



PHILOSOPHY (CLASS 2)

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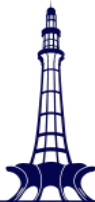
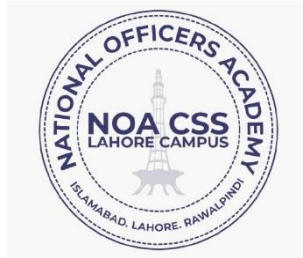


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Philosophy

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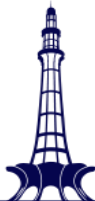
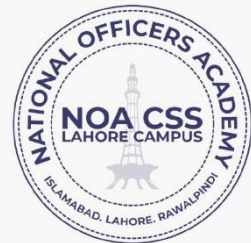




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philosophical method



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Definition

- **Philosophical method** (or **philosophical methodology**) is the study of how to do philosophy. A common view among philosophers is that philosophy is distinguished by **the ways that philosophers follow in addressing philosophical questions**. There is not just one method that philosophers use to answer philosophical questions.
- There are different methods in Philosophy to **reach the final truth or the reality**; we would discuss one after another.

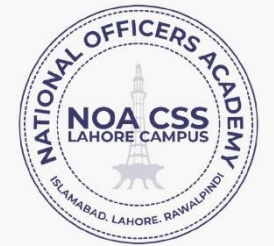


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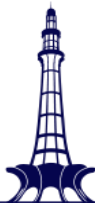
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1-Socratic Method

- **The Socratic method** is a different style of education than a lecture because **it relies on dialogue or Dialectic between teacher and student.**
- This approach involves a conversation in which a student is asked to question their assumptions. It is a **forum for open-ended** inquiry, one in which both student and teacher can use probing questions to develop a deeper understanding of the topic.



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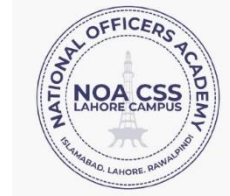
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The flow



- Although it's unknown who first used this approach in history, **the method is named after Socrates**, an ancient Greek philosopher who was known for these types of conversations.
- Think of the Socratic method as mainly back and forth between a teacher, like Socrates, and a student. **These types of conversations do not necessarily find all of the answers**, but they raise new questions for consideration.



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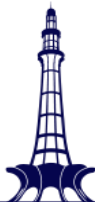
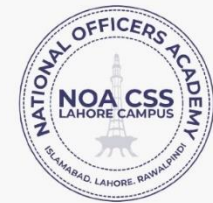
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Example

- Q: So you think that the gods know everything/
- A: Yes, because they are gods.
- Q: Do some gods disagree with others?
- A: Yes, of course they do. They are always fighting.
- Q: So gods disagree about what is true and right?
- A: I suppose they must do.
- Q: So some gods can be wrong sometimes?
- A: I suppose that is true.
- **THEREFORE** the gods cannot know everything!



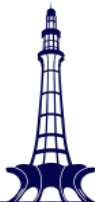
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- Socrates: Excuse me Athenian...can you tell me the color of the sky please?
- Student: Yes, the color of the sky is blue...can't you see for yourself?
- Socrates: I can see fine...so is the sky blue to a blind person?
- Student: Umm...I don't know how they would know
- Socrates: So the sky is blue only to the people who can see it?
- Student: I guess so
- Socrates: If nobody looks at the sky then, does that mean it's still blue?
- Student: Well...yes it is still blue
- Socrates: How is the sky blue for those who can see it but yet not blue for those who can't see it?
- Student: Because the color blue exists in our mind as a result of our perception



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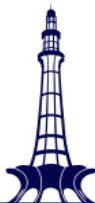
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2- Deductive / Inductive Method

- In order to understand both of the above methods; first, we need to understand ***what is Logic?***
- In simple words, logic is “the study of correct reasoning, especially regarding making inferences.” Logic began as a philosophical term and is now used in other disciplines like math and computer science.



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Importance of Logic



- 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 important because **it influences every decision we make in our lives**. Logical thinking allows us to **learn and make decisions that will affect our lifestyle**.



