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Role of Intuition in Philosophical Inquiry



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Role of Intuition in Philosophical Inquiry

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Abstract

Purpose: This study sought to examine the role of intuition in philosophical inquiry.

Methodology: The study adopted a desktop research methodology. Desk research refers to secondary data or that which can be collected without fieldwork. Desk research is basically involved in collecting data from existing resources hence it is often considered a low cost technique as compared to field research, as the main cost is involved in executive's time, telephone charges and directories. Thus, the study relied on already published studies, reports and statistics. This secondary data was easily accessed through the online journals and library.

Findings: The findings reveal that there exists a contextual and methodological gap relating to the role of intuition in philosophical inquiry. Preliminary empirical review revealed that philosophers frequently relied on intuition as a heuristic tool for generating hypotheses and evaluating arguments. The study also highlighted significant cross-cultural variations in the conceptualization and utilization of intuition in philosophical reasoning. Moreover, neuroscientific methods revealed the neural mechanisms underlying intuitive processing during philosophical tasks. Overall, the study deepened our understanding of the complexities of philosophical inquiry and identified avenues for future research to enhance the quality and rigor of philosophical research.

Unique Contribution to Theory, Practice and Policy: The Reflective Equilibrium theory, Foundationalism and Coherentism may be used to anchor future studies on the role of intuition in philosophical inquiry. The study made several recommendations, contributing to theory, practice, and policy. It suggested further exploration into the nature of intuition, including its cognitive mechanisms and neural correlates, and recommended integrating empirical methods into philosophical research. Additionally, the study emphasized the importance of cultivating metacognitive awareness among philosophers and promoting ethical guidelines for the responsible use of intuition in research and dissemination. It also advocated for the integration of diverse perspectives and voices in philosophical inquiry to foster inclusivity and enrich discourse. Overall, these recommendations aimed to advance theoretical understanding, inform practical interventions, and guide policy initiatives in the field of philosophical inquiry.

Keywords: *Intuition, Philosophical Inquiry, Metacognitive Awareness, Ethical Guidelines, Cognitive Mechanisms, Neural Correlates, Interdisciplinary, Diversity, Inclusivity, Discourse, Responsible, Advancement*

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Philosophical inquiry involves the systematic examination of fundamental questions about existence, knowledge, ethics, and reality. It's a multifaceted endeavor that encompasses a wide range of approaches, from the analytic rigor of logic to the speculative depths of metaphysics. Philosophical inquiry seeks not only to understand the world but also to interrogate the assumptions underlying our understanding. It often involves grappling with abstract concepts and engaging in rigorous argumentation to arrive at reasoned conclusions about the nature of reality and human experience. In the United States, philosophical inquiry has been deeply intertwined with the development of American thought and culture. From the transcendentalism of Ralph Waldo Emerson to the pragmatism of William James, American philosophy has contributed unique perspectives to the global philosophical discourse. In recent years, there has been a growing interest in applied ethics, particularly in fields such as bioethics and environmental ethics. This reflects a broader trend towards the application of philosophical principles to contemporary moral and social issues, demonstrating the relevance of philosophical inquiry to real-world concerns (Smith, 2018).

Similarly, the United Kingdom has a rich tradition of philosophical inquiry, with notable figures like Bertrand Russell and Ludwig Wittgenstein shaping the course of philosophical thought. In contemporary British philosophy, there's a strong emphasis on analytic philosophy, which focuses on the analysis of language and concepts to clarify philosophical problems and arguments. This analytical approach has influenced various disciplines, including cognitive science and linguistics, demonstrating the interdisciplinary reach of philosophical inquiry in the UK (Jones, 2015).

In Japan, philosophical inquiry has been influenced by both traditional Eastern philosophies, such as Zen Buddhism and Confucianism, and Western philosophical traditions. Japanese philosophers have explored themes such as the nature of selfhood, the relationship between humans and nature, and the concept of harmony. Moreover, there's a growing interest in cross-cultural philosophy, which seeks to bridge the gap between Eastern and Western philosophical perspectives. This reflects a broader trend towards global philosophical dialogue and collaboration, as scholars seek to enrich their own philosophical traditions through engagement with diverse perspectives (Tanaka, 2016).

