

Investigating the Internal Mechanism of Intuitive Thinking Activities

Xing Zhang

Liaoning Police College, Dalian, Liaoning, China

Keywords: mathematical logic, development

Abstract: In the complex system of investigative thinking, in addition to dialectical thinking, systematic thinking and image thinking, investigative intuition also plays an important role. Practice has proved that this kind of thinking activity has a special effect on investigating and solving crimes. Therefore, the investigation of intuitive thinking is also highly valued and carefully studied.

1. Introduction

The so-called investigative intuition thinking is a rapid identification, sharp and in-depth insight and direct insight into the essence of understanding and comprehensive judgment. In a highly omitted, simplified and concentrated form, in terms of the case related things, phenomena, problems and their relations, when in the process of investigating and solving the case. For this kind of investigation thinking, the investigation subject is often used in the process of detection.

The essence of investigating intuition thinking the function of the subject's brain. It is a peculiar thinking phenomenon produced by the subject of investigating in the process of detection, and is a high-level function of the main brain. In the process of intuitive thinking, there can be no image or concept. That is to say, it is a way of thinking that reflects the nature of things in the case together with images and concepts. It is the universal way of thinking of investigating subjects. It is produced and developed on the basis of investigation practice.

2. Association is the logical starting point for investigating intuition

As a kind of activity in the mind, it refers to the psychological process of inferring other things from one thing. It is often free from any restrictions and has no clear direction, so it is called free association. As a kind of thinking activity, because it tends to have certain initiative, purpose and generality, it has to be limited and has a certain directionality, so it is called directional association. Here is the concept of using association in the latter sense.

As a thinking activity, association generally has two characteristics: First, it is closely integrated with the need to solve problems. When the crime information of a certain case is input into the brain of the investigation subject, the investigation subject begins to associate, and thereby retrieves useful information such as various representations, experiences, and knowledge that existed in the brain. For example, Miao discovered the footprint of the suspect at the crime scene. When the crime information was input into his brain, he began to search for the information of the relationship between the shape of the footprint and the criminal posture and walking posture, the relationship between the footprint size and crime height and age stored in the brain. If he does not find the footprint of the criminal, then this association will not be possible. It can be seen that discovering or asking questions is the driving force of association. Second, the association as a thinking activity has a certain generality. In the process of solving the problem, after the investigating subject has a clear understanding of the links between the constituent elements of the case and the objective things through repeated practice, when in the process of association activities, a series of intermediate links are omitted, associate straight to the essence of a thing or the result of a certain activity.

In the process of investigating intuition thinking, the various kinds of information retrieved through association often have many blank points and undiscovered links for the problems that need to be solved. In particular, some criminal information cannot be directly used to solve one.

Problems still require further processing, transforming and combining. Therefore, investigating intuition must go to a higher stage - the imaginary process.

3. Imagination is the intermediate link in investigating intuitive thinking

Imaginative activities are the procedure of processing, transforming, and combining effective criminal information retrieved through association. The investigating subject freely combines the perceptual representation and the known concepts to find out the internal connections between things that seem to be unrelated, thus conceiving the image or criminal plot of the criminal in the mind.

Imagination is a way of thinking activity that the investigative subject has on the basis of investigative practice. Its essence lies in reproducing crime. Imagination in investigation has different characteristics from imagination in scientific discovery. In scientific discovery, new imaginations or models obtained through imagination are generally non-existent in reality, their first form of representation exists in the mind of the subject and then in the result of actual creation. In the process of investigation, of course, there are also such situations, such as the discovery of new investigation methods or strategies, and breakthroughs in new investigation techniques, but in general, the imagination in investigations is mainly to faithfully reflect the true colors of crimes.

1) As a detective intuition thinking, it can make up for the new links by imagining that are not directly available in the empirical facts, make up for the blank points of the information obtained, and supplement the insufficient and undiscovered links in the fact chain, thus reflecting the internal structure of the criminal process that the investigating body cannot directly perceive. Generally speaking, the criminal information obtained by the investigating subject in the investigation is not sufficient, and there are many blank spots, especially in the initial stage of the investigation. Therefore, it is sometimes difficult to make judgments based on the clues that the crime information itself can provide. At this time, we must resort to imagination to fill the gaps in the fact chain and form a rough judgment. Many cases prove this.

2) When the logical channel of investigative thinking is blocked, the investigating subject can take a different approach from the non-logical aspect by imagining the activity. The value of intuitive thinking imagine is that it enables the subject to make decisions and draw conclusions without sufficient knowledge of the information necessary for logical thinking. In some cases, due to the insufficient information obtained, the logical channel of the investigating subject will be blocked. The logical path cannot go, and it can only take a non-logical path. To take a non-logical path, you cannot leave the intuitive imagination.

