



Intuition and Synergetics

Nadirova Zoyira Payanovna

Researcher of the Karshi branch of the Tashkent University of
Information Technologies

ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the synergistic analysis of the properties of intuition in scientific cognition from a scientific philosophical point of view. In particular, the importance of rational and irrational cognitive concepts such as intuition, perception, imagination, attention, memory, perception, perception, and their synergistic analysis is highlighted.

Keywords:

thinking, intuitive-synergetic thinking, creativity, scientific creativity, scientific-intuitive thinking, the combination of rational and irrational thinking.

All the achievements of mankind to date have been reflected in his thinking and spiritual world. In this sense, it can be said that in the process of cognition, intuition serves as a complex and holistic cognitive process that simultaneously reflects the scientific and psycho-emotional activity of man. The study and scientific-philosophical study of this complex process of cognition will create new opportunities in the field of science, as well as expand the opportunities for finding effective solutions to global problems facing humanity.

Researchers of the problem of intuition recognize that the emergence of intuition, regardless of the center of worldview, is associated with unconsciousness and can be rationally explained based on the theory of unconsciousness. Intuition is a scientific concept that has synergistic interrelated dialectical connections. This theory can be observed in all areas. Innovative solutions to problems in scientific and social processes can be found using intuitive synergistic thinking. This requires a deeper study of the definition of both words.

Intuition is derived from the Latin word 'intueri', which means to look carefully, meaning extraordinarily strong mind, memory and

talent. Intuition is a complex and unique phenomenon in its own right. While some consider intuition to be a high level of creativity, Goethe says, "The beginning and end of intuition is in loving and striving for truth." According to Schopenhauer, intuition is the ability to see the general in particular. "[2] Carlyle, on the other hand, saw intuition as an extraordinary means of overcoming difficulties. The Cambridge Glossary defines intuition as follows: "Intuition is an extraordinarily high intellectual power of the mind, manifested in a high degree of creative ability that requires original thinking, ingenuity, and discovery." [3] The concept of "intuition" is used to assess a person's creative ability, as well as his innate ability to work effectively in a particular field. Intuition differs from talent in that it creates entirely new values in terms of quality. Therefore, originality is the most important feature of intuition. But intuition is a manifestation of creative ability. According to Otto Weininger, intuition is the ability to know the unseen that perceives everything without learning anything. Research on the problem of intuition provides a deeper understanding of this phenomenon. In the intuitive process, it is important not only to hear and feel the inner voice, but also to imagine, to see. According to

Aristotle, "the thinking mind imagines form in images" [4]. "Scientists," says Galileo, "think not in formulas, but in images, just like ordinary people."

Einstein considered his ability to form images as a source of creative activity. A completely new and original approach to reality is the key to intuitive cognition. Einstein's theory of relativity also confirms this. The uniqueness of intuition is again seen in the fact that it can perceive reality from different perspectives. The intuitive process is aided by the ability to compare specific laws of more conflicting views. He can go beyond his existing assumptions and assumptions. This is especially important in an objective assessment of the situation. Intuitive cognition is the ability to easily rise from one level to another. It is this ability that allows a person to perceive reality not only in a general way, but in its entirety. Intuitive intuition ignores nothing, and for him there is nothing secondary. The only theory of the field that Einstein wanted to create was to find a connection between all the physical phenomena in existence, from the atom to space. Intuitive cognition is reflected in the connection of specific and abstract events in reality. According to Einstein, theory only allows us to look at the experiences we have through our senses from the outside. In intuitive cognition, a balance is always maintained between the imaginative, realistic, and critical functions of thinking. This can be said to be the most important feature of intuition. Well-known psychologist Z. Freud points out that there are similarities between the processes of intuitive cognition thinking, such as fantasy, realism or criticism. Only intuitive knowledge puts scientific and social predictions on the agenda and seeks solutions to the most important, global issues for human life. In intuitive cognition, each question and its answer are more important. Extreme curiosity and passion is one of its features.

Reflecting on intuition, which is a historically unique phenomenon, and its causes and characteristics, the well-known psychologist points to its factors: clarity of mind, the ability to see the essence of complex problems, not only in one area, but also in other

areas. are able to predict the future development of their field of activity.

