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ABSTRACTS



by justifying any behavior as acceptable. Moreover, as "ethical implications of neuroscience" it declines a question of freedom and free will.

Recent neurological investigations has improved hypothesis about much more significant role of emotions in moral judgement. Classical moral dilemmas like "Trolley problem" are represented now in new neurological perspective. Widely speaking social aspects of human life nowadays are the most promising course of neuroethical research that marks tendency to include social mind to the list of the most intriguing and desirable themes in science.

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APPOINTMENT OF METHODOLOGISTS IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES

In this presentation, I would like to draw attention to such an interesting fact that it is the methodologist who prescribes for other specialists a program for studying a particular phenomenon.

A natural question arises: what is it based on? Despite the fact that the methodologist studies and constitutes thinking, not all other researchers are clear on the basis of his approach, and therefore it is hardly worthwhile to follow him without hesitation. That is why the methodologist develops a methodological program, in which, firstly, indicates the functions of the methodology and the relationship of the methodologist with other specialists, secondly, tells how he understands, studies and constitutes thinking, thirdly, characterizes the approach and the grounds that he sticks by itself.

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NEOPLATONIC STRUCTURALISM IN PHILOSOPHY OF MATHEMATICS

Structure

The notion "structure" came to Mathematics from Chemistry (J. Metallman). Firstly, it was used in geometry, secondly in abstract algebra. Gradually, geometric structure became a "model", "paradigm" for structures of other sciences.

Structure is an integrity where not the elements but interconnection among the elements is the main (M. Heller).

What is the ontological status of mathematical structures? Michael Resnic, Stewart Shapiro and Gianluigi Oliveri, are contemporaries of American philosophers on mathematics, they give Platonic answers on this question. Michael Resnic claims that structures exist independently from mathematicians' activities. Stewart Shapiro keeps to the opinion, that from the very beginning the Universe is structured. That is why one of the aims of mathematics is to extract this structure. Thus, there is no difference between "the mathematic structure" and "the structures of Universe". This point of view emphasizes that there is no significant difference between pure and applied mathematics.

Realism

Mathematic theories describe abstract objects, which differ from the mental and outside world objects. Gianluigi Oliveri keeps to an opinion, that mathematic reality is given through the mathematical theories, which are accepted by the mathematical community. Therefore, mathematical statements are true if they are corresponded to the theories accepted by the community.

Pattern

"Pattern is an aspect of an object which becomes perspicuous to us when we consider the object in relation to a given mathematical theory. An aspect, therefore is not an entity which can stand on its own feet" [G. Oliveri, 390]. Patterns are not objects or their properties and they are depend of theory and their veracity.

1. Heller M. *Filozofia i wszechświat*. Kraków, 2012, P. 198-213.
2. Oliveri G. *Mathematics. A science of patterns? / Synthese*. Vol. 112, No. 3, 1997, P. 379-402.
3. Resnic M. *Mathematics as a science of patterns*. Oxford, 2000, 285 p.

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CRITICAL HERMENEUTICS AS METHODOLOGY OF PRACTICAL SCIENCES

There are a lot of cross disciplinary fields of research nowadays. Such collaborations as physics with philosophy or mathematics with chemistry were popular from the New Age, but today we can find more unexpected combinations. Such as software engineering with logics, architecture with phenomenology, biology with logistics. This process has several key rea-