

«...» [11, c.148].

«...» [5, c.324].

«...» [8, c.4].

«...» [10, c.33-34].

«...» [3, c.35].

«...» [8, c.11].

«...» [4, c.30-31].

«...» (experientia) (experientia literata), [5, c.166].

«...» vita activa, [5, c.167].

«...» [5, c.171]. XVII

” [4, c.253].

« »” [6, c.129].

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” [6, c.139].

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” [6, c.142].

” [9, c.226].

” [9, c.226].

” [9, c.227].

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Summary

Ferents K. Potential of Empirism in Classical and Non-Classical Science. The article investigates the origins of empiricism methodology in ancient philosophy. It discusses the need to study the empirical concepts of past to find an adequate model of experiential knowledge. Features of formation of experimental methodology and its evolution in the classical and nonclassical science are revealed. The analysis of conditions of formation of experimental science and the experiential knowledge of antiquity and modern times is made. The author considers cultural factors that contributed to the idea of the experimental method in science, investigates the philosophical origins of the methodology of classical and non-classical science, interprets empiricism as the basis methodological reflection of classical and non-classical science and its meanin in the field of science knowledge. Keywords: experience, experiment, empiricism, knowledge, methodology, science, knowledge, science, rationalit, philosophy.