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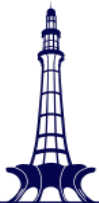
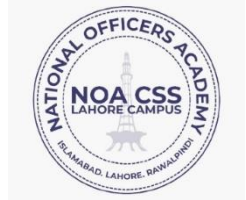
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Argument

- An argument is a series of statements (in a natural language), called the **premises** intended to determine the degree of truth of another statement, the **conclusion**.
- There are two types of arguments in Logic as:
- **Deductive argument/method/reasoning (Aristotle & Descartes)**
- **Inductive argument/method/reasoning (Bacon, Mill)**



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Deductive Method/Argument

It is also called as **Aristotelian Method**. A formal argument clearly states the claim or position it argues and presents a well-developed chain of evidence leading to a reasonable conclusion supporting the claim.

- **All spiders have eight legs** [Major premise]
- **Black widows are a type of spider** [Minor Premise]
- **Black Widows have eight legs** [conclusion]



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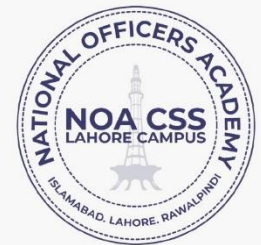
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Inductive Method/Argument

Informal arguments contain little or no supportive evidence. "I did the dishes last night" may be all that's necessary to encourage your roommate to do them tonight but it's hardly an argument designed to convince or persuade. Its primary purpose is merely to assert, or point something out, nothing more.

- **Socrates is a man (Major Premise)**
- **Socrates have blue eyes (Minor Premise)**
- **All men have blue eyes (Conclusion)**



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Deductive/Inductive Method

If the arguer believes that the truth of the premises definitely establishes the truth of the conclusion, then the argument is **Deductive**.

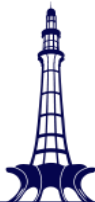
- **Bachelors are unmarried men.**
- **Bill is unmarried.**
- **Therefore, Bill is a bachelor.**

- **All dogs are mammals**
- **All mammals have kidneys**
- **All dogs have kidneys**

If the arguer believes that the truth of the premises provides only good reasons to believe the conclusion is probably true, then it is **Inductive**.

- **90% of the teachers are funny**
- **Anwar is a teacher**
- **Anwar is funny**

- **Anwar is from Lahore with brown hairs**
- **Ahad is from Lahore with brown hairs**
- **All people from Lahore with brown hairs**



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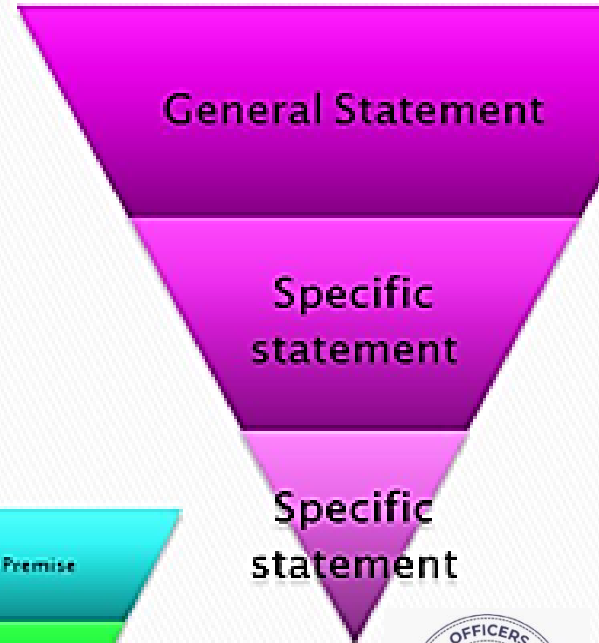
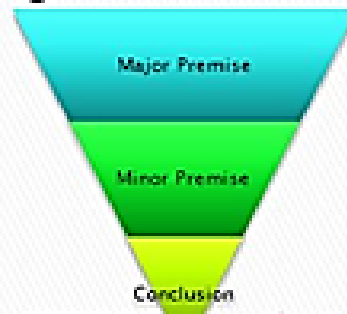
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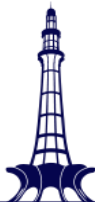
Elements of Deductive Reasoning

Deductive reasoning begins with a general or universal statement and moves to a specific, more limited statement.

Syllogism – a form of deductive reasoning made up of three parts: a major premise, a minor premise, and a conclusion.



