

The author of the dissertation finds three approaches which can be taken as for the topic of objectivity and subjectivity: the cartesian, the kantian and the postmodern. He adopts the kantian approach, which leads to K. R. Popper's philosophy of science. On the basis of Popper's thoughts the author finds two concepts of objectivity: outer unknowable objectivity of the world, and inner objectivity of logic as a tool for knowledge. Outer objectivity or the world per se is a metaphysical concept for the unreachable limit of our knowledge. The author also distinguishes two concepts of subjectivity: subjective (known) experience, which is the most immediate tool for knowing outer objectivity, and objective (experienced) experience or experience per se which is identical with outer objectivity. The author's theory of objectivity and subjectivity thus contains three parts: outer objectivity/objective experience, subjective experience and inner objectivity. The author applies it as background for conversations in the sphere of helping professions. The first part which is metaphysical can only be presupposed. Therefore subjective impressions are the base of the conversation, purely individual for everybody, but presented if possible in so logical context that they can be understandable to other participants of the conversation. With this connection of subjectivity and logic, the author also gives a specific meaning of intersubjectivity, which is not based on agreement but on understanding the similarities and differences.