The investigative subject relies on imagination to cross the logical phase, although it can speed up the process of thinking, its weakness is often also here. Because relying on imagination to reproduce the criminal process, sometimes it is lack of sufficient evidence. However, it is precisely because of the lack of sufficient evidence and criminal information, but also to detect the case, so that the subject of investigation has produced an imaginary mechanism. In the process of investigation, the investigating subject always encounters a lot of unclear situations and problems, so the imaginary mechanism is always beneficial to the detection of the case.

In the process of investigative thinking, imagination is really important, but the simple combination of imagination itself is not the purpose of investigative thinking. It is meaningless to list a large number of imaginary results without making trade-offs, choices and judgments. Therefore, investigative thinking must also carry out its final stage, the intuitive stage.

4. Intuition is the destination of the process of investigating thinking

The so-called intuition is when the imagination is sequentially or suddenly flashed in the mind of the subject, the instantaneous, direct selection and judgment of the combination of objects that do not pass through the logical process. Investigating intuition and investigating intuition thinking are both different and related. Investigating intuition thinking is the whole process of thinking including association, imagination and intuition, but investigative intuition is only a stage in the whole

process of thinking. This is the difference between them. However, it should be noted that intuition is a concentrated expression of the characteristics of the intuitive thinking process. In a sense, association and imagination are necessary preparations for intuition. Intuition is the inevitable destination of association and imagination. There is no doubt that, there is no intuition, and there is no intuitive thinking.

The content of imagination is diverse, some of which are correct and some of which are incorrect. They must be chosen and judged in order to play a role in investigative thinking. This work can only be done by intuition. Intuition as the result of object selection and judgment is a non-logical, super-logic thinking process, which has the following three basic characteristics:

First, it is a comprehensive judgment. Intuitive thinking is not an analytical and step-by-step logical judgment, but a direct grasp of the case as a whole, and a comprehensive judgment of the case. Some excellent investigators can judge the nature of the case as soon as they look at the situation on the spot. Once they contact the criminals, they can see their activities in the heart. This is achieved by the intuition of this overall grasp.

Second, it is a condensed reasoning that compresses and simplifies thinking operations. Intuition usually compresses several steps of logical reasoning into one step: intuitive awareness, so what the subject of thinking figure out is often not the whole process of thinking, but the most important part of certain individual, including the final conclusion. Many excellent investigators use intuition to detect in many cases, in which the thinking process is the same.

Third, it is a belief, or an intuitive anticipation, foreboding. Some excellent commanders and investigators, on the judgment of the nature of certain cases and the analysis of them, are convinced that they are correct before they are proved. This is the performance of this kind of foresight. The investigation process is the same as that of scientific research. There is always a considerable part of scientific thinking in which there is not enough reliable knowledge as a basis for effective reasoning. It is bound to be judged mainly by the role of appreciation. With this excellent intuition, the subject of investigation can be keenly aware of the significance of a certain piece of evidence or a certain clue in the face of complex criminal facts, and foresee their significant role in the detection of the case, so as to seize it.

It can be seen from the above basic characteristics of investigative intuition that it has many similarities with the overall characteristics of investigative intuition thinking. The overall characteristics of investigating intuition thinking are of course reflected in the characteristics of investigating association and imagination, but the key point is the characteristics of investigative intuition. Therefore, when the investigating subject grasps the characteristics of investigating intuition thinking, it is impossible not to grasp the characteristics of investigating intuition. Association and imagination have undoubtedly played an important role in the process of investigating intuition thinking, but relatively speaking, the role of investigative intuition is greater, because it is, after all, the thing that ultimately reflects the results of investigative thinking.

There are differences and connections between investigative intuition thinking, investigative logic thinking and image thinking.

Investigative logic thinking is a form of thinking that analyzes and synthesizes according to a certain logical law or procedure, with concepts as an intermediary. This kind of investigative thinking has obvious intermediate logic processes, and the mode of thinking is step-by-step. Generally speaking, there is no logical jump. Investigative image thinking is the investigation of thinking with the help of specific images. Image is used as an intermediary and image is used for reasoning. In the process of investigation and thinking, the specific image is not left from beginning to end. And the use of investigative intuition thinking is a way of thinking that intuitively grasps the essence of the matter related to the case. It judges in an instant based on some traces of physical evidence. This way of thinking does not follow the logic of thinking, to make inference of the nature of the case. It is not carried out step by step analysis and synthesis, there is no obvious intermediate process, and thus often shows great jump. The characteristics of investigative logic thinking lies in logical reasoning and argumentation; the characteristic of investigative image thinking lies in imagining and portraying images; while investigating intuition thinking is neither

like logical thinking through concept and judgment step by step, nor as image thinking concrete image. Instead, they use the intuition to imagine a kind of thinking, visible, and different between them. They are several fundamentally different ways of investigative thinking.