The process of intuitive cognition is also a process of contradictions. Intuition begins to look for solutions to these problems when the problems of social relations in the human psyche and mind in everyday life, economic problems, scientific and other problems are exacerbated. If we look at the history of the study of intuition, according to the doctrine of esotericism, there are some unknown forces in nature that force some people to give up pleasure and surrender completely to creation. "Sometimes," writes the French psychologist G. Dolly, "even a genius, when he looks at the horizon illuminated by the light of his mind, is astonished and believes that it is given to him from above, by invisible divine forces." [6] The Russian philosopher N. about the fact that creation is a divine gift. Berdyaev writes: "A person's talent and intuition do not depend on him. This is God's blessing."

The literature on creative psychology suggests that intuition occurs in certain specific emergencies of consciousness. In the same situations, the solution to the problem occurs when a person is asleep or ill, during hallucinations. I. Nton, B. For Pascal, D. Mendeleev, and V. Heisenberg, the solution of the glorious discoveries became clear during sleep. Periodic table of chemical elements It was known in Mendeleev's dream.

Some researchers believe that the glorious idea is the result of sudden inspiration. It usually takes decades, sometimes even centuries, for such ideas to be accepted by society. Levkip's atomistic theory, Beruni's prediction that "there is a great land on the other side of the ocean," or Anaxagoras' idea that life first appeared in the oceans are proof of this.

In the history of philosophy, "intuition" is also expressed by various other synonymous concepts. For example, this ability is also called observation by Plato. In Plato's interpretation, intuition, after a long mental preparation, directly clarifies the essence of the worldly things we perceive through the senses (external), that is, the ideological images ("arche") that existed until they became perceptible. that is, the truth becomes self-

evident. Plato also explained this with his observations of "innate ideas." So, according to Plato, intuitive knowledge is not a product of mental activity, but rather knowledge that is formed as a result of avoiding, stopping, and restraining them. The concept of 'direct observation' implies this. And such knowledge was considered higher knowledge in Plato's teaching.

From the middle of the twentieth century, intuition was widely recognized in the West by many great representatives of philosophy and science, but began to be studied seriously experimentally and theoretically by psychology, medicine, anthropology, and other sciences. In the field of psychology Z. Freud, K. Jung, A. Starting with Adlers and E. The current of Freudianism, which continued to be called "spiritual analysis" by Fromm et al. In other sciences, such as medicine, American scientists R. Moudi, E. Kübler-Ross, S. and the views of K. Gfrofs are noteworthy.

In the 1980s, as a result of advances in the natural and social sciences, a new approach to the relationship between object and subject, spirituality and materiality, researcher and research object, observer and instrument, nature and society, man and nature, different classes and groups began to emerge. The development of the methodology of sociology in the period became an important problem of the philosophy of science. A new approach to the relationship between spirituality and materialism, nature and society in the universe, corresponding to the results of achievements in the natural and social sciences, began to develop. At this time, there was a need to resort to a scientifically based interdisciplinary research method - synergetics. Synergetics focuses on the fact that balanced and unbalanced, stable and unstable, right thinking and erroneous states between things and events are common aspects of cognition, and believes that order and disorder also affect the development of things and processes in order to form true knowledge about it. According to Ilya Prigogine, a Belgian physicist and chemist who has won synergetics, "the concept of instability has been used in a negative sense so far and its original nature has not been given enough

attention. As any old system is replaced by a new one, there will be instability and chaos." [7] That is, he interprets instability as an important aspect of existence.

In short, intuition is an important factor in establishing collaboration between different disciplines. Collaboration and connection occur not only in scientific knowledge, but also in social life, in complex processes of existence. In the process of learning, intuition has played a worthy role in the achievement of great scientific achievements and the introduction of results over the centuries. This was the basis for further strengthening its methodological source. Mathematical, social, irrational features of intuition were studied in Greek philosophy. In intuitive thinking, the combination of rational and irrational thinking, intuition is directly related to memory, attention, perception. A person's memory is reflected in his needs. The achievements and discoveries of scientists in the history of mankind have been made as a result of their need, interest in the object of study, and their ability to remember the problem. In the process of globalization, educating the younger generation, developing their thinking and strengthening their morale are urgent issues. In the upbringing of today's young generation, it is important not only to form scientific, philosophical thinking, but also intuitive thinking. After all, intuition allows to achieve effective results in the development of nature, society and man through the formation of a holistic knowledge of the universe in human thinking.

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