

## APPROACHES TO KNOWING

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*Abstract:*

Another area of dispute is how the area of science relates to other 'ways of knowing and how these different models of knowing address the questions of; what is? Which is the most fundamental sense of knowing? Another area of interest is how to address the areas of cognition like learning, seeing leading to knowing; as opposed to mere sensation, awareness, or experience of one form or the other.

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As these concepts have historically been used in education and psychology, intelligence, expertise, capacity, and creativity are socially agreed upon labels that diminish the complex, changing, and subjective existence of individual-environment relationships. Instead, these hypothesized frameworks can be defined as functional connections that are spread through entire people and specific contexts and in which people seem to be knowledgeable and skilled. The aim of this paper is to promote a philosophy of skill and talent growth based on five distinct but connected concepts: ecological psychology, situated cognition, distributed cognition, action theory, and legal peripheral involvement. While some people use the terms talent and skill to describe people who have extraordinary abilities, none of these terms are used in our definition. Instead, they are viewed as interchangeable words that can be used to describe cross-person-in-situation practical transactions. Furthermore, by suggesting that skill is a part of the individual-environment exchange, we exclude the potential to become talented from the hands (or heads) of a select few and instead regard it as an advantage open to all, though it might be realized more often by a select few.

Understanding and comprehension of everything is referred to as knowledge. It refers to the knowledge, evidence, skills, and wisdom gained from life experiences and learning. Information is a vast phenomenon with no limit. Cognitive functions, communication, interpretation, and reasoning all play a role in information acquisition. It also refers to a person's ability to understand and consider the facts. Information can be seen in both constructive and negative ways.

Awareness fixes issues – problems that can be overcome with the application of knowledge in everyday life. Knowledge improves logic and problem-solving abilities. Brains run more smoothly and reliably because they have a solid foundation of

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understanding. With the influence of intelligence, we get smarter and more capable of solving problems. In day-to-day activities, knowledge is critical and useful. For eg, if I need to purchase airline tickets online, I'll need to be familiar with the different sites and their discounts, as well as their terms and conditions and other features, such as online banking. I end up spending higher if I don't know what I'm doing. As a result, acquiring information is a continuous activity that is beneficial on a daily basis. Open-Minded- We are still learning something new by drawing on what we already learned. We must be willing to consider insight or intelligence from any source. It could come from books, social media, or friends. We need to learn more in order to progress from one level to the next. Like in school, we begin with LKG, KG, and then progress to 1st, 2nd, and so on. It establishes a solid foundation. Magazine Reading- Reading aids in the decoding of text and increases fluency in the delivery of plain speech. Reading offers you an overview of various subjects and perspectives on them. It is possible to obtain real world intelligence. Aside from that, several new words and phrases can be learned. Communication is made possible through shared information. It is important to have shared information in order to communicate and understand one another. When we debate a subject with classmates, acquaintances, or family, we assume that they are familiar with it. As a result of conversation, we gain new concepts, information, and knowledge. See films or instructional videos—the Discovery Channel, for example, has outstanding documentaries that can hold you interested. If you don't like blogging, this is a great way to get your normal dosage of information while still sitting on your sofa!

Knowing is a broad term that has no definitive conclusion. Communication, reasoning, interpretation, and cognitive processes all play a role in information acquisition. Knowledge refers to a person's ability to recognize and consider the fact. It should, however, be used for both positive and negative reasons. As a result, the ability to both create and kill is granted. Knowledge can be applied to personal development as well as culture, state, and national development. Such entities, on the other hand, abuse intelligence, causing damage to individuals or society as a whole. Only a few people comprehend the true value of education. The argument "any learned individual is intelligent; nevertheless, every knowledgeable person is educated" might seem counterintuitive, but it is correct. Many learned people live in the society around us and have no subject understanding about what they have read. Knowledge enables you to ride a bike, play the violin, and answer a riddle, among other things. It assists one in not committing the same error again. Furthermore, intelligence is not something that can be purchased; it must be earned. Awareness and education are important in today's world. Without it, keeping up with the fast-paced world becomes futile. Awareness of a single topic, on the other hand, would not help you succeed. It's also important to understand how to use wisdom effectively in order to excel. Aside from that, one should be aware of the subject's other facets. Knowledge is a necessary weapon for bringing about positive changes in our country or culture. It offers us a glimpse into the future and our progress. As a consequence of experience, both countries are technologically advanced and use advanced equipment and resources. Armed forces and bombs do not make a nation powerful; rather, it is understanding that leads to improvement that does. Our development and interaction with work and life are influenced by knowledge. It is extremely important for personal growth and prosperity and will last a lifetime. Awareness can

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be gained in a variety of ways, including fashion, dance, history, design, and even personal growth. Knowledge equips us with the insight to make life-altering choices. However, it is important to develop a constructive attitude in order to understand more, improve, and accomplish one's objectives. As a result, it is correct to say that intelligence aids in the development of people and keeps them free of corruption. It brings happiness and success to one's community or nation. Awareness, above all, is the key to success.

