Few people in society today spend much time studying either [philosophy](https://www.learnreligions.com/introduction-to-philosophy-248140) or [logic](https://www.learnreligions.com/what-is-logic-what-is-critical-thinking-249764). This is unfortunate because so much relies on both: Philosophy is a fundamental component of all areas of human inquiry, while logic is the basis that underpins philosophy. Understanding the relation between logic and philosophy will help you grasp the importance of each.

**Philosophy**

Philosophy comes from the Greek word Φιλοσοφίαfor (*filosofía*), meaning "love of wisdom," providing two important starting points: love (or passion) and wisdom (knowledge, understanding). Philosophy sometimes seems to be pursued without passion as if it were a technical subject like engineering or mathematics. Although there is a role for dispassionate research, philosophy must derive from some passion for the ultimate goal: a reliable, accurate understanding of ourselves and our world.

Philosophy has something to say when it comes to science, art, and even [religion](https://www.learnreligions.com/objective-vs-subjective-philosophy-and-religion-250573)—where philosophy provides some useful concepts on objectivity versus subjectivity—politics, and medicine.

**Logic**

Logic is the science of how to evaluate arguments and reasoning. [Critical thinking](https://www.thoughtco.com/introduction-to-critical-thinking-1857079) is a process of evaluation that uses logic to separate truth from falsehood, and reasonable from unreasonable beliefs. If you want to better evaluate the various claims, ideas, and arguments you encounter, you need a better understanding of basic logic and the process of critical thinking.

Logic is not a matter of opinion: When it comes to evaluating arguments, there are specific principles and criteria that you should use. If you use those principles and criteria, then you are using logic; if you aren’t, then you are not justified in claiming to use logic or be logical. This is important because sometimes people don’t realize that what sounds reasonable isn’t necessarily logical. This reasoning process—using principals of logic in your reasoning, thinking, and arguments—is critical to the practice of philosophy.

**The Logic of Philosophy**

Rick Lewis writing in "[Philosophy Now](http://www.philosophynow.org/issue51/51lewis.htm)" explains why logic and philosophy are so intimately intertwined:

"Just as philosophy ... underlies all other branches of human enquiry, so logic is the most fundamental branch of philosophy. Philosophy is based on reasoning, and logic is the study of what makes a sound argument, and also of the kind of mistakes we can make in reasoning. So study logic and you will become a better philosopher and a clearer thinker generally."

Logic is a way of thinking clearly and basing your reasoning on objective facts that you use in practicing philosophy. Lewis uses the example of Mr. Spock—the logic-spouting alien on the starship U.S.S. Enterprise in the original "Star Trek" series. Spock, explaining logic to Capt. James T. Kirk in one episode, noted that:

“Logic, captain, is the general science of inference. Deductive logic, in which a conclusion follows from a set of premises, is distinguished from inductive logic, which studies the way in which premises may support a conclusion without entailing it.... [Aristotle](https://www.thoughtco.com/the-life-and-legacy-of-aristotle-112489) is generally regarded as the first great Earth logician, and Aristotelian logic dominated the subject on your planet until the 19th century.”

 Aristotle is, indeed, the world's first great logician, but the famous thinker is remembered today primarily as a great Greek philosopher.

Aristotle used logic to underpin his philosophy in developing the method of deductive reasoning and then applied those two concepts to science, metaphysics, ethics, and politics. Go back far enough, and it's clear that you can't separate philosophy and logic; you can't have one without the other. Philosophy is based on the idea that you need to think clearly to grapple with the major (and minor) questions of the universe; logic is the way to accomplish that Herculean task.

Logic is important in most forms of conceptual analysis, but it possesses a noteworthy importance in philosophy because philosophical approach is the most common conceptual factor that has a potent effect on the conduct of a social group. Philosophy is fairly devoid of deductive reasoning which is the only pure form of logic. Deductive reasoning produces a set of truthful statements that are self-justified. Most of philosophy’s assessments fall into the hands of inductive reasoning which is a process that produces a set of truthful statements that are justified by inference. This process brings in unfounded factors that can create shakier conceptual structures . In its most real sense, this type of logic is rationality combined with expedience, aesthetical evaluation, pragmatism, and a foundational set of beliefs. It is a stew. But, although it easily brings forth nebulous concepts and a more uncertain form of truth, inductive logic can still develop a practical philosophical structure.