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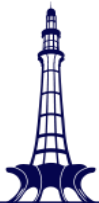
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Rene Descartes Method

- The first principle from his writing Discourse on Method, is a well-known phrase **“Cogito, ergo sum”** or **“I think, therefore I am”**.
- Descartes rejected syllogism (Aristotle deduction) and its associated formal account of deductive reasoning. One of his main reasons was his concern for truth, and the ability to recognize new truths and to distinguish truths from falsehoods.
- His **theory of inference was based on intuition**, an indication of his later account of clear and distinct perception.



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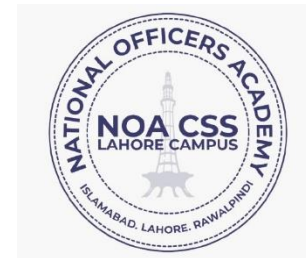
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Descartes Method of Reasoning

- He also devised a universal method of deductive reasoning, based on mathematics, that is applicable to all the sciences. This method, which he later formulated in Discourse on Method (1637) and Rules for the Direction of the Mind (written by 1628 but not published until 1701), consists of four rules:
 - **(1) accept nothing as true that is not self-evident,**
 - **(2) divide problems into their simplest parts,**
 - **(3) solve problems by proceeding from simple to complex, and**
 - **(4) recheck the reasoning.**



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Descartes Method: Example

- His reasoning or proof for the existence of God can be summarized as:
- **1) I can imagine God.**
- **2) The idea of God represents an infinite being.**
- **3) The source of the idea of an infinite being could only come from an infinite being.**
- **4) Therefore, that infinite being must exist and is God or “the mathematical order of nature”**



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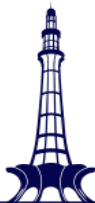
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3- Inductive Method (Bacon & Mill)

- The **Baconian method** is the **investigative method** developed by Sir Francis Bacon, one of the founders of modern science, and thus a first formulation of a **modern scientific method**. The method was put forward in Bacon's book *Novum Organum* (1620), or 'New Method',
- This method supposed to replace the methods put forward in Aristotle's *Organon*. This method was influential upon the development of the scientific method in modern science; but also more generally in the early modern rejection of medieval Aristotelianism.



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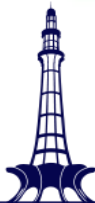
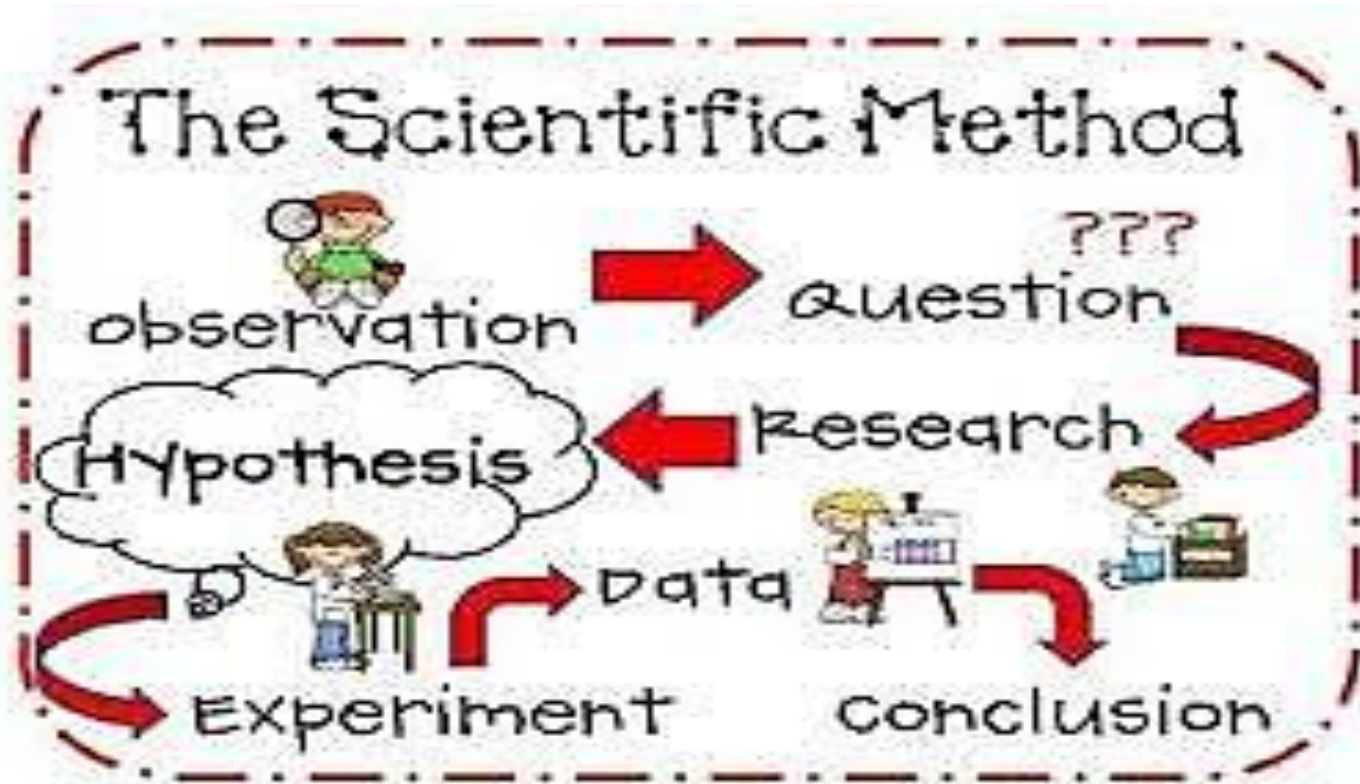
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Bacon's Scientific Method