In Brazil, philosophical inquiry has been shaped by a diverse cultural landscape that includes indigenous, African, and European influences. Brazilian philosophers have explored themes such as racial identity, social justice, and the impact of globalization on local cultures. Moreover, there's a vibrant philosophical community in Brazil that actively engages with global philosophical debates while also addressing local concerns. This reflects a broader trend towards philosophical pluralism, as scholars draw on a range of philosophical traditions to address pressing social and political issues (Ferreira, 2019).

In African countries, philosophical inquiry has a long and rich history, dating back to ancient civilizations like Egypt and Ethiopia. In contemporary Africa, there's a renewed interest in African philosophy, which seeks to reclaim and reinterpret indigenous philosophical traditions while also engaging with Western philosophical thought. African philosophers explore themes such as ubuntu (the philosophy of interconnectedness and mutual respect), the legacy of colonialism, and the challenges of development. Moreover, there's a growing recognition of the importance of indigenous knowledge systems in philosophical inquiry, as scholars seek to integrate traditional African wisdom into contemporary philosophical discourse (Gyekye, 2018).

Intuition is a complex cognitive process that involves immediate understanding or insight without conscious reasoning. It often arises spontaneously and is characterized by a sense of certainty or conviction about a particular belief or course of action (Kauffman & Hussey, 2016). Intuition operates below the level of conscious awareness and can provide valuable insights into various domains,

including ethics, metaphysics, and epistemology. Intuition can manifest in different forms, such as perceptual intuition, emotional intuition, and intellectual intuition (Hogarth, 2015). Perceptual intuition involves rapid judgments based on sensory information, while emotional intuition arises from instinctual feelings or gut reactions. Intellectual intuition, on the other hand, involves insights into abstract concepts or philosophical truths that transcend sensory experience (Kruglanski & Gigerenzer, 2015). These different types of intuition play distinct roles in philosophical inquiry, informing our understanding of reality, morality, and knowledge.

In philosophical inquiry, intuition serves as a foundational source of knowledge and understanding. Philosophers often rely on intuitive judgments to formulate hypotheses, evaluate arguments, and generate insights into complex philosophical problems (Bakhurst, 2017). Intuition can function as a heuristic device, guiding philosophers towards promising lines of inquiry or revealing hidden assumptions underlying philosophical theories (Pennycook et al., 2015). However, the use of intuition in philosophical reasoning also raises questions about its reliability and epistemic status. The relationship between intuition and rationality is a central concern in philosophical inquiry. While intuition can provide valuable insights, philosophers also emphasize the importance of critical reflection and logical reasoning in evaluating intuitive judgments (Evans, 2016). Rational intuition involves the integration of intuitive insights with rigorous reasoning processes, allowing philosophers to justify their beliefs and arguments through coherent and systematic analysis (Sinhababu, 2017). Thus, philosophical inquiry often involves a dialectical interplay between intuition and rational deliberation.

In moral philosophy, intuition plays a particularly significant role in ethical decision-making. Moral intuitions are the immediate moral judgments that individuals make in response to moral dilemmas or ethical questions (Haidt, 2012). These intuitions can serve as the foundation for moral principles and ethical theories, shaping our moral reasoning and guiding our behavior in moral situations (Hauser, 2018). However, moral intuitions are subject to cultural, social, and individual variation, raising questions about the universality and objectivity of moral truths. Epistemological inquiry explores the nature, scope, and limits of knowledge, including the role of intuition in the acquisition and justification of beliefs. Intuitive judgments often serve as starting points for epistemic inquiry, providing immediate access to basic truths or foundational principles (Bergmann, 2014). However, philosophers debate the epistemic status of intuition and its reliability as a source of knowledge. Skeptics argue that intuition is prone to error and bias, while proponents emphasize its role as a reliable guide to truth in certain contexts (Sosa, 2015).

In metaphysical inquiry, intuition is often invoked to grasp fundamental truths about the nature of reality. Metaphysical intuitions involve immediate apprehensions of metaphysical concepts, such as identity, causation, and possibility (Chalmers, 2012). These intuitions inform metaphysical theories and shape our understanding of the fundamental structure of reality (Yablo, 2014). However, the use of intuition in metaphysical inquiry raises questions about its metaphysical implications and the extent to which intuition reflects objective metaphysical truths. The philosophy of mind explores the nature of consciousness, cognition, and mental phenomena, often relying on intuitions to inform theoretical frameworks and conceptual distinctions (Gendler, 2017). Intuitive judgments about the nature of consciousness, for example, can shape theories of mind-body interaction and inform debates about the nature of mental states (Kind, 2015). However, the subjective nature of introspective intuition raises challenges for philosophical accounts of mental phenomena and the study of consciousness (Block, 2014).

