Gorodinski’s Types of Thought

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(Note that Gorodinski is often translating from Russian here, and is happy to provide clarifications via the blog – LDC).

**Types of thought:**

1.      Creative thinking

1.1  Representational art thinking

1.2  Music thinking

1.3  Formal-creative thinking

1.4  Object-objective thought

1.5  Object-verbal (poetry)thought

1.6  Content-creative thinking

1.7  Schematic thinking

2.      Abstract thinking

2.1  Mathematical thinking

2.2  Emotional-sensual thinking

2.3  Experimental sensory thinking

2.4  Symbolic thinking

2.5  Formal abstract thinking

2.6  Meaningful abstract thinking

2.7  Operating abstract thinking

3.      Mythological thinking

3.1 Thinking based on the belief in myths, legends, tales.

3.2  Cliché thought

3.3  Verbal-content thinking

3.4  Implicated thinking

3.5  Diffusion thinking

3.6  Demonic thinking

3.7  Thinking based on accepted standards

4.      Inductive thinking

4.1 Critical inductive thinking

4.2  Observation thinking

4.3  Inductive argument thinking

4.4  Inductive logic thinking

4.5  Inductive reasoning inference thinking

4.6  Inductive proving thinking

4.7  Inductive generalization thinking

5.      Deductive thinking

5.1  Critical deductive thinking

5.2  From general to part thinking

5.3  Thinking based on the axioms, postulates

5.4  Congruent thinking

5.5  Syllogism Congruent thinking

5.6  Deductive proving thinking

5.7  Deductive total thinking

6.      Abductive thinking

6.1 Reduction thinking

6.2  Logic-based abduction thinking

6.3  Probabilistic abduction thinking

6.4  Formal abduction thinking

6.5  Subjective abduction thinking

6.6  Computer visual abduction thinking

6.7  System abduction thinking

7.      Convergent thinking

7.1  Simplification thought

7.2  Convergent guessing thinking

7.3  Merger thinking

7.4  Assimilation thought

7.5  Associative thinking

7.6  Intuitive-experience thinking

7.7  Gambling thought

8.      Divergent thinking

8.1  Spontaneous thought

8.2  Emergence thought

8.3  Divergent creative thinking

8.4  Thought storm thinking

8.5  Mind-map thinking

8.6  Diagrams thinking

8.7  Matrices thinking

9.      Causal thinking

9.1  Causal relationships thinking

9.2  Manipulation thinking

9.3  Determinism thought

9.4  Dualism thought

9.5  Eliminated causal thinking

9.6  Problem thinking

9.7  Observation causal thinking

10. Temporal thinking

10.1         Temporal-measurement thinking

10.2         Temporal dependent thinking

10.3         Temporal categorical thinking

11. Spatial thinking

11.1         Spatial imagination thought

11.2         Thinking of relationship forms

11.3         Symbolic-formal thinking

12. Mathematically logical thinking

12.1 Logical (step by step) thinking

12.2 Metric thinking

12.3 Topological thinking

12.4 Algebraic thinking

12.5 Functional thinking

12.6 Project thinking

12.7 Systemic math thinking

13. Dialectic or speculative thinking

13.1         Dialectical logical thinking

13.2         Socratic dialectical thinking

13.3         Dialectical monism thinking

13.4         Dialectical dualism thinking

13.5         Dialectical pluralism thinking

13.6         Functional dialectical thinking

13.7         Behaviorism thought

14. Irrational thinking

14.1         Absurd thinking

14.2         Guessing-chaotic thought

14.3         Intuitive thinking

14.4         Ontological thinking

14.5         Illogical thinking

14.6         Distantly thought

14.7         System illogical elements thinking

15. Associative thinking

15.1         Associative generalization thought

15.2         Associative abstract thought

15.3         Associative sensitive thought

16. Rational thinking

16.1         Metter of fact thinking

16.2         Purposeful thinking

16.3         Constructive thinking

16.4         Transitive thinking

16.5         Utilitarian thought

16.6         Commerce thinking

16.7         Curiosity thought

17. Inventive thinking

17.1         Creation thought

17.2         Inventive problem solving thinking

17.3         Skeptical thinking

18. Emotional thinking

18.1         Passion thinking

18.2         Emotional-purpose thinking

18.3         Regulatory thinking

18.4         Manipulative-emotional thinking

19. Holographic thinking

19.1         Inclusive thought

19.2         Multi-angle thought

19.3         Integrally-detailed thought

19.4         Nonverbal thinking

19.5         Details-rebuilding an entire thinking

19.6         “Field” thought

19.7         Volume thinking

20. Social thinking

20.1         Group thinking

20.2         State thinking

20.3         Political thinking

20.4         Egregore thinking

20.5         Political-correct thinking

20.6         Political-determinate thought

20.7         Powerful-determinate thought

21. Large-scale thinking

21.1         Proportional happiness thinking

21.2         Proportional contentment of live thinking

21.3         Scale achievement thinking

21.4         Coverage relationships thinking

21.5         Scale connections thinking

21.6         Contents connections thinking

21.7         Moral connections & relationships thinking

22. Transcendental thinking

22.1         A priori thinking

22.2         Independent of consciousness thought

22.3         Enlightenment thought

22.4         Peace-thought thinking

22.5         Global-happiness thought

22.6         Meditation thinking

22.7         Reflection thinking

23. Synergistic thinking

23.1         Vortex thinking

23.2         Chaotic thinking

23.3         Coherent thought

23.4         Self-organizing thought

23.5         Generator-element thinking

23.6         System-limited thought

23.7         Controlled-reflection thinking

24. Systems Thinking

24.1         Combined thinking

24.2         Relates thinking

24.3         Structural thinking

24.4         Convergence-system thinking

24.5         Functional-transformation thinking

24.6         Motivation-purpose thinking

24.7         System-reasoned thinking

I identify here approximately 140 different types of thinking. These differences exist for two reasons: one, because there are different ways of describing thought; second, because different methods exist for developing different kinds of ideas.

In my thinking, this is a quantum or holistic system. I mean that every type of thought includes every other type. If a person is not sufficiently developed in some type of thought it means this person could be experiencing difficulties in thinking. Other words, deficiencies in one type of thought will affect each and every type.

--Alex Gorodinski