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THE DIALECTICS OF THE COGNITIVE AND NON-COGNITIVE IN THINKING STYLE

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Abstract:
This article examines the interplay between cognitive and non-cognitive elements in human thinking styles through a dialectical perspective. The synthesis of these dimensions plays a crucial role in reasoning, creativity, and decision-making processes.

Keywords: Cognition, non-cognition, dialectics, thinking style, reasoning, creativity, emotional intelligence.

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Introduction

The complexity of human thought stems from the interaction of structured cognitive processes and fluid non-cognitive elements. Traditional paradigms often emphasize one over the other, but a dialectical approach reveals their mutual dependence. The aim of this paper is to explore this relationship in the context of contemporary psychological and philosophical theories.
As a result of the need to more broadly open up the possibilities of human cognition and learn, the theory of cognitive systems in philosophy and other Sciences began to be studied in depth. The epistemological interpretation of cognitive systems and development helps us to more broadly understand the content essence of human intelligence, artificial intelligence, social intelligence.

Literature Analysis

The article effectively uses the works of Russian, Foreign and Republican scientists on cognitivism.

Research Methodology

The article presents critical considerations-reflection, generalization, normalization, analysis and synthesis, analogy, generalization, comparative analysis, induction, deduction, Tarikh and logic by various methods.

Analysis and results

The dialectic between cognitive and non-cognitive processes reflects the complex interrelationships and interactions between the mental and emotional aspects of human experience.

This is how this dialectic manifests itself:

1. Mutual influence: Cognitive and non-cognitive processes mutually affect each other. A person's emotional state can affect their ability to think and make decisions, and cognitive processes can affect emotional reactions and experiences.

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2. Complementarity: Cognitive and non-cognitive processes often complement each other. For example, rational thinking and intuition can work together in decision-making, providing a more complete and in-depth understanding of the situation.
3. Dynamism: The interaction between cognitive and non-cognitive processes is dynamic and can change depending on the context and situation. For example, in some situations, emotional reactions may play a more important role than in others.
4. Synergy: Sometimes cognitive and non-cognitive processes can create a synergy that leads to more effective problem solving and decision making. For example, strong emotional engagement can lead to deeper analysis and more careful consideration of alternatives.
5. Dialectical approach: Understanding the dialectic between cognitive and non-cognitive processes requires adopting a dialectical approach that takes into account their interrelationships and contradictions. Instead of viewing them as opposite or independent aspects, it is important to see them as interacting and complementary systems.

2. Cognitive Dimensions of Thinking

Cognition refers to processes such as perception, analysis, and problem-solving. Key theories, including Piaget's stages of cognitive development [1] and Kahneman's system theory [2], illustrate the structured nature of these processes.

2.1. Logical Reasoning

Deductive and inductive reasoning are central to cognition. For example, in scientific inquiry, hypotheses are tested systematically through logic [3].

2.2. Memory and Information Processing

Cognitive models of memory, such as Atkinson and Shiffrin's model [4], highlight the role of structured data retrieval in decision-making.

3. Non-Cognitive Dimensions of Thinking

Non-cognitive processes encompass intuition, emotion, and creativity. These elements, often dismissed as "irrational," are fundamental to innovation and adaptability.

3.1. Emotional Intelligence

Daniel Goleman's theory of emotional intelligence highlights the significance of emotions in managing interpersonal relationships and self-awareness [5].

3.2. Intuition in Decision-Making

Gigerenzer's work on heuristics demonstrates how intuitive processes enable rapid decision-making in uncertain environments [6].

3.3. Creativity as a Non-Cognitive Process

Imagination and divergent thinking are fueled by the brain's ability to synthesize disparate ideas into novel solutions.

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4. Dialectical Synthesis: Bridging Cognitive and Non-Cognitive

Hegelian dialectics offers a framework to understand the integration of cognition and non-cognition. This synthesis generates a higher-order thinking style capable of addressing complex, real-world challenges [7].

4.1. Examples in Practice

- Design Thinking: Combines logical analysis with intuitive creativity to solve problems.
- Leadership: Successful leaders balance rational planning with emotional sensitivity.

5. Applications in Education and Leadership

The integration of cognitive and non-cognitive elements has significant implications for pedagogy and management.

5.1. Fostering Holistic Education

Modern educational practices, such as experiential learning, incorporate both analytical skills and emotional development [8].

5.2. Leadership Development

Leaders who embrace emotional intelligence alongside strategic planning are better equipped to inspire teams and navigate uncertainty [9]. Cognitivistic states that artificial intelligence acts as an epistemological Center in the phenomenon of cognition [10.401].

6. Challenges and Future Research

Despite its potential, integrating cognitive and non-cognitive dimensions faces obstacles, including societal biases and methodological limitations in research. Future studies should focus on practical frameworks for implementation.

7. Conclusion

These are just a few examples of how the dialectic between cognitive and non-cognitive processes manifests itself in human experience. Understanding this dialectic helps to better understand the complexity and diversity of human thinking and behavior.

The dialectical interplay between cognition and non-cognition reflects the complexity of human thought. Recognizing and fostering this synthesis unlocks potential for creativity, innovation, and adaptive problem-solving.

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