In the philosophy of science, intuition plays a crucial role in scientific reasoning and theory formation. Scientists often rely on intuitive judgments to generate hypotheses, evaluate evidence, and make decisions about research directions (Kuhn, 2012). Philosophers of science examine the role of intuition

in scientific discovery and theory choice, exploring how intuitive judgments influence scientific practice and shape our understanding of the natural world (Pigliucci & Boudry, 2014). Intuition is a multifaceted cognitive process that plays a central role in philosophical inquiry across various domains. While intuition can provide valuable insights and guide philosophical reasoning, its use raises questions about its reliability, rationality, and epistemic status. Philosophers continue to explore the nature and implications of intuition, seeking to understand its role in shaping our philosophical beliefs and theories (Bishop & Trout, 2019).

1.1 Statement of the Problem

The role of intuition in philosophical inquiry is a topic of enduring interest and debate within the philosophical community. Despite its significance, there remains a lack of comprehensive understanding regarding the precise nature of intuition and its implications for philosophical reasoning. According to recent surveys, only 32% of philosophers consider intuition as a reliable source of philosophical insight (Boudry & Pigliucci, 2017). This indicates a considerable degree of skepticism within the philosophical community regarding the epistemic status of intuition and its role in shaping philosophical theories and arguments. Furthermore, while some philosophers emphasize the importance of intuition in guiding philosophical inquiry, others raise concerns about the subjectivity and potential biases inherent in intuitive judgments. These conflicting perspectives highlight the need for a systematic investigation into the role of intuition in philosophical inquiry and its impact on the generation and evaluation of philosophical knowledge.

This study aims to address several key research gaps in the literature on intuition and philosophical inquiry. Firstly, it seeks to provide a comprehensive analysis of the different types and forms of intuition relevant to philosophical reasoning. While previous studies have examined specific aspects of intuition, such as moral intuition or metaphysical intuition, there is a need for a more holistic approach that considers the diverse manifestations of intuition across various philosophical domains (Pennycook, Fugelsang & Koehler, 2015). By elucidating the multifaceted nature of intuition, this study aims to contribute to a more nuanced understanding of how intuition operates in philosophical inquiry. Secondly, this study aims to investigate the relationship between intuition and rationality in philosophical reasoning. While intuition often serves as a heuristic device for generating hypotheses and insights, its compatibility with principles of rationality and critical thinking remains a subject of debate (Evans, 2016). By examining the interplay between intuitive judgments and rational deliberation, this study seeks to elucidate the conditions under which intuition can enhance or undermine the quality of philosophical inquiry. This will help identify strategies for effectively integrating intuition with rational analysis in philosophical research. Finally, this study aims to explore the implications of its findings for philosophical practice and education. By shedding light on the role of intuition in philosophical inquiry, this study's findings will benefit philosophers, educators, and students alike. Philosophers will gain insights into the epistemic status of intuition and its potential pitfalls, allowing them to critically evaluate their own intuitive judgments and refine their philosophical arguments (Sinhababu, 2017). Educators will be able to incorporate this knowledge into philosophy curricula, providing students with the conceptual tools and methodological skills necessary for engaging in rigorous and reflective philosophical inquiry. Ultimately, this study's findings will contribute to the advancement of philosophical knowledge and the cultivation of critical thinking skills essential for informed and responsible citizenship.

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Review

2.1.1 Reflective Equilibrium Theory

Reflective equilibrium, proposed by John Rawls in his seminal work "A Theory of Justice," is a methodological approach in moral and political philosophy that seeks coherence and consistency among our moral intuitions, principles, and considered judgments (Rawls, 1971). The main theme of reflective equilibrium is to achieve a state of harmony or balance between our intuitive moral judgments and our overarching moral principles through a process of reflective deliberation and revision. Rawls argues that moral reasoning involves a dialectical process of testing and refining our initial intuitions against more abstract principles, and vice versa, until a coherent and stable equilibrium is reached. This theory is highly relevant to the topic of the role of intuition in philosophical inquiry because it provides a framework for evaluating the epistemic status of intuitive judgments and integrating them into a broader theoretical framework. By applying reflective equilibrium to philosophical inquiry, researchers can assess the reliability and consistency of intuitive judgments and determine their compatibility with broader philosophical principles.

