Université Badji-Mokhtar. Annaba
Faculté des Sciences humaine et des sociale
Département des Sciences sociale

جامعة باجي مختار
الكلية العلوم الاجتماعية و الإنسانية
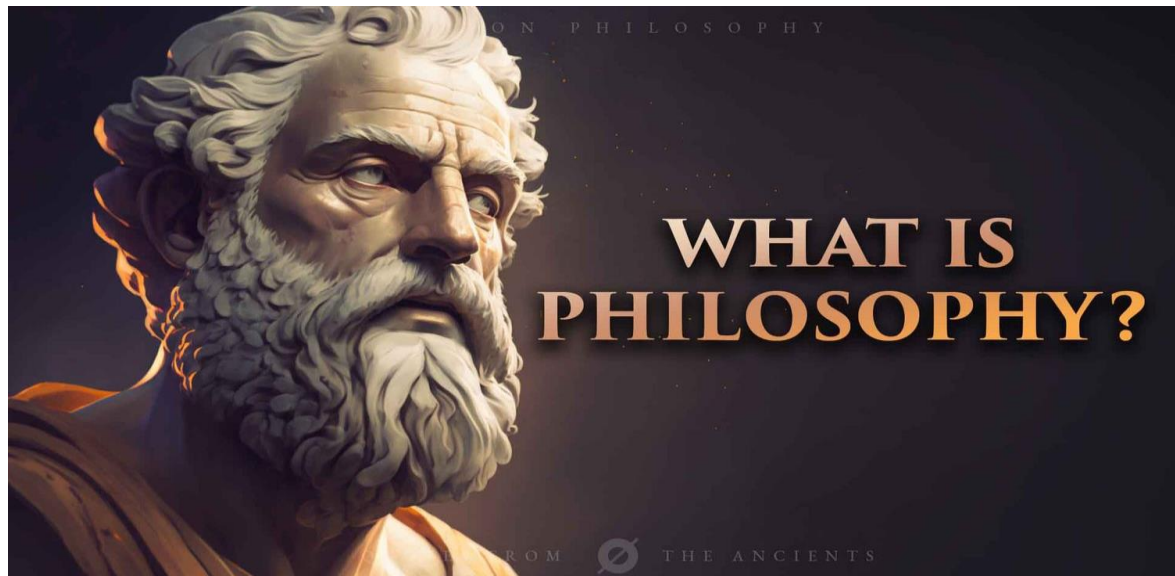قسم جدع مشترك علوم الإنسانية و الاجتماعية

1. Etymology of Philosophy:

Etymology: The word "philosophy" has its roots in Greek. It is derived from the combination of two words: "philos," meaning love, and "sophia," meaning wisdom. Therefore, philosophy can be understood as the love of wisdom.

2. Defining Philosophy:

- **Semantics:** Philosophy is a broad field of study that explores fundamental questions about existence, knowledge, values, reason, mind, and language. It seeks to understand the nature of reality and our place in it.

3. Key Branches of Philosophy:

- **Metaphysics:** Examines the nature of reality, existence, and the fundamental structure of the world.
- **Epistemology:** Investigates the nature and scope of knowledge and belief.
- **Ethics:** Explores questions of morality, right and wrong, and how individuals ought to behave.
- **Logic:** Studies reasoning and the principles of valid argumentation.

4. Philosophical Inquiry:

- **Critical Thinking:** Philosophy emphasizes critical thinking, logical reasoning, and systematic analysis of concepts and arguments.

Teacher :DJEFFAL NARIMENE

Université Badji-Mokhtar. Annaba
Faculté des Sciences humaine et des sociale
Département des Sciences sociale

جامعة باجي مختار
الكلية العلوم الاجتماعية و الإنسانية
قسم جدع مشترك علوم الإنسانية و الاجتماعية

- **Open-ended Questions:** Philosophers often deal with questions that may not have clear-cut answers, encouraging exploration and deep contemplation.

5. Historical Overview:

- **Ancient Philosophy:** Includes the works of Greek philosophers like Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle.
- **Medieval Philosophy:** Examines the integration of philosophy with religious thought.
- **Modern Philosophy:** Marks a shift in focus from metaphysics to epistemology and the philosophy of mind, with thinkers like Descartes, Locke, and Kant.
- **Contemporary Philosophy:** Encompasses a wide range of approaches and topics, including existentialism, analytic philosophy, and postmodernism.

6. Relevance in Everyday Life:

- **Critical Reflection:** Philosophy encourages individuals to reflect critically on their beliefs, values, and the world around them.
- **Problem Solving:** Philosophical thinking enhances problem-solving skills by fostering a methodical approach to complex issues.

Conclusion:

Philosophy, as the love of wisdom, invites individuals to engage in thoughtful reflection and inquiry, fostering a deeper understanding of ourselves and the world. It is a dynamic field that continues to evolve, addressing new questions and challenges across various domains of human experience.

Teacher :DJEFFAL NARIMENE