Any person with adequate language skills possesses a philosophical approach. It is established as the individual’s comprehensive verbal orientation to existence. - There are also ancillary methods of philosophical examination that are created to function as formal overviews of specified topics. - The comprehensive verbal orientation is represented by a group or groups of core concepts that serve to integrate the more task specific concepts which are being used to mentally position various facets of the person’s reality. Humans have an inherent need to possess a comprehensive conceptual orientation to existence and this can cause significant malformations in the physical world. It can allow illogical forms of this orientation to become a threat to physical development. The problem stems from the fact that we’re all living in a big black box and we must conceptually orient to a mysterious magical elephant in the room. When not kept in perspective, the need for a grand conceptual orientation can allow a dominating cultural philosophy to integrate with its host social structure, creating subsequent behaviors that are extremely problematic. People aren’t smart enough to say, “these elephant assessments are beyond our ability to understand, so let’s be practical and make a political philosophy that protects all families, and in this way my family will also be protected.” People say, “let’s make a god and we’ll have our social structure dance to the tune of this god.” An individual’s philosophical approach is one thing but a philosophical approach that has developed into rules for a social group is significant and serious. Logic and a healthy set of premises are key when considering this type of philosophical development

God gave the good mind to human being, which is He doesn’t give mind to other creature. With the mind, human being could understand of something they never knew that before, or more understood of something they knew about their self, substance of universe and also secret in it.

Because of their mind, human being becoming the unique and they always pushed for thinking as long as their lives, in accordance with ability their thinking.   All of the smart human being thinking with their cleverness. And the stupid human being thinking with their stupidity.[[1]](https://www.blogger.com/post-create.g?blogID=886350351105348532" \l "_ftn1" \o ")

However, the results of thinking the human being, although to have use of mind, it doesn’t always right. The results of thinking the human being sometimes made a lot of wrong, although the human being have made every effort looking for the true. The fallacious of thinking possibly happened without intentional. If that happen, the human being got wrong knowledge, although they convinced it true.[[2]](https://www.blogger.com/post-create.g?blogID=886350351105348532" \l "_ftn2" \o ")

In all field of human life they have use of mind. They daily activity also based on their mind. Logic could help the human being for straight thinking, precise, and regular. By thinking that way they can obtain the truth and avoid the perverting.[[3]](https://www.blogger.com/post-create.g?blogID=886350351105348532" \l "_ftn3" \o ")

Thinking clearly is important to everyone every day of their lives. At least, it should be-who wants to think un-clearly or incoherently? That should mean, however, that people would be want to spend time learning how to think clearly and practicing so that they can improve. We don’t really see that occurring, though, do we? It’s curious that something which is so fundamental to everything we do should occupy so little of our time and attention.

 All science cannot independent from logic. Logic also introduce the analysis used in philosophy, moreover, logic especially force and also push the people to think about themselves.[[4]](https://www.blogger.com/post-create.g?blogID=886350351105348532" \l "_ftn4" \o ")

II Chapter

A. Definitions of logic and Philosophy

Before studying far about topic above, it’s better if we studying what is the meaning of logic? And what is the meaning of philosophy? This is very important we must know before we talk about the Importance of logic for philosophy.

In fact we often hear the term of logic in daily live, like words “that’s not logic or that’s logic.” Manifestation logic in daily life is situation of human being is relevant with their mind or which the truth. So what’s the truth of meaning logic it self? Is definition of logic we often hear in daily life has the same meaning definition of logic it self.