2.1.2 Foundationalism

Foundationalism, championed by philosophers such as René Descartes and Bertrand Russell, is a theory of epistemology that posits the existence of basic, indubitable beliefs or foundational principles upon which our knowledge and understanding are built (Russell, 1912). The main theme of foundationalism is the idea that certain beliefs are self-evident or incorrigible and serve as the epistemic bedrock upon which all other beliefs are justified. Foundationalists argue that intuitive judgments play a central role in identifying and establishing these foundational beliefs, which serve as the starting point for all further inquiry and reasoning. In the context of the role of intuition in philosophical inquiry, foundationalism highlights the importance of intuitive judgments as the foundation of philosophical knowledge. By examining the epistemic status of intuitive beliefs and their role in shaping philosophical theories, researchers can evaluate the extent to which intuition serves as a reliable source of philosophical insight.

2.1.3 Coherentism

Coherentism, advocated by philosophers like W.V.O. Quine and Wilfrid Sellars, is an alternative theory of epistemology that rejects the idea of foundational beliefs in favor of a holistic approach to justification (Quine, 1986). The main theme of coherentism is the idea that beliefs are justified by their coherence with other beliefs within a comprehensive and interconnected system of knowledge. Coherentists argue that intuitive judgments are justified not by their foundational status but by their coherence with other beliefs and experiences. In the context of philosophical inquiry, coherentism suggests that the role of intuition lies in its contribution to the overall coherence of our philosophical theories and arguments. By assessing the internal consistency and logical coherence of intuitive judgments within a broader philosophical framework, researchers can determine their epistemic reliability and their contribution to philosophical inquiry.

2.2 Empirical Review

Thompson (2018) investigated the influence of intuitive judgments on philosophical reasoning. The study employed a qualitative approach, conducting in-depth interviews with professional philosophers to explore their use of intuition in philosophical inquiry. The findings revealed that philosophers frequently rely on intuition as a heuristic device to generate hypotheses and insights, particularly in the initial stages of philosophical inquiry. However, there was variability in how philosophers conceptualized and utilized intuition, with some expressing skepticism about its epistemic reliability.

The study recommended further research into the epistemic status of intuition and its role in shaping philosophical theories and arguments. It also suggested the development of methodological tools for assessing the reliability and validity of intuitive judgments in philosophical inquiry.

Park & Lee (2019) investigated the relationship between intuition and rationality in philosophical reasoning. The study utilized a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative surveys with qualitative interviews to explore how philosophers perceive and utilize intuition in their reasoning processes. The findings indicated that while philosophers acknowledged the importance of intuition in generating insights and hypotheses, they also emphasized the need for critical reflection and rational analysis to evaluate intuitive judgments. There was a tension between intuition and rationality, with some philosophers expressing concerns about the reliability of intuitive judgments. The study recommended further investigation into the conditions under which intuition enhances or undermines the quality of philosophical inquiry. It also suggested the development of pedagogical interventions to teach philosophers how to critically evaluate their intuitive judgments and integrate them with rational deliberation.

Garcia & Martinez (2020) explored cultural differences in the role of intuition in philosophical inquiry. The study employed a cross-cultural comparative approach, conducting surveys and interviews with philosophers from diverse cultural backgrounds to examine how cultural factors shape the use of intuition in philosophical reasoning. The findings revealed significant cross-cultural variability in the conceptualization and utilization of intuition in philosophical inquiry. While Western philosophers tended to emphasize rational analysis and skepticism towards intuition, philosophers from non-Western cultures often viewed intuition as a valuable source of insight and wisdom. The study recommended greater attention to cultural diversity in philosophical research and education. It also suggested the development of cross-cultural philosophical methodologies that account for the diverse ways in which intuition manifests across different cultural contexts.

Wang & Li (2021) investigated the relationship between intuitive judgments and philosophical expertise. The study employed a longitudinal design, tracking the development of intuitive reasoning skills among novice and expert philosophers over time through cognitive tasks and interviews. The findings indicated that while novice philosophers relied heavily on intuition in their reasoning processes, expert philosophers demonstrated greater metacognitive awareness and critical reflection on their intuitive judgments. Expertise in philosophy was associated with a more nuanced understanding of the strengths and limitations of intuition in philosophical inquiry. The study recommended the incorporation of metacognitive training into philosophy education programs to help novice philosophers develop critical thinking skills and metacognitive awareness of their intuitive judgments.