The connection between image thinking, logical thinking and intuitive thinking is very close. It is impossible to think that intuitive thinking does not follow logical thinking rules and logical procedures, and it is impossible to think that it has no connection with logical thinking. Similarly, it cannot to intuitive think without a concrete image, understand that it has nothing to do with image thinking. In fact, these ways of investigative thinking are interrelated.

First of all, investigative intuition thinking and investigative logic thinking and investigative image thinking are mutually infiltrated and integrated. Investigative intuition is based on past investigative experiences. These investigative experiences are not derived from the void, but are the result of the previous image thinking and logical thinking of the investigating subject. It can be said that image thinking is the wings of intuitive thinking, and the enlightenment and omission of intuitive thinking logic. Intuitive thinking involves a complex information processing process. In this process, there can be neither image information nor conceptual information. The image in intuitive thinking can be divided into two types: one is an Abstract and generalized image. It is generated by the subject of investigation by the imagination of the generalized image. For example, he can summarize the image of the plagiarist who he has seen, and produce a the Abstract and inclusive image of basic levy in such criminals (with all the specific criminals removed). This is the basis for the investigation subject to identify the plagiarism through intuitive thinking, and the other is the specific image it can be the product of the investigation subject's imagination, or it can be the subject of the investigation. The product can also be a combination of both. The common feature of these two images in intuitive thinking is that they are accompanied by concepts, which is one of the reasons why it can deeply reflect the nature of things related to the case. It can be seen that without image, intuitive thinking cannot be carried out. Without concept, intuitive thinking can't be carried out as well, which shows that the connection between them is very close.

Secondly, investigative intuition thinking, investigative logic thinking and investigative image thinking complement and promote each other. Any kind of investigative thinking is not omnipotent. In places where logical thinking and image thinking do not work, intuitive thinking may play a role in order to compensate for the shortcomings and deficiencies of the first two ways of thinking. Due to the complex variability of the things related to the case, the investigating subject is based on limited criminal information, and sometimes it is difficult to use logical thinking or image thinking. In this case, the use of intuitive thinking can often produce the effect of the opening, such as there was a robbery in suburb of a city, the fugitives quickly fled the scene after the crime. According to the unconsciousness of the victims and the influence of natural conditions, there is no valuable clue. The investigating subject quickly arranged the chasing according to the reports of the masses. But because the investigators did not grasp the physical characteristics of the criminal, the investigators lacked confidence in the chasing. At this time, an investigator suddenly shouted instinctively: "I have the characteristics of the criminal," the leader asked: "What characteristics?" The investigator replied that "the criminal's trousers were wet with dew," the leader suddenly understand and immediately arranged chasing to follow the characteristics of the criminal in the direction of escape. As a result, the criminal was quickly caught. It was in the early morning of May, and The beads were covered with dew, some people vaguely saw that the criminal fled in the direction of the wheat field, and it was inevitable that the suspect's trousers were wet with dew. These reasonings were omitted in the middle of the thinking at the time. Under special circumstance, investigating intuition thinking is very effective. It must be clear that the results obtained by using intuitive thinking must be systematically organized and fully discussed by logical thinking to be persuasive. The results obtained by intuitive thinking also need to use image thinking for further supplements then can make it concrete, but it does not mean that the case is completely closed. It is necessary to further verify the criminal plot, identify the evidence of the crime, and find out the facts of the crime. This is done by logical thinking and image thinking.

In short, association, imagination and intuition are the different components or elements of the

entire investigative thinking structure. Their functions are different, but they are inseparably intertwined to form a special thinking activity of investigating intuition.

References

- [1] Ruji Du: Logical Formal Logic, Mass Publishing House, 2000 year edition
- [2] Jialin Wu: Legal Logic, Mass Publishing House, 1984 edition.
- [3] Wenxian Zhang: Study on the Western Methodological Philosophical Thoughts in the 20th Century, Law Press, 1996
- [4] Selection of Chinese Logic Thoughts, Sanlian Bookstore, 1981 edition.
- [5] Xingquan Xie: A Methodological Approach to Legal Reasoning in the Road to Justice, China University of Political Science and Law Press, 2000 edition.
- [6] Qi Yong et al.: Introduction to Judgment Logic, Chengdu University of Science and Technology Press, 1998.
- [7] Hong Wang: Judicial Judgment and Legal Reasoning, Current Affairs Press, 2002.
- [8] The People's Court of China finally edited the Institute of Applied Law: The Case Selection of the People's Court (General 5th Series), People's Court Press, 1993 edition.