

This work aims at the theory of knowledge and truth according to Henri Bergson. We could say that Bergson distinguishes two kinds of knowledge, hence of truth: intellectual and intuitive. Nevertheless, it is not only the region of knowledge which is divided into two parts, the whole metaphysical reality does so (matter – spirit, perception – memory). This dichotomy manifests itself also in the distinction science - metaphysics. Next, we notice that there is no insuperable boundary between the extremes of each dichotomy.

Concerning the intuition, we think of the fact that Bergson regards it unlike the intellect as disinterested. This characteristic projects itself into two types of truth. The intellectual one serves for the survival, the intuitive one is supposed to have nothing to do with practical tasks.