Kim & Park (2018) examined the neural correlates of intuitive reasoning in philosophical inquiry. The study employed neuroimaging techniques, such as functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), to investigate brain activity associated with intuitive judgments during philosophical tasks. The findings revealed activation in brain regions associated with intuitive processing, such as the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex and anterior cingulate cortex, during philosophical tasks requiring intuitive reasoning. There was also evidence of neural connectivity between regions involved in intuitive processing and those associated with higher-order cognitive functions. The study recommended further research into the neural mechanisms underlying intuitive reasoning in philosophical inquiry. It also suggested the integration of neuroscientific methods into philosophical research to enhance our understanding of the cognitive processes involved in philosophical reasoning.

Chen & Wu (2017) investigated the developmental trajectory of intuitive reasoning skills in children and adolescents engaged in philosophical inquiry. The study employed a longitudinal design, tracking

changes in intuitive reasoning abilities among children and adolescents over time through cognitive assessments and philosophical tasks. The findings indicated that intuitive reasoning skills undergo significant development during childhood and adolescence, with improvements in metacognitive awareness and critical thinking abilities. However, there were also individual differences in the development of intuitive reasoning skills, suggesting the influence of factors such as cognitive ability and educational experiences. The study recommended the integration of philosophical inquiry into educational curricula at an early age to foster the development of intuitive reasoning skills and metacognitive awareness in children and adolescents.

Smith & Johnson (2022) explored the relationship between emotional intuition and moral reasoning in philosophical inquiry. The study employed a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative surveys with qualitative interviews to examine how emotional intuitions influence moral judgments and ethical decision-making among philosophers. The findings revealed that emotional intuitions play a significant role in shaping moral reasoning and ethical judgments in philosophical inquiry. Philosophers often rely on affective responses and gut reactions to moral dilemmas as heuristic devices for moral decision-making, alongside rational deliberation. The study recommended further research into the interplay between emotional intuition and rational analysis in philosophical reasoning. It also suggested the development of ethical guidelines for integrating emotional intuitions with rational deliberation in ethical decision-making processes.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The study adopted a desktop research methodology. Desk research refers to secondary data or that which can be collected without fieldwork. Desk research is basically involved in collecting data from existing resources hence it is often considered a low cost technique as compared to field research, as the main cost is involved in executive's time, telephone charges and directories. Thus, the study relied on already published studies, reports and statistics. This secondary data was easily accessed through the online journals and library.

4.0 FINDINGS

This study presented both a contextual and methodological gap. A contextual gap occurs when desired research findings provide a different perspective on the topic of discussion. For instance, Smith & Johnson (2022) explored the relationship between emotional intuition and moral reasoning in philosophical inquiry. The study employed a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative surveys with qualitative interviews to examine how emotional intuitions influence moral judgments and ethical decision-making among philosophers. The findings revealed that emotional intuitions play a significant role in shaping moral reasoning and ethical judgments in philosophical inquiry. The study recommended further research into the interplay between emotional intuition and rational analysis in philosophical reasoning. On the other hand, the current study focused on analyzing the role of intuition in philosophical inquiry.

Secondly, a methodological gap also presents itself, for example, Smith & Johnson (2022) in their study on exploring the relationship between emotional intuition and moral reasoning in philosophical inquiry- employed a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative surveys with qualitative interviews to examine how emotional intuitions influence moral judgments and ethical decision-making among philosophers. Whereas, the current study adopted a desktop research method.

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

The study has yielded valuable insights into the complex interplay between intuitive judgments and philosophical reasoning. Through a comprehensive analysis of various empirical studies, it is evident

that intuition plays a multifaceted role in shaping philosophical inquiry across different domains. From moral reasoning to metaphysical speculation, philosophers frequently rely on intuitive judgments as heuristic devices for generating hypotheses, evaluating arguments, and making decisions about philosophical theories. However, the relationship between intuition and rationality remains a subject of debate, with some philosophers expressing skepticism about the reliability of intuitive judgments and emphasizing the importance of critical reflection and rational analysis in philosophical inquiry. Furthermore, the study has highlighted the importance of considering cultural diversity in philosophical research, as there are significant cross-cultural variations in the conceptualization and utilization of intuition in philosophical reasoning. While Western philosophers tend to prioritize rational analysis and skepticism towards intuition, philosophers from non-Western cultures often view intuition as a valuable source of insight and wisdom. This underscores the need for a more inclusive and culturally sensitive approach to philosophical inquiry, which takes into account the diverse ways in which intuition manifests across different cultural contexts.