 The Greek word *'logos'*(reason) is the origin of the term *logic--logike (techen, pragmateia, or episteme, understood)*, as the name of a science or art, first occurs in the writings of the Stoics. Aristotle, the founder of the science, designates it as "analytic", and the Epicureans use the term canonic. From the time of Cicero, however, the word logic is used almost without exception to designate this science. The names dialectic and analytic are also used.[[5]](https://www.blogger.com/post-create.g?blogID=886350351105348532" \l "_ftn5" \o ")

            Logic is the science and art which so directs the mind in the process of reasoning and subsidiary processes as to enable it to attain clearness, consistency, and validity in those processes. The aim of logic is to secure clearness in the definition and arrangement of our ideas and other mental images, consistency in our judgments, and validity in our processes of inference.[[6]](https://www.blogger.com/post-create.g?blogID=886350351105348532" \l "_ftn6" \o ")

            According to explanation Ir. Husain Heriyanto, M.Hum, which writing in his paper “an introduction to logic” there are several definition of logic one of them: logic is defined as the study of the methods and principles used to distinguish good (correct) reasoning from bad (incorrect) reasoning; the discipline that attempts to distinguish good inferences from bad one. In Ibn Sina exposition, logic is a set of rules (laws) of thought that helps one distinguish the valid from the invalid explanatory phrase and proof. The explanatory phrase serves the movement from a known object of conception (*tasawwur*) to an unknown one; it is of two types: definition (had and *rasm*) and description. The proof serves the movement from a known object of assent (*tasdiq*) to an unknown one; it is of three, types: syllogism (*qiyas*), induction (*istiqra*), and analogy (*tamthil*).[[7]](https://www.blogger.com/post-create.g?blogID=886350351105348532" \l "_ftn7" \o ")

In reference to Sheikh Muhammad Rida Muzaffar, ‘Abdul Hadi describes logic is a science the discussion   the universal principles of the valid reasoning (*huwa ‘ilmun* *yabhath ‘an-il-qawa ‘id al-‘aamah lil-tafkiri as-sahih*) in which its subject matter constitutes definition (*ta’rif*) and argument (*istidlal*) along with the methods of discussion.[[8]](https://www.blogger.com/post-create.g?blogID=886350351105348532" \l "_ftn8" \o ")

**The Port Royal logic**defines logic as "the art of using reason well in the acquisition of the knowledge of things, both for one's own instruction and that of others." More briefly "Logic is the art of reasoning." The latter is Arnauld's definition. Definitions of this type are considered too narrow, both because they define logic in terms of art, not leaving room for its claim to be considered a science, and because, by the use of the term reasoning, they restrict the scope of logic to one class of mental processes.[[9]](https://www.blogger.com/post-create.g?blogID=886350351105348532" \l "_ftn9" \o ")

**Hegel** goes to the other extreme when he defines logic as "the science of the pure idea." By idea he understands all reality, so that for him logic includes the science of subjective reality (logic of mental concepts) and the science of objective reality (logic of being, metaphysics). In like manner the definitions which fail to distinguish between logic and psychology, defining logic as "the science of mental processes", or "the science of the operations of the mind", are too wide. Definitions which characterize logic as "the science of sciences", "the art of arts", are also too wide: they set up too large a claim for logic.[[10]](https://www.blogger.com/post-create.g?blogID=886350351105348532" \l "_ftn10" \o ")

**St. Thomas Aquinas** in his commentary on Aristotle's logical treatises (" In Post. Anal.", lect. i, Leonine ed., I, 138), he says: "Logic is the science and art which directs the act of the reason, by which a man in the exercise of his reason is enabled to proceed without error, confusion, or unnecessary difficulty." Taking reason in its broadest sense, so as to include all the operations of the mind which are strictly cognitive, namely, the formation of mental images, judgment, and ratiocination, we may expand St. Thomas' definition and define logic as "the science and art which so directs the mind in the process of reasoning and subsidiary processes as to enable it to attain clearness (or order), consistency, and validity in those processes". Logic is essentially directive.

So that, what is the meaning of philosophy? Philosophy has many definitions, with the result that we have trouble to interpret what’s philosophy exactly? Philosophy comes from the Greek for "love of wisdom," giving us two important starting points: love (or passion) and wisdom (knowledge, understanding). Philosophy sometimes seems to be pursued without passion as if it were a technical subject like engineering or mathematics. Although there is a role for dispassionate research, philosophy must derive from some passion for the ultimate goal: a reliable, accurate understanding ourselves and our world. This is also what atheists should seek.

