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Introduction of Scientific Realism:

What is scientific realism?

Scientific realism is a special position in the philosophy of science. It is a school that admits the objective existence of scientific theoretical entity and insists on objective truth. Scientific realism is mainly composed of three themes: metaphysical topics: the world has a definite and independent of the structure of the mind, which means for scientific realists, they claim that science aims to accurately explain and describe our shared reality; semantic topics: scientific theory the literal meaning shall prevail, they are expected to its domain (including both observable thing in the world and an observation of) with the description of the true value, in other words, when science is done well the resulting theories accurately characterize reality, this science is successful; and the epistemological thesis: mature, or can successfully predict a scientific theory is confirmed, and for the world is really (approximately), so according to this theme, science is often successful; that is, our best extant science tends to be at least approximately accurate in its characterization of reality.

According to scientific realism’s point of view, the unobservable things in a mature scientific theory- whether they are the true nature of the world, causal effects, or hidden structures- represent what exists in an objective or “real” world, and how the theory says it should exist. Therefore, what a mature scientific theory provides is the true knowledge of the objective world, and the rationality of scientific progress lies in the accumulation of objective knowledge. According to this scientific realism, the unique basis of objectivity and rationality of scientific undertakings lies in the correspondence between representational knowledge and the represented objective world.