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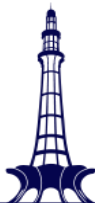
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JS Mill's Methods



- Philosopher John Stuart Mill devised a set of five careful methods (or canons) by means of which to analyze and interpret our observations for the purpose of drawing conclusions about the causal relationships they exhibit.
- He devised a set of five careful methods (or canons) by means of which to analyze and interpret our observations for the purpose of drawing conclusions about the causal relationships they exhibit. These are named as Mill's Methods or Mill's Methods of Inductive Inference, Mill's Methods of Induction.



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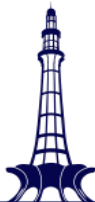
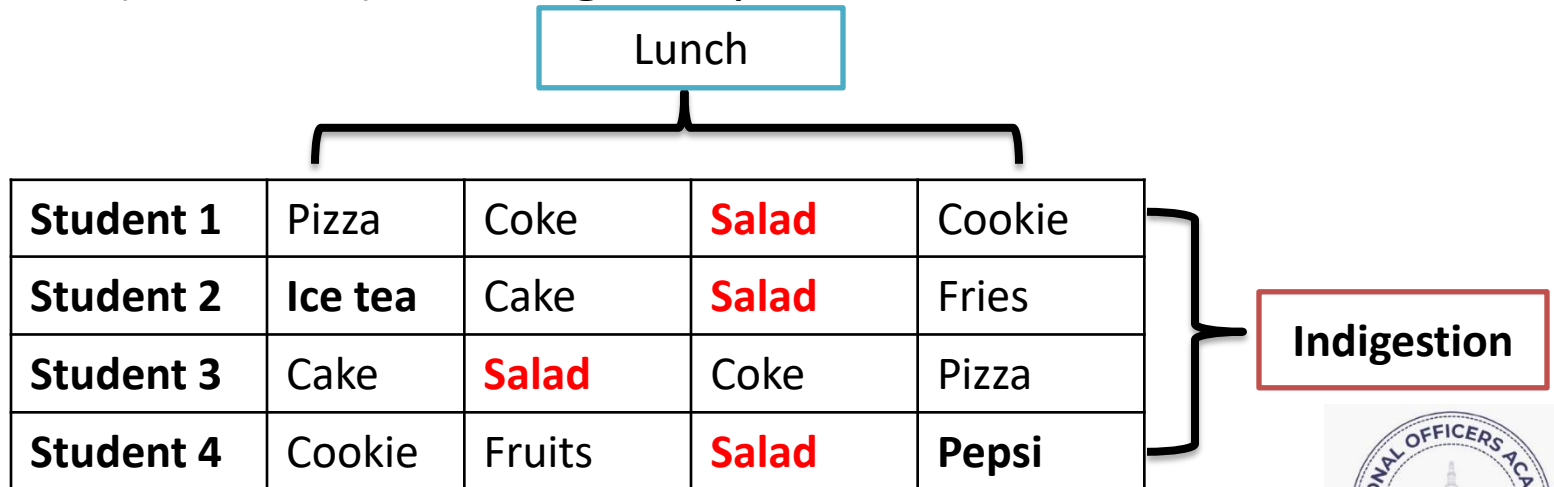
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1- Method of Agreement

