor of philosophical sciences, professor Jondor Tulenov expresses the following thoughts about intuition "intuitive cognition is the sudden, sudden birth of a single new thought, without any perception and logical discussion, by its nature. But it is also not necessary to remember that intuitive cognition occurs based on a person's previous experience, skills, qualifications and acquired knowledge, without which it is impossible to have intuitive cognition. Intuition occurs in some cases when it is not understood, that is, the solution of the issue we have been looking for for a long time, waiting for its solution, suddenly appears in our brains. This condition is said by many scientists as a result of the synthesis of sensory cognition and mental cognition in the human brain. Hence, in such cases, the connection between emotional cognition and mental cognition in the process

of cognition occurs as a result of the adorlik dialectic phenomenon of intuition. Again, in some cases, the concept of consciousness, the occurrence under consciousness, as long as it is possible to be missed even without understanding intuition in the process of unconsciousness.

When intuition takes into account the aspects associated with the processes of the subconscious mind, it turns out that under the consciousness of a person a huge number of databases with respect to consciousness have been preserved, and the same necessary information in an incomprehensible way appears in the field of consciousness, and the expected result is the final conclusion of the After these thoughts, the question arises What is unconsciousness itself. Falafa is described as follows in a brief Explanatory Dictionary "unconsciousness is a psychological process that is not expressed in human consciousness, lies beyond its scope of intelligence, is not subject to control by human consciousness, is the sum of circumstances, actions. Unconsciousness is a category of philosophy and psychology, characterized by its rudeness. The process of unconsciousness includes instinct, interest, intuition, the state of nature, dreaming, creative satisfaction, "living" from a New Idea, etc. In this definition, our thoughts that come before us about the connection of intuition with the processes of unconsciousness have also found their proof.

Practical interest is to bring out the characteristic features of intuition, which are useful for "identifying" intuitive components in creativity. Several attempts have been proposed to classify this phenomenon, which

seems to be one of the most difficult points in the study of the whole problem. To determine the position of intuition in scientific knowledge, the latest research in the field of neurophysiological basis of the work of the human brain in the processes of creative activity is presented. A new unconventional point of view on the nature of intuition and dual intuition is illuminated from the point of view of synergetics, where recommendations on intuition are made.

As a fact of knowledge, each type of intuition is an irreplaceable fact that exists in the field of knowledge for all connoisseurs. The human mind, which is connected with the understanding of issues related to cognitive activity, has tried to solve, and from the knowledge gained by experience and acquired relative need and nobility, can now adhere to knowledge that is not relative, but unconditional universality and need.

Scientific achievement is usually associated with the formation of new ideas and ideas from a principal point of view, which is not a simple logical result of certain scientific rules. How to achieve new ideas and ideas, if they do not draw conclusions from the existing scientific knowledge," and sometimes even N. The winged expression of boron "does not suit him", which should look like "crazy"? [2,928]

Scientists refer to the process of creativity, in most cases "guessing", "understanding", "understanding". Intuition-this, perhaps, plays the most important, decisive role in the creation of new scientific ideas and the promotion of new ideas. "Real value is actually just intuition." It's just called intuition! This supreme, even-supernatural gift, is able

to illuminate the truth of the hidden secrets of the existence of reason, which is limited only by feelings walking on the surface of things or the disciplinary Charter of logic. This is an amazing force that can easily and simply take us from the cliff that opens between the task situation and its solution. At the same time, this is an unreliable, non-systemic path, which can lead to a dead end, an inefficient hope that lazy people do not want to lead their brains to fatigue by mental actions; an incomprehensible lepet is a simple child of knowledge that is devoid of a clear meaning and can only be considered an information message after countless changes", - A. Eynshteyn [3,87-90].

To better understand what intuition is and its place in scientific knowledge, it is necessary to talk a little about the history of this concept. "The development of Natural Science and mathematics in the XVII century. science put forward a number of epistemological problems: the transition of single factors to the rules of general and necessary science, the reliability of data in natural sciences and mathematics, the nature of mathematical concepts and axioms, mathematical knowledge, etc. The rapid development of mathematics and Natural Science required new methods in the theory of knowledge, which made it possible to determine the source of the necessity and validity of laws developed by science. Interest in the methods of scientific research has increased not only in natural science, but also in philosophical science, in which rational theories of mental intuition arise.

The main point of rationalistic conception was the separation of knowledge into mediation

and direct, that is, the moment necessary in the process of intuitive, scientific research. Rationalism Dekart spoke about the existence of a certain type of truths by "direct intellektual discretion" without the help of evidence of ancestry [4,245].

There is a source of knowledge for Kant intuition. And the "pure" intuition ("pure intuition of space and time") is an inexhaustible source of knowledge: it leads to absolute certainty. This concert has its own history. Kant took it from the dam, Thomas Aquinas, Dekart and others.

Initially, intuition really means perception: "this is what we see or feel, if we look at some thing or look at it closely. However, at least from the moment of rest, the dependence between the senses develops, on the one hand, and on the other hand, speech thinking. Accordingly, intuition is a divine way of knowing something at once, at first glance, except for time, and speech thinking is a human way of knowledge, which consists in the fact that we are in some thinking process that requires time. we distribute our argument slowly."

Proceeding from the above, in the course of the history of the development of ideas about intuition, there are images that are sensitive to the opposition of perceptions, that is, concepts, that is, statements on a logical basis.

