

Philosophical Analysis of the Aspects of Genius and Talent

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Annotation:

In the twenty-first century in a global society and a tremendous increase in the flow of information, the problems of genius and talent acquire special significance not only in various fields of knowledge, but also in such spheres of reality as political, military, and art. This article deals with the problem of genius and talent. The purpose of this article is to reveal the properties, characteristics that are similar to each other side of genius and talent.

KEYWORDS: *genius, talent, ability, personality, originality, giftedness*

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INTRODUCTION

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The development of society is directly related to the scientific achievements of society, with the level of development of education, with the special attention that is paid to the intellectual development, especially of youth. The tomorrow of society is directly related to the now growing generation, with the opportunities and attention to the talent and gift of the young generation, which will decide the fate of society tomorrow. And from this point of view, the judgment of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.

Karimov deserved special attention: "I would like all of us to deeply realize one simple truth. If we want to achieve our goals, if we want to accelerate the progress of our country and increase the authority of our Motherland in the international arena, if we all want to see the future and happiness of our children - there is only one way - this is all-round support of the young generation entering life, open a wide road for him and use for this all the possibilities we have"(1).

Material and Methods

In the article were used dialectical, historical-morphological, formal-logical methods also comparative analysis methods.

Results

Since antiquity, the problem of genius and talent has worried the great minds of mankind and continues to worry today's scientists: philosophers, psychologists, sociologists and other scientists. Often these concepts are identified, although, in our opinion, there are essential differences between them. The study of the structure of talent and genius is very important, both for the theories of philosophy and psychology, and for solving specific pedagogical problems of modern education. Both abroad and in our country, new programs for the development of talented children and adolescents are being developed, giving them the opportunity to start realizing their potential as early as possible.

The purpose of this article is to reveal the properties, features, similar sides of genius and talent.

The origins of the idea of genius and talent were found in Aristotle, Socrates, Empedocles, Plato and many other philosophers of antiquity. The concept of "talent" comes from the measure of weight – "talent". The origin of the word "talent" and its further use are spoken of in the New Testament. It contains a parable about three slaves to whom the owner presented a coin called "talent". One of the slaves buried his talent in the ground, the second exchanged it, and the third multiplied it. From here came three expressions that are used in our daily life: buried, exchanged and multiplied, developed his talent.

Talent is a high level of development of abilities, first of all, special ones - or, in other words, a set of highly developed psychophysiological personality traits. It is they who ensure the achievement of high results in a particular field of activity. These results, in turn, are distinguished by the originality of the design, novelty and high social appreciation. In our opinion, the most talented individuals are individuals who are dissatisfied with their results, capable of self-development, who, under the influence of new requirements, tirelessly engage in self-education.

Modern scientists distinguish certain types of talent that people possess to one degree or another. In the early 1980s, Howard Gardner wrote *The Frame of the Mind*. In this book, he identified eight types of talent, intelligence: verbal-linguistic, which is responsible for the ability to write and read, inherent in journalists, writers and lawyers; digital, which is typical for mathematicians, programmers; auditory, which is characteristic of musicians, linguists, linguists; spatial, which is inherent in designers and artists; physical - they are endowed with athletes and dancers, these people are easier to learn in practice; personal, which is also called emotional and responsible for what a person says to himself; interpersonal, the owners of which often become politicians, orators, traders, actors; environmental talent, which are endowed with animal trainers, farmers (2).

The presence of talent should be judged by the high development of abilities, especially special ones, as well as by the results of human activity, which should be distinguished by a fundamental novelty, originality of the approach. A person's talent is usually guided by a pronounced need for creativity and reflects social needs.

In contrast to talent, the phenomenon of genius, firstly, is extremely rare - in just the time of civilization, according to various estimates, from 400 to 2000 geniuses lived - and in each case it is unique. It is extremely difficult or almost impossible to strictly define the concept of "genius", as well as to define its boundaries, since there are thousands of definitions given by the geniuses themselves. But how then to draw a fine line between the creations in order to really understand that this work belongs to a genius person, and this is a talented one.

The philosopher and poet Vladimir Soloviev explained: "Genius is latin word "Genius" (from "genus" - genus, originally - the spirit of the deceased ancestor, who was given religious veneration). Genius is now called a person who lives a heightened, potentiated inner life and whose

activity has not only personal, but general generic meaning (for the people or for the entire human race). Genius, as the highest degree of giftedness, is comparable to talent.

The special features of the thinking of a genius are the desire to cognize the reality around him, "enlightenment" - the moment of insight, or discovery, the ability to discover and create something new, something that makes a significant multifaceted contribution to the development of the present and future society.

A genius who has received recognition from society, who has achieved great success in a particular field of activity, is distinguished by the following feature: he very quickly understands and realizes what the specifics of his era and future eras are ahead of time with his discoveries.

Genius manifests itself as an intellectual revelation, as an outstanding ability of a genius to work in various fields, when the highest possible results are achieved in the shortest possible time. Genius is a special type of thinking, the main characteristic of which is paradox and eccentricity. A genius, breaking outdated norms and traditions, opens a new era in his field of activity. In our opinion, the essential characteristics of genius that distinguish him from talent are originality, universalism and, to a greater extent, independence from heredity.

Genius differs from talent both quantitatively and qualitatively. Talent means an innate inclination towards some special kind of activity and implies a relatively quick and easy acquisition of special skill. Genius, on the other hand, includes originality, creativity, as well as the ability to think and work in areas not previously explored and thus give the world something meaningful, something that could not otherwise be mastered.

