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### 内容概要

创造性思维的背后有没有可以反复借鉴的思维方式？

哪些是我们观察、思考、分析和决策中经常出现而又最容易被忽视的问题？

如何才能系统性地提高我们自身的创造能力？

本书《转折点——创造性的本质》(英文版)介绍了一系列具有代表性的观点、理论和实例以及在此基础上形成的一个知识发展的新理论，从理论和实践两个方面阐述了如何通过信息可视化、可视分析等方法直观地展现科学发展的宏观结构、趋势、变换及传播；此外还介绍了更为广泛的分析推理以及决策中常常遇到的几类问题和相关对策。

《转折点——创造性的本质》(英文版)由陈超美编著。

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## 章节摘录

版权页：插图：The difference between Davis framework and Janusian thinking is subtle but significant. In Davis' framework, when we are facing two opposite and contradictory views, we are supposed to choose one of them. In contrast, Janusian thinking is not about choosing one of the existing views and discarding the other. Instead, we must come up with a new and creative perspective so that it can accommodate and subsume all the contradictions. The contradictions at one level are no longer seen as a problem at the new level of thinking. It is in this type of conceptual and cognitive transformation that discoverers create a new theory that makes the co-existence of the antitheses meaningful. The ability to view things from multiple perspectives and reconcile contradictions is in the center of dialectical thinking. The origin of dialectics is a dialog between two or more people with different views but wish to seek a resolution. Socrates, Hegel, and Marx are the most influential figures in the development of dialectical thinking. According to Hegel, a dialectic process consists of three stages of thesis, antithesis, and synthesis. An antithesis contradicts and negates the thesis. The tension between the thesis and antithesis is resolved by synthesis. Each stage of the dialectic thinking process makes implicit contradictions in the preceding stage explicit. An important dialectical principle in Hegel's system is the transition from quantity to quality. In the commonly used expression, "the last straw that broke the camel's back", the one additional straw is a quantitative change, where a breakdown camel is a qualitative change. The negation of the negation is another important principle for Hegel. To Hegel, human history is a dialectical process. Hegel was criticized by materialist or Marxist dialectics. In Karl Marx's own words, his dialectic method is the direct opposite of Hegel's. To Marx, the material world determines the mind. Marxists see contradiction as the source of development. In this view, class struggle is the contradiction that plays the central role in social and political life. In Chapter 1 we introduced how internalism and externalism differ in terms of their views of the nature of science and its role in the society. Dialectic thinking does seem to have a unique place in a diverse range of contexts.

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