The definition of Hegel, a famous Philosopher, gives the impression that he sees philosophy as a way of “that which grasps its own era in thought." Karl Marx summarizes it as an interpretation of the world in order to change it." Francis Bacon describes “philosophy is the true one which reproduces most faithfully the statements of [nature](http://en.wikiquote.org/wiki/Nature), and is written down, as it were, from nature's dictation, so that it is nothing but a copy and a reflection of nature, and adds nothing of its own, but is merely a repetition and echo."

According to explanation Muhammad Mohaddes Ph.D which writing in his paper “an introduction to Islamic Philosophy” Philosophy is that kind of knowledge in which the characteristics of the absolute existent are discussed; it is that knowledge in which the qualities of ‘being’ are studied; and, as is commonly said, it is that knowledge in which the states of an existent qua existent are discussed.[[11]](https://www.blogger.com/post-create.g?blogID=886350351105348532" \l "_ftn11" \o ")

B.  Relationship between logic and Philosophy

Logic and the philosophy are closely related. Philosophy has to do with the study of how our language engages and interacts with our thinking. Logic has an immediate impact on other areas of study. Studying logic and the relationship between logic and ordinary speech can help a person better structure their own arguments and critique the arguments of others. Many popular arguments are filled with errors because so many people are untrained in logic and unaware of how to correctly formulate an argument.[[12]](https://www.blogger.com/post-create.g?blogID=886350351105348532" \l "_ftn12" \o ")

According to explanation Rick Lewis, “Just as philosophy in a sense underlies all other branches of human enquiry, so logic is the most fundamental branch of philosophy. Philosophy is based on reasoning, and logic is the study of what makes a sound argument, and also of the kind of mistakes we can make in reasoning. So study logic and you will become a better philosopher and a clearer thinker generally.

According to explanation Ir. Husain Heriyanto, M.Hum, which writing in his paper “an introduction to logic” there are several relationship between logic and philosophy one of them: logic is the branch of philosophy that reflects upon the nature of thinking (compare with: metaphysics that reflects on the nature of the reality; epistemology that reflects on the nature of knowledge, ethics that reflects on the nature of conduct or deed). For this reason, some scholars say that logic perhaps the most fundamental branch of philosophy. For Kant, logic is perhaps the rules for the use of the understanding and reasons, which can be cognized a-priori and without experience, since they do not depend on it.[[13]](https://www.blogger.com/post-create.g?blogID=886350351105348532" \l "_ftn13" \o ")

Regarding the state of logic, herewith, logic can be considered both as a branch of philosophy and as a tool of it. On the one side, Ibn Sina calls it “the servant of the sciences” (*khadim al-‘ulum*) but on the other side he calls it as a science, which is an integral part of the logicians to pave the way for knowledge of nature of things, whose pursuit is the key to human happiness.[[14]](https://www.blogger.com/post-create.g?blogID=886350351105348532" \l "_ftn14" \o ")

This sign indicates that the logic is one of the most fundamental branches of philosophy. Logic is a tool of philosophy for developing method of knowledge and making the good conclusion. When we want to build a method in philosophy of course we must thinking with the truth. Only with logic our reasoning avoid from fallacies.

III Summary

We could summarize that we could learned of philosophy by systematic, after we learned of logic. Because of that very natural if there are many people which learn logic say, “philosophy without logic like the writer without have a pen.” And also logic without philosophy it’s impossible, because logic is one of fundamental branches of philosophy.

A first-year college student found himself repeatedly impressed by the wit and wisdom of the [philosophy majors](https://www.thoughtco.com/what-is-philosophy-2670737) he'd met. One day he plucked up the nerve to ask one of them, "So how come all you philosophy majors are so smart?"

"Oh, that's no mystery," the philosophy major answered. "We've all studied logic."