- If two or more instances of the phenomenon under investigation have only one circumstance in common, the circumstance in which alone all the instances agree, is the cause (or effect) of the given phenomenon.



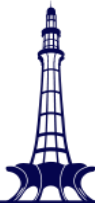
INDICATION OF DIFFERENCE

- If an instance in which the phenomenon under investigation occurs, and an instance in which it does not occur, have every circumstance save one in common, that one occurring only in the former; the circumstance in which alone the two instances differ, is the effect, or cause, or an indispensable part of the cause, of the phenomenon.

Student 1	Coke	Pizza	Salad	Ice cream	Raita
Student 2	Coke	Pizza	Raita	Ice cream	Burger
Student 3	Coke	Roti	Salad	Milk	Burger
Student 4	Coke	Roti	Milk	Ice cream	Coffee



Indigestion



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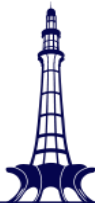
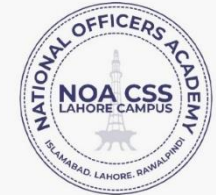
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- If two or more instances in which the phenomenon occurs have only one circumstance in common, while two or more instances in which it does not occur have nothing in common save the absence of that circumstance; the circumstance in which alone the two sets of instances differ, is the effect, or cause, or a necessary part of the cause, of the phenomenon.

Group-1 Student 1	Salad	Pizza	Raita	Coke
Student 2	Burger	Roti	Milk	Coke
Student 3	Curd	Tea	Milk	Coke
Group-2 Student 1	Burger	Pizza	Raita	Milk
Student 2	Salad	Pizza	Tea	Burger
Student 3	Tea	Roti	Curd	Milk

Sick



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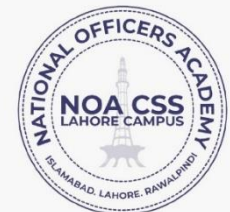
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variations

- Whatever phenomenon varies in any manner whenever another phenomenon varies in some particular manner, is either a cause or an effect of that phenomenon, or is connected with it through some fact of causation. **Effects are typically proportional to their causes.**

Student 1	Raita	One spoon	Change of Taste
Student 2	Raita	Three Spoons	Vomit
Student 3	Raita	Half Dish	Continuous vomiting
Student 4	Raita	Full dish	Faint
Student 5	Raita	Two dishes	Emergency





Method of Residues

- Subduct from any phenomenon such part as is known by previous inductions to be the effect of certain antecedents, and the **residue of the phenomenon is the effect of the remaining antecedents.**

Student 1	Pizza	stomached	Tea	Vomiting	xxxxxx	
Student 2	Pizza	stomached	Tea	Vomiting	xxxxxx	
Student 3	Pizza	stomached	Tea	Vomiting	Salad	indigestion



4- Dialectical Method (Hegel)

- **Dialectic or dialectics**, also known as the dialectical method, is at base a discourse between two or more people holding different points of view about a subject but wishing to establish the truth through reasoned methods of argumentation.
- Hegel's dialectic, which he usually presented in a threefold manner, a **thesis**, giving rise to its reaction, an **antithesis** which contradicts or negates the thesis, and the tension between the two being resolved by means of a **synthesis**.

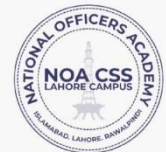


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The Dialectical Method

The dialectical method is the notion that the conflict of opposites creates movement or progress. The dialectical method is often studied in terms of thesis, anti-thesis, synthesis.