#### How Rotating Curiosity Helps You Learn More

Passion for a subject inspires a need to understand everything there is to know about it. Rotating interest leads to endless observation, analysis, questioning, and application of experience. However, once interest in the subject wanes, a new obsession is pursued, and the cycle begins again. This leads to a significant increase in life intelligence, expertise, and experience, as well as a competitive advantage in terms of job experience or becoming highly active in specific niches or career areas.

#### INTUITION

Intuition is the first form of knowledge. We depend on our guts, impulses, and/or feelings for guidance after we've used our intuition. Intuition means thinking what sounds right rather than testing evidence or employing logical reasoning. The problem with relying on insight is that it's often incorrect when it's influenced by cognitive and motivational prejudices rather than rational thought or empirical proof. While your friend's odd behaviour might cause you to believe he or she is lying to you, it's more likely that he or she is just holding their breath while taking a breather or is preoccupied with something unrelated to you. For a few individuals, though, weighing options and considering all of the possibilities can be paralyzing, and often choices based on judgment are literally preferable to those based on analysis (those interested can read Malcolm Gladwell's book *Blink*).

#### AUTHORITY

Authority is perhaps one of the most popular ways of learning intelligence. This approach entails embracing new theories on the basis that they are valid according to some authority. Family, the media, physicians, Priests and other religious figures, the government, and professors are among these officials. While in an ideal world, we will all be able to trust authority figures, history has shown us that this is not always the case, and many cases of crimes against mankind have occurred as a result of people blindly pursuing authority (e.g., Salem Witch Trials, Nazi War Crimes). On a more positive note, though your parents may have told you that you can make your bed in the morning, making your bed provides the warm, moist atmosphere that mites thrive in. Mites don't like it when the sheets are open because it creates a less hospitable atmosphere for them. These explanations demonstrate that the problem with relying on authority for information is that they may be mistaken, that they may be relying on their experience to reach their conclusions, and that they may have their own motives for deceiving you. We don't have time to challenge and objectively study each piece of information we learn from authority, so we rely on it for a lot of our information. We should, however, learn to assess authority figures' credentials, the tools they use to reach their conclusions, and whether or not they have any motive to deceive us.

#### RATIONALISM

Rationalism is the process of accumulating new facts through inference and reasoning. To draw sound assumptions, hypotheses are specified and rational principles are followed using this approach. For eg, if I'm given the assumption that all swans are white, and therefore the premise that this might be a swan, I will rationally conclude that this swan is white without ever seeing the swan. The problem with this approach is that if the conclusions are incorrect or there is a logical error, the inference will be invalid. The assumption that all swans are white, for example, is incorrect; there are black swans in Australia. It's also quick to make a mistake unless you've been formally educated in reasoning. However, if the premises are true and logical principles are applied correctly, this is also a sound method of learning.

#### EMPIRICISM

is a term used to describe a person who is Empiricism entails gaining insight through experience and study. Some of you may have mistakenly assumed that all swans are white because you've only ever seen white swans. People have assumed the earth is flat for hundreds of years because it seems to be flat. These cases, as well as the many optical perceptions that deceive our senses, demonstrate the problems with relying solely on empiricism to extract information. What we can experience and understand is minimal, and our senses can mislead us. Furthermore, our previous perceptions will influence how we view situations. Nonetheless, the approach is based on empiricism. Observations are crucial in science. Science, on the other hand, focuses on formal experiments, which is known as rigorous empiricism.

#### THE methodology

The approach may be a way of gathering and analyzing data in order to test theories and find answers. Scientists don't stop at experience, authority, rationalism, and empiricism when it comes to coming up with new concepts. Scientists take things a step farther through using formal empiricism to make careful predictions in a variety of regulated environments in order to test their hypotheses, and through using rationalism to draw valid conclusions. Although the technique is the most likely of all the approaches for providing valid information, it, like all methods of collecting knowledge, has flaws. One big issue is that using the scientific method is not necessarily feasible; this method will take a lot of time and effort. Another issue with the approach is that it is unable to respond to all inquiries. The approach can only be used to answer scientific questions, as explained in the following section. This book, along with your research methods course, is intended to provide you with an in-depth look into how psychologists use techniques to advance our knowledge of human nature and, as a result, the mind.

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