Thus, intuition or its "specific content" is needed in the field of two cognitive processes: when moving from emotional images to conceptions and from conceptions to emotional images. These two processes are

special ways of forming qualitative-emotional images and concepts.

The difference between all of them and others is that they are sensitive to the mavhum congestive sphere-visual field. In the process of their distribution, it is possible to find concepts that logically originate from other concepts, and images that are not created by other images according to the laws of the emotional association.

The processes of transition from sexual images to conceptions and vice versa are often inherent in qualities that are considered to be direct signs of the knowledge gained about intuition and the completely incomprehensible nature of its appearance.

Based on the initial forms of conceptual and eidetic intuitiveness, the specific meanings of intuitive thinking have been developed, which include the interaction of images and concepts from topics that seem to be absolutely distant from each other. Interacting, these images and concepts are transformed and restored, which leads to the emergence of completely new ideas and ideas.

Of course, the restoration of thinking processes is experiencing great difficulties. At the same time, based on the eposeological analysis of historical and scientific materials, taking into account the data collected in psychological research, it is possible to show some meanings of intuitive thinking that form new ideas and ideas in the minds of scientists.

Describes a slightly different thought activity and shows the state of Hans Selya's intuition in his book "from dream to discovery". It

seems to us that this definition also deserves attention. Selye writes: "logic is the basis of experimental research, just as mathematics is the basis of language. However, we must learn to use mathematics and statistics intuitively, that is, unconsciously, because at every step we do not have time to apply the laws of logic.

Logic and mathematics can even block the free flow of semi-intuitive thinking, which is the basis of scientific research in the field of Medicine [5, 139].

Intuition is a specific form of knowledge that in a certain way affects the use of specific scientific methods of research by scientists.

It is known that the intuitive components of knowledge are present in many representatives of professions and in different life situations. Thus, in jurisprudence from the judge is expected to know not only the "letter" of the law, but also its "spirit". He must accept the judgment not only in accordance with the established amount of evidence, but also in accordance with the "internal e'tiqod"

In the cognitive process, along with rational operations and procedures, irrational is also involved. This does not mean that they are incompatible with rationality, i.e. irrational.

Plato considered creativity as a divine ability associated with special madness. The Christian tradition described creativity as the highest manifestation of the divine in man. Kant considered the peculiarity of genius in his work and wisely resisted creative activity. From the point of view of Kant, rational activity, for example, scientific, the fate of the

best talent, but true creativity, which exists for great prophets, philosophers or artists, is always the fate of genius. Great importance was attached to creativity as a distinctive personal feature of existentialist philosophers.

Any person has creative abilities, that is, the ability to develop new methods of activity, acquire new knowledge, formulate problems, know an unknown person. Every child, knowing the world around him, mastering his language, norms and culture, is actually engaged in creativity. But, from the point of view of adults, it is already known, already open, proven. Therefore, something new for a person is not always new for society. True creativity in culture, politics, science and production is determined by the main innovation in terms of the historical significance of the results obtained.

According to Plato, unlike the usual sexual appearance, which gives information about temporary phenomena of great importance, allows to understand the immutable and eternal ideas that exist outside and independently of a person. Descartes believed that intuition allows us to clearly and accurately consider the ideas in our soul [6,65-74].

However, in creative activity there is nothing mysterious, and it is subject to scientific study. This activity is performed by the brain, but it is not indifferent to the set of operations that it performs. Scientists have found asymmetry of the right-left brain. Experimentally it has been proved that the right and left hemispheres of the upper mammals of the brain perform various functions[7, 227-228]. The right mainly stores information leading to processing and

creation of sensual images, the Left also produces judgments of concepts, which implements abstraction, including logical rules that produce and reasonably preserves, gives meaning and value to information. The process of complete cognition is carried out as a result of the operations performed by these hemispheres and the interaction of knowledge. If the relationship between them is broken as a result of illness, trauma or surgical intervention, then the process of cognition will be complete, ineffective or completely impossible. However, right-left asymmetry is not neurophysiological, but appears on a socio-psychological basis in the process of education and upbringing. It also deals with the nature of the subject-practical activity. In children, it is clearly defined only from four to five years, and in the left hands the functions of the hemisphere are distributed in a dependent way: in the left hemisphere it performs emotional functions, and in the right-mavhum rational knowledge[8, 32-45].

In the process of creativity and intuition, complex functional transitions are made, in which at some stages mavhum and emotional knowledge are worked out, which is carried out by the left and right hemispheres, combining the fullness, which leads to the achievement of the desired result, which is perceived as illumination, a certain creative ignition, the illumination of what was previously in the darkness of

CONCLUSION

So, having considered the problem of the relationship between rationalism and irrationalism in the process of cognition, we

come to the following statement that many attempts to intuitively and intelligently emphasize the benefits of this type of knowledge and a strong intuitive role of intuition in terms of resolving a long-term theoretical dispute about the opposition, it is desirable to consider them This approach allows you to understand intuitivmini intuitive decision-makingtirishga.

Intuition seems to us an integral part of creative knowledge, and the action of intuition (light) is impossible even without the long-term work of the mind, if you do not know how to swim, it is impossible to cross the river.

The main reason for this is that science is the property of all mankind, a poet or an artist can create in his closed world. Any scientist uses the works of other scientists, which at the initial stage of his scientific formation are expressed in logically constructed theories and constitute science "today". It should once again emphasize the importance of pre-accumulation of experience and knowledge before intuitive understanding and the need for logical design of the results after it for scientific creativity.

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