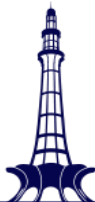
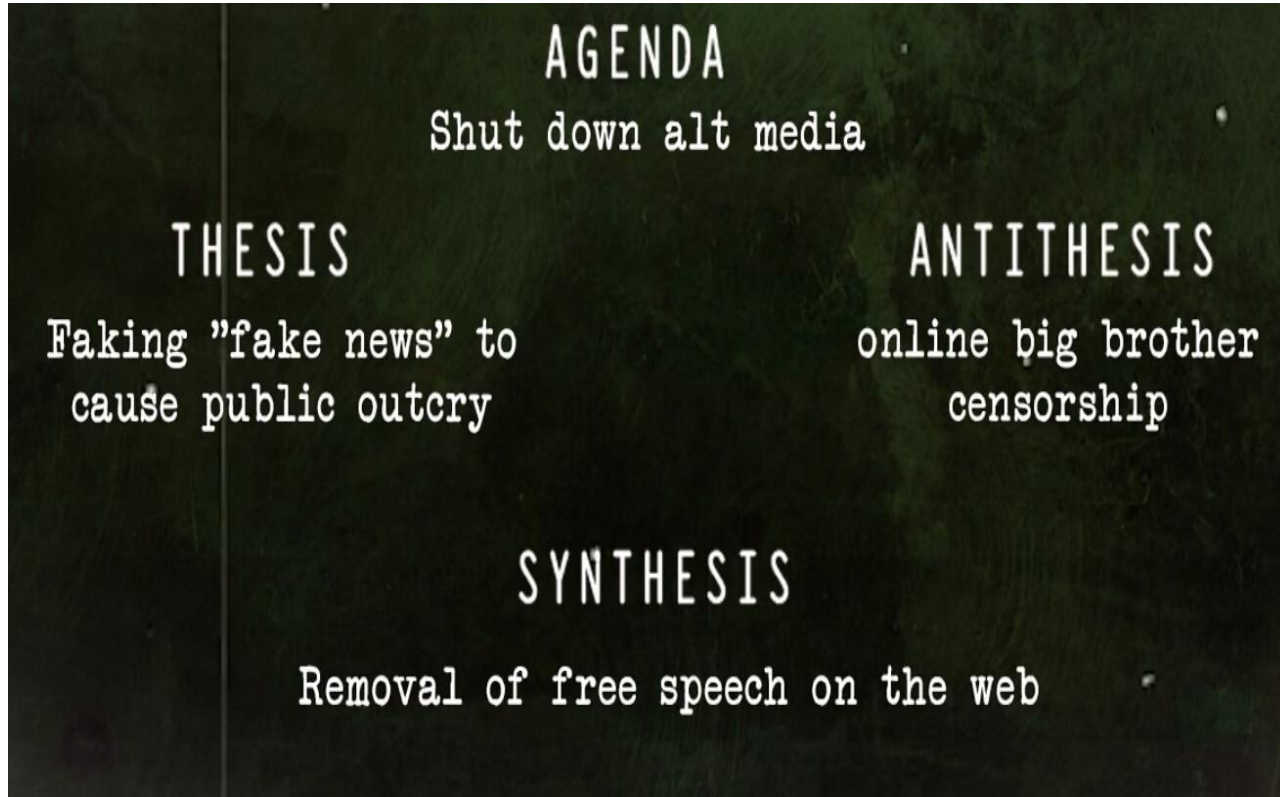
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Dialectical Method: Example



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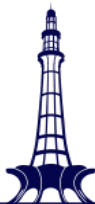
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5- Fallibilistic Method (Popper)

- **Fallibilism** is the philosophical claim that no belief can have justification which guarantees the truth of the belief, or that no beliefs are certain.
- Thus, "fallibilism" has been used to describe the claim that:
 - ❖ **No beliefs can be conclusively justified.**
 - ❖ **Knowledge does not require certainty.**
 - ❖ **Almost no basic (that is, non-inferred) beliefs are certain or conclusively justified.**



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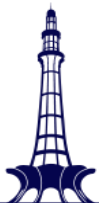
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Claim

- Fallibilism does not imply that we have no knowledge; fallibilists typically deny that knowledge requires absolute certainty. Rather, fallibilism is an admission that, because empirical knowledge can be revised by further observation, any of the things we take as empirical knowledge **might turn out to be false.**
- They accept that many beliefs can be considered certain **beyond reasonable doubt** and therefore acted upon, allowing us to live functional and meaningful lives.



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