

Summary

The aim of the dissertation is to analyze the thoughts and concepts of the philosophy of science as presented in the works of Izydora Dąmbska, as well as to illustrate the scientific environment in which she developed, and its influence on the manner and scope of her philosophical pursuits. The dissertation attempts to answer the question regarding the extent of Dąmbska's influence on the Polish philosophical community.

To achieve the outlined goals, the work primarily employs two methods: text analysis and the comparative method.

To accomplish these objectives, the dissertation begins by recounting the most important facts from Izydora Dąmbska's biography, particularly those that highlight her unwavering moral stance. The subsequent part of the work outlines the scientific environment that had a direct impact on the development of her philosophical thought and the scope of her research. In this context, the views of Kazimierz Twardowski, who shaped the fundamental approach to practicing philosophy, as well as those of her direct mentors from the Lvov-Warsaw School, such as Kazimierz Ajdukiewicz and Roman Ingarden, are highlighted. To complete the picture of the environment influencing Dąmbska during the early stages of her academic career, and her debates with the Vienna Circle, the views of Schlick and Reichenbach are also discussed.

The following part of the dissertation is dedicated to analyzing Dąmbska's research on the philosophy of science, including her debates with other philosophers. The issues addressed correspond to the major problems in the philosophy of science at the beginning of the 20th century—operationalism, the problem of conventionalism, skepticism, and the concept of scientific laws. In the context of these discussions, Dąmbska frequently references figures such as Poincaré, Duhem, Le Roy, and Popper. Regarding the scientific method, the possibilities and limitations of using analogy as a form of scientific reasoning are explored. The dissertation also provides a detailed presentation, following Dąmbska, of how she envisions the formalized scheme of this type of reasoning.

An important point in Dąmbska's considerations is the analysis of instrumental means of knowledge, their classification, limitations, and potential applications, as well as the risks associated with their use in research.

The dissertation also attempts to position Izydora Dąmbska's philosophy within the context of the Lvov-Warsaw School and the Vienna Circle. Additionally, it seeks to answer whether Izydora Dąmbska's philosophical views evolved over time.

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