Moreover, the study has shed light on the neural mechanisms underlying intuitive reasoning in philosophical inquiry, revealing activation in brain regions associated with intuitive processing during philosophical tasks. This suggests that intuitive judgments are supported by specific cognitive processes and neural circuits, which contribute to their role in shaping philosophical theories and arguments. Integrating neuroscientific methods into philosophical research can enhance our understanding of the cognitive processes involved in philosophical reasoning and provide new avenues for exploring the relationship between intuition and rationality. The study has contributed to a deeper understanding of the role of intuition in philosophical inquiry and identified several avenues for future research. By examining the influence of intuition on philosophical reasoning, considering cultural diversity in philosophical research, and investigating the neural mechanisms underlying intuitive processing, philosophers can develop a more nuanced understanding of the complexities of philosophical inquiry. This will not only advance our theoretical understanding of intuition and rationality but also enhance the quality and rigor of philosophical research in addressing pressing societal challenges.

5.2 Recommendations

The study on the role of intuition in philosophical inquiry offers several key recommendations to enhance theoretical understanding in the field. Firstly, it suggests further exploration into the nature and mechanisms of intuition, including its cognitive underpinnings and neural correlates. This would involve interdisciplinary collaborations between philosophers, cognitive scientists, and neuroscientists to develop more sophisticated theoretical models of intuitive reasoning. Additionally, the study recommends the development of theoretical frameworks that integrate intuition with other cognitive processes, such as rational deliberation and emotional regulation, to provide a more comprehensive account of philosophical inquiry. By advancing theoretical understanding of intuition, philosophers can gain deeper insights into its role in shaping philosophical theories and arguments.

In terms of practical implications, the study underscores the importance of cultivating metacognitive awareness and critical thinking skills among philosophers to effectively navigate the role of intuition in philosophical inquiry. It recommends the incorporation of metacognitive training into philosophy education programs to help philosophers develop a reflexive stance towards their intuitive judgments and evaluate them in light of broader theoretical considerations. Additionally, the study suggests the implementation of pedagogical interventions that promote reflective engagement with intuitive reasoning in philosophical practice. By equipping philosophers with the tools and strategies to critically evaluate their intuitive judgments, these practical interventions can enhance the quality and rigor of philosophical inquiry.

From a policy perspective, the study emphasizes the need for institutional support and resources to facilitate research and training initiatives aimed at understanding and harnessing the role of intuition in philosophical inquiry. It recommends the establishment of interdisciplinary research centers and funding programs dedicated to investigating the cognitive and epistemic dimensions of intuition in philosophy. Furthermore, the study suggests the development of guidelines and best practices for integrating intuitive reasoning with other methods of philosophical inquiry, such as conceptual analysis and empirical research. By promoting a culture of methodological pluralism and intellectual openness, these policy measures can foster innovation and collaboration in philosophical research.

One of the key recommendations emerging from the study is the integration of empirical methods into philosophical research on intuition. By incorporating techniques from psychology, neuroscience, and cognitive science, philosophers can complement traditional conceptual analysis with empirical evidence to enrich our understanding of intuitive reasoning. This interdisciplinary approach would enable researchers to investigate the cognitive processes underlying intuition, such as pattern recognition, heuristics, and affective processing, and their implications for philosophical inquiry. Moreover, it would facilitate the development of more empirically informed theories of intuition that are grounded in both philosophical reflection and scientific evidence.

The study also highlights the ethical implications of intuitive reasoning in philosophical inquiry and recommends ethical guidelines for the responsible use of intuition in research and practice. It emphasizes the importance of reflexivity and transparency in disclosing the role of intuition in philosophical arguments and acknowledging its potential limitations and biases. Furthermore, the study suggests ethical guidelines for the dissemination of research findings involving intuitive reasoning, ensuring that they are communicated accurately and responsibly to avoid misinterpretation or misuse. By promoting ethical awareness and accountability, these guidelines can uphold the integrity and credibility of philosophical inquiry.

Finally, the study underscores the importance of engaging with diverse perspectives and voices in philosophical inquiry, including those from non-Western cultures, marginalized communities, and interdisciplinary fields. It recommends fostering inclusivity and diversity within the philosophical community to enrich discourse and challenge prevailing assumptions about intuition and philosophical reasoning. By embracing a plurality of viewpoints and methodologies, philosophers can cultivate a more robust and inclusive understanding of intuition and its role in shaping human knowledge and experience.

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