

Luca Sciortino

Episodio di Epistyle, Radio Ca' Foscari

A margine del convegno Epistyle, parliamo con Luca Sciortino (Università eCampus), che ci spiega la differenza tra stili di ragionamento scientifici e non scientifici.



Estratto episodio

Giulia: Cos'è uno stile di ragionamento?

Luca Sciortino: In the 1980s, the Canadian philosopher Ian Hacking claimed that in the history of science we can recognise different ways of finding out. Have emerged in specific points of the science and and he called it these ways of knowing the size of reasoning and the use of this idea, this notion to explain why certain concepts certain sentences come to be discussed and shared in a community or in a certain period. So for example, examples of of the size of reasoning are the statistical style which emerged in the 17th century and that analyses the regularities of the population or the postulation style which emerged in the ancient Greece and that search for truth using the proof by deduction. For example, if you think of style, you see that concepts like abstract lines, points they didn't exist before, they just made sense in the context of that style, in the context of this style of proof, which according to Hacking, emerged in the ancient Greece.

Giulia: Potrebbe dirci su cosa si concentra il suo lavoro di ricerca?

Luca Sciortino: So I think my research work concerns historical epistemology, which is a kind of epistemology and rooted in the history of science and in which the study of deformation, devolution of the concepts is crucial. And the difference between historical physiology and and traditional epistemology is that the traditional epistemology is an inquiry into what makes knowledge scientific, but which considers organising the concepts. It is the concepts that are important and fundamental for our thinking, such as proof, evidence, statistics, and so on. Considers them high historical, permanent historical physiology, starts from the opposite supposition: this organized concepts get their meaning in the usue that we make of them, in their particular interaction with the other concepts in that period. Within historical epistemology many scholars put forward different notions like the notion or style of reasoning, which try to model the way in which different ways of thinking or of knowing make it possible to create new concepts, new ideas. The concept of self thinking is just one of these of these functions.

Ascolta l'intervista intera in podcast.