**Philosophy**

* Philosophy etyrnologically is the "love of wisdorn".
* Philosophy is the study of the nature and the universe f human life.
* It is generally the study of problems concerning matters such as existence, knowledge, justifïcation, truth, justice, right and wrong, beauty, mind, and language.
* Philosophy analyze these issues (existence, knowledge, justification, truth, justice, right and wrong, beauty, mind, and language) from a critical point of view, generally systematic approach and its reliance on reasoned argument, rather than experiments.
* Philosophy scholars are called philosophers. For example, Plato, Socrates, Aristotle, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Immanuale Kant and so on.
* Philosophy used to be a very comprehensive term ( as Immenuale Kant noted, "Ancîent Greek philosophy was divided into three sciences: physics, ethics, and logic.").
* Today, the main fields of philosophy are logic, ethics, metaphysics, aesthetics and epistemology. Still, It continues to overlap with other field of semantics brings philosophy into contact with linguistics.
* Since the early twentieth century, philosophy In English-speaking universities has become much more analytic philosophy is marked by emphasis on the use of logic and formal methods of reasoning, conceptual analysis, and the use of symbolic and or

mathematical logic.

* Philosophy has been divided into many sub-fields. In modern universities, these sub-fields are distinguished either by chronology pr topic or style.
* Chronological divisions include ancient, medieval, modern, and contemporary.
* Topical divisions include epistemology, logic, metaphysics, ethics, and aesthetics, and aesthetics.
* Epistemology is concerned with the nature and scope of knowledge.
* Metaphysics is the study of the most general features of reality such as objects and their properties.
* Logic is the study of the principles of correct reasoning.
* Ethics, or "moral phïlosophy," is concerned primarily with the question

of the best way to live.

* Aesthetics deals with the nature of art, beauty, and taste. Divisions of style include analytic, continental, and social/political philosophy.
* Continental philosophy reject the view that the natural sciences are the only or most accurate way of understanding natural phenomena.
* Analytic philosophy is characterized by an emphasis on argumentative clarity and precision referring to mathematics and the natural sciences.
* Social/political philosophy concentrates on the understanding the social contexts for political, legal, moral, and cultural questions.