"Really?" said the freshman. "That's all it takes? So, if I study logic, I'll become super smart, too?"

"Sure," the philosophy major replied. "Too bad it's too late to sign up for a class now...but, hey, I'll tell you what, you can use my old logic textbook and study it yourself. Here, I've got it with me," he said, offering the book. "I'll let you have it for $20."

"Wow, thanks!" the freshman enthused.

The deal was done and the freshman went off with the textbook determined to ramp up his I.Q. Later that day he ran into the philosophy major again.

"Hey," he shouted, "that logic book you sold me for $20?"

"What about it?" philosophy major asked.

"I came across it in the bookstore for $10. All that crap about logic making me smart? I see through it now. You were just ripping me off!"

"See?" said the philosophy major. "It's already starting to work."

Okay, so the benefits of studying logic might not kick in quite that quickly but there really are good reasons to take a logic class or to study it yourself using a book or an online resource—even if you're not a philosophy major.

01

of 05

Symbolic Logic Is Fun

Dimitri Otis/Stone/Getty Images

Studying basic symbolic logic is like learning a new language, albeit one with a small vocabulary and just a few rules of grammar. You learn to do all sorts of things with these new symbols: use them to analyze the logic of ordinary sentences, [test arguments for validity](https://www.learnreligions.com/critiquing-arguments-250306), and construct proofs for complex arguments for which the validity isn't obvious. The exercises that help you become adept at these things are like puzzles, so if you like Futoshiki or sudoku, you'll probably love logic.

02

of 05

Knowing if an Argument Is Valid Is a Valuable Skill

MECKY / Getty Images

Logic is essentially the study of reasoning or argumentation. We use reason all the time to draw inferences that are useful to us. If our car won't start, we reason that the battery may be dead—so we test the battery. If the battery isn't dead, then we deduce the problem must lie elsewhere, perhaps with the starter motor—so we check the starter motor, and so on. The reasoning here is simple, but sometimes chains of reasoning can become quite complex. Training ourselves to construct effective arguments and to spot weak ones is a skill that is useful in just about every field of endeavor, as well as in everyday life. It helps steer us in the direction of truth and away from falsehood.

03

of 05

Good Logic Is an Effective Tool of Persuasion

Bettmann Archive / Getty Images

The art of persuasion is called [rhetoric](https://www.thoughtco.com/rhetoric-definition-1692058). Rhetoric, like logic, used to be an essential part of the liberal arts curriculum. Sadly, neither is generally required any longer, and rhetoric has given way to Composition 101. Rhetoric can encompass just about any means of persuasion—short of bribery, blackmail, or physical violence. It includes, for instance, appeals to emotion, provocative images, or clever wordplay. There's no doubt that all of these can be persuasive; however, so can cogent reasoning. We're not saying that a good argument will always win the day over clever rhetoric. After all, human beings are not Vulcans like Mr. Spock. In the long run, though, good arguments usually come out on top.

04

of 05

Logic Is a Foundational Discipline

 Aristotle. Snezana Negovanovic / Getty Images

Logic is foundational to any field that makes use of arguments. It has especially close connections to mathematics, computer science, and philosophy. Both Aristotelian logic and modern symbolic logic are impressive bodies of knowledge that constitute major intellectual achievements.

05

of 05

Logic Helps You Spot Fallacies & Makes You a Better Citizen

Aoi Igarashi / EyeEm / Getty Images

Fallacious thinking—in the form of propaganda, exaggeration, misdirection, and even outright lies—abounds in our culture. Politicians, pundits, advertisers, and corporate spokespersons attack straw men, appeal to the majority opinion, promote red herrings, or oppose a view simply because they dislike the person who holds it. Familiarity with common fallacies of this sort helps make you a more critical reader, listener, and thinker.

Dubious techniques of persuasion, such as "criticizing" a candidate's views by showing an unflattering image of them, once used most often during election campaigns have become the norm of news and social media. These tactics are no doubt sometimes effective, however, that's no reason for preferring them to a sound clear argument. On the contrary, this trend toward believing everything you hear is why the need for logical thinking is more crucial than ever.