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Thinking as a Form of Manifestation of Social Relevance

Muminova Zarifa Odilovna

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philosophical Sciences,
vice-rector of Uzbek-Finnish pedagogical institute
muminova.2013@inbox.ru

Annotation: The article analyses the functional significance of the phenomenon of thinking in the process of socialization and carries out a synergetic analysis of the role of thinking in the process of social relevance person. The article explores the issues of correct formation of peoples socio-psychological orientations and analyses the problem of correspondence of information perceived by the consciousness with the existing system of knowledge.

Key words: thinking, socialization of person, social relevance, synergetic analysis, social orientation, knowledge, consciousness, information.

I. Introduction

Humanity lives in a complex, globalized, informational social space. Acceleration of social relations and life pictures that are rapidly changing, structurally complex and experiencing a sharp dynamic growth, causing various problems in a person so that he does not lose himself in these relations, adaptation in these relations is possible, proportional movement and the correct formation of life goals. This problem is felt even more strongly in the life of social systems undergoing transition. Since the transition period brings with it sudden changes in the way of life of the country and the people living in this country, radical changes before people are fully adjusted to certain norms, they are rejected and new norms are proposed in their place. This causes problems associated with the correct formation of people's goals in the social space, social adaptation, relevance, reflecting these processes. The level of relevance of our topic increases even more, given that today Uzbekistan is going through such a period of change.

In this study, we will try to systematically analyse topical issues that determine the place of thinking in the process of human socialization, finding one's place within the framework of social relations, the correct definition of one's social goals and the level of adequacy of one's behaviour from a synergistic point of view

II. Literature Review

In this article, the works of I. Prigogine and G. Haken, who were the first to introduce synergetics as a research method, are used as a theoretical source. In addition, the works of N. Urmantsev and Vasilkova were used, who dealt with the issues of self-organization of social systems and system analysis of these processes. As theoretical sources, the article also uses the works of Uzbek philosophers B. Turaev, D. Bozorov and I. Rizaev on synergetics



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III. Methodology

In this study, general theoretical, general scientific research methods, analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction, logical methods of philosophy were used. In addition, synergetic methods and system analysis are widely used.

IV. Results

As a conscious being, the process of socialization in the social space and the correct formation of social goals are carried out with the help of thinking. The question of how much a person's thinking has improved, or how comfortable he feels within the framework of social norms, while this comfort does not cause discomfort to the people around him, refers to the problem of relevance, little studied in philosophy and psychology. That is, one of the most important functions of people's thinking and life activity, managing issues of social relations in various forms that do not create problems for themselves, others and society, is determined by the level of relevance of human thinking.

The problem of relevance was considered mainly in the fields of mathematics, information technology, genetics and partly linguistics. For example, in the field of information technology, relevance is the degree to which the result obtained corresponds to the expected result. In search, it is defined as the degree to which the search result matches the query, and in economics, relevance is the level of significance of costs for a particular consumer and the degree to which the price matches the purchasing power of the consumer¹. In genetic research, relevance is the degree to which a result matches the expected result. While relevance has different meanings across disciplines, it does have one common aspect. That is, relevance is a balance, compatibility between objectivity and subjectivity. But if we analyse the problem of relevance, then it can be both a problem of psychology and philosophical research. Social relevance is a term expressing the degree of adequacy of people's behaviour, the subjective world and the system of norms and values that exist in the subjective inner world, objective space and time, compatibility, the level of adequacy of people's subjective views on the existing objective existence.

The term relevance first appears in scientific literature from 1733. In the interpretation that exists in today's modern science, this term was used in 1854 by James Frederick Ferrer (1808-1864). He was a Scottish philosopher known for his metaphysical views. In his book *The School of Metaphysics*, he used the term relevance as a concept used to determine the degree of relevance of something or an event. In the 60s of the 20th century, it was used more in political matters and in the field of politics in Western European countries. It began to be used in political party debates on important social issues.

Issues of relevance in the process of cognition and thinking are mainly studied in epistemology. As a problem of philosophical research, epistemology refers to the extent to which subjective knowledge and information in such processes as cognition, thinking, consciousness, emotion, intellect is compatible with objective existence and how correctly the subject forms his goals in social space. Based on the concept of relevance, a number of new directions have arisen and are developing in the science of logic, and today in the field of cognitive science, which is developing in psychology, pedagogy, linguistics and philosophy. According to the theory of



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relevance, the received information can rise to the level of relevance only when it has a cognitive impact on a certain thing or event. What is cognitive about this? we have to answer the question. Accordingly, only when the received information corresponds to the existing knowledge, ideas, system of knowledge and skills of a person, it will be able to take a place in the knowledge base of a person and become commensurate knowledge. If the information received by a person does not correspond to his pre-formed system of knowledge, he either does not accept or rejects such information.

