
Activity Approach to Reflection of Ideas Formats of Thinking

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Annotation: The article focuses on the enrichment of modern science and philosophy with new concepts, ideas and approaches, the content of such concepts as "format", "thinking format", "cognitive formatting, etc.", which are more common in the context of innovative conceptual trends.

Keywords: Format, format of thinking, cognitive formatting, Science, Philosophy, reason, intelligence, mind format, concepts, judgments, statements, activity.

INTRODUCTION

Modern post-non-classical philosophy and science continues to be enriched with new concepts, ideas and approaches. The orbit of the current innovative conceptual trend is beginning to include such concepts as "format", "format of thinking", "cognitive formatting, etc. Through the introduction and conceptualization of these concepts, attempts are being made to solve a number of cognitive, epistemological and communicative problems of science, technology and social practice.

At present, the essence of the scientific way of thinking, the analysis of its cognitive potential, the attitude to scientific traditions, the study of theoretical, conceptual innovative ideas that arise in advanced science and technology are relevant. Issues such as understanding the cognitive, epistemological and methodological aspects of thinking are important.

The creation of innovative, creative ideas and technologies among the younger generation, increasing the culture of scientific thinking, strengthening cognitive abilities and its implementation is an important and urgent task.

Scientific thinking and cognition become actual central problems of epistemology, philosophy of science and methodology.

METHODS

At the same time, it takes place that sometimes such concepts as "mind", "reason", "format", etc. are interpreted quite arbitrarily. Thus, some researchers believe that the mind is ordinary intuition, a primitive mind that forms the field of sensory knowledge.[1. 64] Here the mind is reduced to the level, so to speak, of the cognitive "service" of common sense, the ability to comprehend specific things, single objects and phenomena. According to another interpretation, with which we agree, the mind is the highest type of mental activity, the ability to think in general, the ability to analyze, abstract and generalize.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

A very incorrect definition is given to the concept of "format". So, M. D. Kugarashvili believes that the format is a holistic measurement of a specific intellectual state of a person.[1. 64] With such an interpretation, the concept of format is given a meaning that is not characteristic of it, since the phenomenon of format has no direct relation to the integral dimension of the intellectual state of a person. Scientists have been measuring the intellectual state of a person for over a hundred years. And until now, a person's intelligence is measured

using tests, using intelligence quotient (IQ). However, no one calls this procedure a format. From here, an attempt to build a typology of intelligence formats looks somewhat artificial.

The author mentioned above distinguishes three formats: the format of the mind, the format of the mind, the format of the mind. However, the meaning of these formats is not specified by the author. One can also pose the following question: are there denotations of the expressions “format of the mind” or “format of the mind”. Apparently not. The author himself confines himself to stating that the mode of existence of the format of the mind is common sense or (natural) logic.

On the other hand, it seems possible to talk about the format of thinking of famous scientists who have made a great contribution to the development of science, bearing in mind the peculiarities of their use of the norms of scientific rationality, the specifics of their style of thinking, their individual approach to the choice of forms and means of presenting the results, etc.

The term “format” denotes the dimension (having a certain boundary), structure (computer program format), type or method of organizing events (television formats, online forums), etc. As you can see, the format, in its source and foundation, is the result of the formative activity of a person. Due to the mental and organizational-practical activity of a person, there are formats of thinking and actions of various nature, structure and purpose.

Thus, the condition and source of the appearance of a mental or other format is the mental and practical-technological activity of a person. Accordingly, the basic conceptual basis of the idea (theory) of formats of thinking will be (in the function of the methodological principle), the category of activity.

The cognitive unit of the format of thinking is thought. As semantic elements, the structure of this unit includes concepts, judgments, statements, etc. Ideas, representations and principles are formed from these cognitive units that make up the mental structure and content of the thinking format.

Cognitiveness is the ability of a person to know and master complex cognitive and data analysis functions, such as modern computer technology. [2.15].

Summarizing the above, we can offer the following working definition: the format of thinking is a mental formation that holds together the thoughts, views, principles and orientation of cognitive activity that dominate in a certain era and sociocultural environment in the development of philosophical and scientific ideas, theories and concepts. In the work of philosophers and scientists, in the activities of politicians and reformers, the formats of thinking are individualized. This does not exclude the existence of analogy and similarity in the format of thinking of creators and figures within certain areas of philosophy, science and social practice.

According to the method of operating with mental material, the direction of cognitive intention, one can single out political, scientific, philosophical, ethical, religious, aesthetic, and other formats of thinking.

The Copernican revolution that took place in the era of the European Renaissance radically changed the format (including the paradigm and style) of cosmological thinking, and the mechanics of G. Galileo and I. Newton became the conceptual basis for the formation of a mechanistic format of thinking. Here, the format means a stable configuration and connection of conceptual, conceptual and theoretical approaches, interpretations, ways of expressing and presenting them, which determine the paradigmatic and stylistic unity of interpretations, views not only on the object of study, but also on other areas of the life world of a person and society. Within the framework of the mechanistic format of thinking, La Mettrie tried to interpret the mental and physiological nature of man using the ideas of mechanics. He believed that the human body is a self-starting machine, and the states of the soul always correspond to similar states of the body.

