

"A creation is only "new" if it diverges from existing patterns in a domain (e.g., art, science, mathematics) while still being intelligible within that domain's rules "give me an example of a creation that is so drastically different from a domain that it is not considered new - I believe it is what is behind the word 'intelligible' right? so get example of new things that are intelligible from the domain rules

The concept of "intelligibility within a domain's rules" determines whether a creation is recognized as novel or rejected as incoherent. Here are key examples illustrating this principle:

1. Abstract Mathematics vs. Domain Conventions

In 1910, mathematician L.E.J. Brouwer developed **intuitionism**, which rejected the law of excluded middle (the idea that every statement is either true or false). While radical, it remained intelligible because it:

- Addressed foundational questions in mathematics
- Used formal logic frameworks
- Engaged with existing debates about infinity

Contrast: A "proof" claiming to solve the Riemann Hypothesis using astrology symbols would be rejected as unintelligible. Despite being "new," it violates mathematics' requirement for logical rigor and alignment with number theory axioms.

2. Modern Art's Boundaries

Jackson Pollock's drip paintings (*Autumn Rhythm*, 1950) were initially controversial but accepted because they:

- Operated within Western art's exploration of abstraction
- Engaged with color theory and compositional balance
- Responded to existentialist philosophy prevalent in post-WWII culture

Contrast: If Pollock had thrown paint at a wall while blindfolded and called it art *without* engaging with art history or formal techniques, critics might have dismissed it as random

splatters rather than innovative abstraction [1].

3. Scientific Peer Review

Rosalind Franklin's X-ray crystallography of DNA was crucial to understanding its structure. Though initially overshadowed, her work was intelligible because:

- It used established biochemistry methods
- Provided empirical data about molecular geometry
- Addressed the domain's central question: "How is genetic information stored?"

Contrast: A 19th-century scientist claiming DNA was made of "vital essence particles" would have been ignored. Without experimental evidence or alignment with chemistry's atomic theory, the idea would lack domain coherence [2] [1].

4. Technology Adoption

Google Glass (2013) failed partly because it violated social domain rules:

- Its always-on camera conflicted with privacy norms
- Wearable tech had no established cultural framework
- No clear functional niche (unlike smartphones' evolution from computers)

Contrast: The iPhone succeeded by building incrementally on existing mobile phone and PDA conventions while introducing multitouch—a *recognizably new* interaction method rooted in computing's GUI principles [3] [4].

Why Intelligibility Matters

A creation is only recognized as novel if it:

- 1. **Engages with the domain's current questions** (e.g., Pollock addressing post-war existentialism)
- 2. Uses accepted symbolic language (e.g., mathematical proofs adhering to logic)
- 3. **Expands rather than ignores conventions** (e.g., Einstein's relativity building on Newtonian physics)

Radical breaks from domain rules risk being dismissed as nonsensical, even if technically "new." As Csikszentmihalyi notes, creativity requires dialogue with a domain's history and gatekeepers [5].



- 1. https://scientificinquirer.com/2024/10/26/top-ten-scientific-concepts-in-modern-art-the-convergence-of-science-and-artistic-expression/
- 2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rejection_of_evolution_by_religious_groups

- 3. https://solvinnov.com/resistance-of-innovation/
- 4. https://www.smartsheet.com/content-center/managing-work/your-hidden-bias-against-creative-ideas
- 5. https://philosophynow.org/issues/153/Plaiting_Gravy