It is indisputable that the distinctive feature of genius is the originality of the form of creativity, in a new interpretation of the essential aspects of being, its properties, and its diversity. Originality, first of all, consists in the transmission of one's own vision, which does not depend on the spirit of the times and authorities. I.Kant once noted: "Originality should be the first property of genius. Since nonsense can also be original, his works should, at the same time, be examples, that is, indicative"(3). Although many talented people bring a lot of new things into the areas in which they worked, in terms of the significance and volume of new contributions, this is incomparable with a genius, whose thoughts and deeds are the starting points of the activities of entire generations of creators.

Another of the distinctive aspects of genius can be called his universalism. Talent is the ability to achieve the highest mastery, virtuosity in a certain area. Genius is rarely one-sided, since he has the ability to see phenomena in their close relationship.

Many scientists claim the heredity of talent, while genius is defined as an isolated phenomenon. Thus, E.Kretschmer emphasizes: "Talent is inherited in childbirth and castes, genius is difficult to inherit"(4). A talented family may be one of the most common prerequisites for the emergence of genius.

Taking into account the fact that genius is primarily creative, and talent is intellectual, we can talk about the inheritance of talent, on the basis of which a genius can grow.

Nietzsche wrote that “great people, like great times, are like explosives, in which a terrible force has accumulated. Their appearance is always historically and physiologically, long before they are prepared, collected and accumulated. If the tension of the crowd reaches too great a force, then an accidental impulse is enough to bring into the world a “genius”, a great destiny” (5).

The great statesman and politician Napoleon Bonaparte also expressed his opinion about genius: “Genius people are meteors, designed to burn in order to illuminate their age”. Arthur Schopenhauer also expressed his views: “Between genius and insane, the similarity is that both live in a completely different world than all other people”.

The great Russian artist A. Ivanov, the author of the famous painting “The Appearance of Christ to the People” believed that genius had been producing for centuries. Some parts of it may be wrong, but the whole is excellent. There is no rule for him - he is his own rule. A. Ivanov believed that, unlike genius, talent is in line with the demands of society, he is a slave to society. It is much more important for talent to live, on the contrary, a genius often endures obstacles and even dies of hunger with his eternal dissatisfaction with what has been achieved. R. Rolland defined genius in art as a person who “is a harmony of contradictions that miraculously complement each other”. And, in his opinion, this is precisely the secret of genius.

In addition, the important question is what role the social environment plays in the realization of talent and genius abilities. In particular, the foundations for the formation of genius are social and historical values, environment, upbringing, formal education, self-education, the influence of mentors, chance, work. These factors contribute to the development of the inherent inclinations inherent in the ability of the highest order, called genius. Other foundations forming genius are the specific traits of the person himself. These include physiological characteristics, natural inclinations, that is, what is accumulated by nature and invested in a person in order to develop in his activities, sensitivity, resonance ability, powerful intellect, inner freedom, activity of consciousness and the unconscious.

Often, a genius is understood as the highest degree of giftedness, super talent. Indeed, if you read the definitions given by explanatory dictionaries, it turns out that genius is the same talent, only much greater and rare. That is why the concepts of genius and talent are often used arbitrarily, depending on the specifics of a particular situation. Most people are so accustomed to this word, which does not have an exact content that its very widespread use makes it even more difficult to try to understand the essence contained in it. In ancient times, this was easier. They were then called sages, as in Greece, or perfectly wise, as in China, and everything was clear. They were actually “pure thinkers”. And they taught the rules of human society and the little known at that time about the laws of nature to their few students. But already in the new history, geniuses had to embody their wisdom in concrete deeds, including, voluntarily or not, in one of the circles of human life. And

bring to each of them all its unique originality, marking everything done with its own special seal.

The foundation of genius was declared: nature, being, absolute, infinity, education, and labor. In addition, thanks to the achievements of various thinkers, the categorical apparatus of genius is significantly strengthened and expanded, categories such as imagination, fantasy, anticipation, intuition, reason, conscious, unconscious, inspiration, originality, great ability to work, contemplation, the ability to abstract, that is the ability to anticipate, will, the desire for loneliness, the vision of the world as a whole, being captured by one's talent, the fear of not having time to implement everything conceived, increased sensitivity to environmental factors, an inner feeling of freedom.

We see that the key to understanding genius creativity was to consider it as a unity of innate and acquired, conscious and unconscious, rational and irrational, where categories and signs of genius represent a system of such elements that, being ordered in the activity of genius, lead to harmony with ontological foundations and the emergence of a new one.

Discussion

Having made a theoretical reconstruction of the foundations of genius, we have identified a number of categories and signs used to denote achievements, special qualities and abilities of a person. Genius is the highest manifestation of a person's creative powers. The most widely celebrated sign of genius is the creation of something new, previously unknown and meaningful to humanity.

Conclusion

Summing up the materials considered in this article, we can single out the main foundation of genius, which is the result of the creative process: work, discovery, feat, achievement, that is, what is unique, original, that changes the idea of the world and man. Therefore, the being of a genius and genius are manifested, first of all, in the very product of creativity. A genius must be approached from the point of view of what he has accomplished, because it is here that the objective principle, the truth that has happened in creation, shows itself. On the other hand, in a genius one must see paradox and a vivid individuality, which in a special way, different from all other people, experiences, understands the universality and uniqueness of his own being. Talent is characterized by the ability to achieve a high order, but in principle remains within the framework of what has already been achieved. The high level of giftedness that characterizes genius is inevitably associated with excellence in different or even all areas. Genius is always talent, its fullest and deepest manifestation, but capable of anticipating its social being, stepping beyond its spatio-temporal boundaries.

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