I must say that recently there have been 2-3 works devoted to the theory of formats of thinking. However, their content and methodological level clearly do not reach the level of requirements for scientific theories, with their functions of description, explanation and prediction. One can only say about the emergence, on the one hand, of a new neologism, and on the other hand, the idea of a format of thinking.

The activity approach to the reflection of the idea of thinking formats, in my opinion, is in line with the theory and methodology of thought activity developed by G.P. Shchedrovitsky and his followers. The researchers note that the idea of activity was considered by Shchedrovitsky as the main explanatory principle in relation to the linguistic and semiotic processes of understanding and communication. [3. 629]

In the course of practical and cognitive activity of a person, formats of thinking and action of various content, orientation and purpose are organized, structured, formalized and constructed.

Thus, mental activity generates and transforms formats of thinking and practical action. In this regard, the format is an appropriately organized form that has a complex structure and intentional focus. Depending on the nature and degree of development of social relations, culture, mentality and other factors, there may be traditional, transformable, innovative, trendy (for example, new presentation formats like Pecha Kucha that are gaining momentum) formats of thinking and social practice.

The question arises about the relationship between the form of thinking and the format of thinking. Forms of thinking characterize the structural structure of the judgments expressed. By itself, the form of thinking contains neither the purpose of the statement, nor any cognitive intention. For example, the concept itself is a neutral thought about something, about some class of objects or phenomena. Only in communication and communication does it acquire representativeness, informational or epistemological functionality, value, and other characteristics.

The format of thinking embodies organization, structure, purpose (telonomy) and intention (focus on the object of activity). The noted characteristics are inherent not only in the format of thinking, but also in any type of format created and organized to achieve certain goals, objectives and problems. Formats of activity (thinking, knowledge, practices, technologies, etc.) are among the socio-cultural phenomena.

In connection with the foregoing, it seems disputable that the format of thinking is genetically programmed and unchanging characteristics of the brain, while a person is born with a certain format of thinking, due to his genetics. Moreover, it is argued that during life the format of his (human) thinking does not change.[4. 55]

A special place in the teachings of Max Born is the development of scientific knowledge and a cognitive approach to the problem of the way of thinking. M. Born, a well-known representative of non-classical natural science, observed the formation of new ideas in physics, paid special attention to the phenomenon of scientific thinking and commented in detail on this issue, which has not lost its relevance.

Under the way of thinking, M. Born understood the general ideological and theoretical direction, consisting of the stages of philosophical and scientific thinking, consisting of specific basic ideas that exist in all spheres of human activity, including cognition in science [5. 228].

L.A. Mikeshina emphasizes that the way of thinking as an advanced methodological basis is a synthesis of methodological and philosophical principles that determine not only the methods of cognition, but also the structure of scientific cognition in general and its specific historical forms. [6.123]. It emphasizes the cognitive synthesis of methodological and philosophical principles.

Indeed, thinking is connected with the work of the brain, but the very ability of the brain to realize mental functions arises gradually in the course of assimilation by a person of the forms of practical life, the norms of language, logics, and culture.

The norms and ideals of science, formed on the basis of fundamental and leading theories, are associated with sociocultural determinants that determine the characteristics of the scientific way of thinking. [7.679].

Not only the operation of abstractions, but the very perception as an image and as a form of sensory cognition is a rather complex phenomenon, including the systematization and interpretation of sensory information. It has been established that the ability to perceive is not innate. Psychologists believe that the processes of perception go through successive stages of development in a child in the first years of his life. The child gradually learns to consider and distinguish the objects around him, to listen to the sounds, remembers the images and their designations.

It seems that the formats of thinking, being a kind of structure of mental activity, have an external and internal goal-setting intention. External intentionality includes the goal, motive and program (or project) of actions that determine the direction, targeted cognitive activity of the thinking format. The internal intention of the format of thinking lies in the active orientation, regulation and ability to transform the format of thinking.

The noted characteristics of the format of thinking have not yet become the subject of consideration in the existing concepts and theories of formats of thinking. At the same time, the very formulation of the problem of formats of thinking is a positive moment, which sets new guidelines for research searches.

CONCLUSION

In this regard, it seems to me that the system-thought-activity approach, successfully applied in psychology, cognitive science and philosophy, can be fruitfully used in the development of problems in the theory of formats of thinking. The promise of this approach lies in the fact that, by revealing unexplored paradigm perspectives, communicative aspects and motivational intentions of the format of thinking, we can reach a new level of understanding the nature of the formats of cognitive, technological and practical activity, an adequate understanding of their role and significance in modern society.

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