

*Question de la différence entre philosophie et science (philosophie de la biologie et biologie théorique)*

Philosophie de la biologie: tradition unitaire

La philosophie de la biologie et la biologie théorique sont engagées dans le même combat : résoudre des énigmes de la biologie (Cf. Ayala, Dawkins, Ghiselin, Gould, Lewontin, Mayr, ...)

Hull 1969, pp.178-179

“In conclusion, there are many things that philosophy of biology might be. A philosopher might uncover, explicate, and possibly solve problems in biological theory and methodology. He might even go on to communicate these results to other philosophers, to scientists, and especially to biologists. (...)

Hull 1969, pp.178-179

“In conclusion, there are many things that philosophy of biology might be. A philosopher might uncover, explicate, and possibly solve problems in biological theory and methodology. He might even go on to communicate these results to other philosophers, to scientists, and especially to biologists. He might show what consequences biological phenomena and theories have for other sciences and for philosophy or to show what consequences other sciences and even philosophy have for biology.”

→ La philosophie vise à fournir la **big picture!**

Sellars (1962):

“The aim of philosophy, abstractly formulated, is to understand how things in the broadest possible sense of the term hang together in the broadest possible sense of the term”

Godfrey-Smith (2014) :

la philosophie cherche “an overall picture of what the world is like and how we fit into it (...) in an especially broad way”  
(p.1)

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Godfrey-Smith (2014): la philosophie de la biologie s'intéresse à la fois

- au monde vivant : *philosophie de la nature* (science comme un instrument, cf. Hull 1969)

- à l'investigation humaine du monde vivant : *philosophie des sciences* (science comme objet d'étude)

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→ La philosophie de la biologie a un périmètre et un objectif plus larges que la biologie théorique (**the big picture**).