

Gella, Aleksander

[I would like to say some thoughts...]

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Artykuł umieszczony jest w kolekcji cyfrowej Bazhum, gromadzącej zawartość polskich czasopism humanistycznych i społecznych tworzonej przez Muzeum Historii Polski w ramach prac podejmowanych na rzecz zapewnienia otwartego, powszechnego i trwałego dostępu do polskiego dorobku naukowego i kulturalnego.

Artykuł został zdigitalizowany i opracowany do udostępnienia w internecie ze środków specjalnych MNiSW dzięki Wydziałowi Historycznemu Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego.

Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.



A. Gella

I would like to say some thoughts on the classification of sciences from sociological point of view, from which I look at the history of science. It seems to me, that there exists a possibility to draw such a model of the classification of sciences which would be simultaneously a model of their development. I will try to draw such a model.

When we try to ascend to the beginning of all kinds of scientific thinking, we have to realize that their starting point was conditioned by nonscientific presuppositions and tenets of any given civilization. So, at the beginning of all sciences we have only a nucleus of certain assumptions which were determined by social needs but which were nonscientific themselves. The conventional axioms of mathematics and the first philosophical tendencies were generated on the basis of this nucleus.

If I tried to show it in a graphic model, I should put this nucleus as a first circle located in the center of the figure. This circle is surrounded by the second circle which enfolds the first field of human systematic thinking — logic in the basic sense of the principle of non-contradiction. The third circle circumscribes the field of mathematics, which is so closely linked with logic that the boundaries between them sometimes disappear. The fourth circle marks history. From certain points of view any scientific sentence is a historical sentence also. Another reason for which I have put history as the fourth circle is the role of history at the dawn of ancient civilization as a main source of human knowledge.

And now, having these three circles surrounding the nucleus, we can spread around all particular sciences as rays going in all directions. If one particular ray indicates the way of one particular discipline, we have a general picture of the classification and the development of sciences. At least basic sciences have roots coming to us from the non-scientific nucleus across the fields of logic, mathematics and history.

En outre ont pris la parole mais n'ont pas envoyé leurs contributions:
B. M. Kedrov, A. P. Youchkevitch.