The direction of cognitive science is one of the newly emerging and developing branches of science today, studying the most basic properties and essence of human thinking and intelligence. In the development of the human cognitive process, human thinking is based on relevance, the search for relevance underlies this process. By the end of the 20th century, the problem of relevance began to appear more and more in scientific research. In 1986, Dan Sperber and Deirdre Wilson developed relevance theory. Summarizing research on this subject, they wrote a paper called "Principles of Relevance". In this work, the authors mentioned that relevance is central to all human reasoning and communication. At the same time, the authors mentioned that intuitive thinking - non-rational forms of cognition and irrational cognitive processes are not included in the scope of relevance.

In our opinion, rationality and intellectual attitude are only part of human activity. There is also a large part of human activity, non-rational, irrational forms, which it would be wrong to say that they are far from being completely relevant. They may not be entirely relevant, but have certain characteristics and criteria. From this perspective, Polish philosopher Gorayka Lindsay disagrees with Dan Sperber and Deirdre Wilson and argues that non-rational forms of knowledge also matter. He tries to substantiate his opinion by the fact that rationality exists even in non-rational cognition. Because the process of cognition and development of the human world requires not only the hard work of his senses and mind, but also requires him to display intense irrational activity. Irrational cognitive activity of a person is also realized in the form of intuitive knowledge. Intuition itself can directly, illogically show that the properties of this object of knowledge are true under certain conditions that cannot be rationally justified. Intuition does not oppose the action of sensual and rational cognition, but rather complements the sensual and rational aspects of cognition. Even in everyday life, when a person irrationally anticipates an event, after a scientist gets lost for a long time in an unknown area, suddenly a process of enlightenment, unexpected awareness occurs before his eyes. This is how a scientific discovery or an unexpected solution to a scientific riddle happens.

The role of intuition is very great both in research activities and in the process of everyday knowledge. Academician N.N. Moiseev highly appreciates the role of intuition in modern scientific knowledge and says that no matter how perfect the logical and mathematical methods of cognition are, they cannot replace intuition. Intuition is inextricably linked with imagination, because, imagining something, we intuitively correlate the features and aspects of previously learned objects with this imaginary image. Imagination is a fusion of emotion, logic and intuition, so it cannot be a completely rational process. Thus, thinking generalizes emotional images and gives them a certain meaning. New ideas are needed for the cognitive process, but empirical material



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alone may not be enough for this. A high level of relevance of the cognitive process requires developed intuition, imagination and rational abilities.

The phenomenon of intuition has attracted attention since the distant past. The creators of the Indian Vedas, Pythagoras and his followers, Plato and Aristotle, tried to unravel the mystery of intuition, by which they understood direct knowledge. Intuitive insight, random knowledge occurs spontaneously, involuntarily, suddenly, without a clear understanding by the person himself of the ways that led to the solution of the corresponding problem. At the same time, in different people, under different circumstances, intuition differs from consciousness. Intuition has its own individual character in terms of content, the nature of the result obtained, the degree of penetration into the essence of the phenomenon being studied, and the personal significance for the subject. At the same time, intuition consists not only of emotional knowledge and not only of abstract-logical knowledge. It has both of these aspects of knowledge, but there is also something beyond them, which does not allow us to consider intuition as belonging to either of these forms. Therefore, in the modern theory of knowledge, intuitive knowledge occupies an equal place in importance to both sensory and rational knowledge. The above points indicate that non-rational forms of knowledge also have purposefulness, but the presence of purposefulness is not enough for relevance.

Having a purpose and purposefulness is only one aspect of relevance. In addition to being goal-oriented, aspects and criteria such as proportionality, adequacy and appropriateness must be present in order to be assessed as an appropriate process or event. Reasonable purposeful action or inaction can be one of the manifestations of relevance. Because in a certain place and time, under certain conditions, no action or inaction of people can be a more correct form of attitude to the existing situation. So, the fact that people perform this or that action or show inaction in various social situations shows the level of its relevance

V. Conclusions

As a conclusion, we can say that the corresponding activity of people in society, formed on the basis of rational thinking, provides better protection of order in society, social structure from internal and external attractors and stability in the system. Different people in society, with their different worldviews, values, knowledge and different beliefs, must adapt their behavior to existing and established norms in society, move within these norms, society and those who live in this society in order to exist in one social space in peace and mutual respect, which is also extremely important for people.

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