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DIALOGICS OF IDEA FORM-CREATION AS A MEANS OF THINKING

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Theoretical problems mostly arise in a situation of collision of mutually unacceptable provisions of a separate theory, which are in a state of active confrontation. Possible ways or methods of solving these problems are usually indicated by ideas – a kind of psychological tools of thinking, the structure and functional purpose of which allow reflecting the object of comprehension in many ways and holistically, thus preventing the prospect of its extreme manifestations as mutually contradictory concepts of one-sided theoretical ideas-approaches. The peculiarity of the idea form-creation process is determined by the fact that thinking, stimulating the functional purpose of the idea, uses while its development improved rules of concepts derivation and changed principles of proving their truth, which are different from those that caused the theoretical problem occurrence. The improvement of these rules and the change of principles is carried out by taking into account the function of the operational component of thinking as a such, which leaves behind is categorical component only the function of the source of links to be reorganized. Mental operations that carry out this reorganization are triadic inferences, the use of which through thinking as psychological tools is possible by providing the content

of the conceivable form of dialogics, i. e. a kind of dialogue logic of two logics, which meets the requirements of dialogical essence of thinking and principles of dialectics. Dialogics considers formally contradictory understanding positions of one and the same object of comprehension, organizing them as a positively significant form of a theoretical problem statement. To solve it successfully, dialogics uses the idea as a mental tool, which is given the form of a dialectical-logical concept that can reflect the essence of particular theoretical problem, manifested in the form of dialectical unity of formally opposite theoretical positions. Most importantly, the idea as a mental tool of reflecting the essence of the problem raises the theoretical comprehension of the investigated object over the functional degree of finding its place in a particular concept or paradigmatic model and opens the prospect of its objectification at the metaparadigmatic level in an exhaustive category-methodological completeness.

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