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# Intro to Philosophy

- Philosophy literally means love of wisdom in Greek (philos and sophia, love and wisdom respectively) but this vast subject encompasses all forms of thinking and various kinds of knowledge. Thus, it is rightfully known as the mother of all subjects and gets the central spot in Infinivium's spheres of knowledge.
- Natural philosophy tried to understand the physical world, which evolved into the natural sciences. Other subjects that derive from philosophy include psychology, theology, political science and even media studies.

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# Philosophy

Metaphysics

Ethics

Epistemology

Aesthetics

Logic

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# Metaphysics, Epistemology

- Metaphysics originally was the field that asked questions about the world, both material and spiritual. Its ideas like reality, causation, soul, and God are usually what come to mind when we mention philosophy but it's simply a section of it. Metaphysics was replaced by physics, and arguably its modern equivalent is theoretical physics.
- Epistemology is the exemplar of philosophy, as it's the study of knowledge itself. Its goal is to know how we know anything and whether something is true knowledge or not. Any student or learner should have a basic understanding of epistemology to add to their wisdom.



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# Ethics and Aesthetics

- Ethics is the branch that deals with morality and makes us think about the consequences of our actions. Whenever we consider if something is right or wrong, we engage in an ethical discussion. The name that we give to this inner sense is conscience, which means inner knowledge.
- Aesthetics is the study of beauty, as an idea and ideas, in all its different forms; natural, human, artistic, and artificial. However, with the advent of social media, it's known as a narrow concept of aesthetic which is a specific look. Aesthetics is a wide field and it focuses on how our senses create pleasurable impressions on the mind.

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# Fundamentals of Logic

- Logic is the backbone of philosophy as it's the foundation of analytical and critical thinking (not criticizing, but critiquing). It helps us test the validity of statements and arguments to help us derive knowledge. Like mathematics uses numbers and symbols to describe nature, logic uses letters and its own symbols to define thought.
- The basic foundation of Logic is truth and false values of 4 kinds of statements: Conjunction, Disjunction, Conditional and Biconditional. Negation is considered as an additional qualifier for individual propositions and entire statements. Propositional logic defines their truth values as follows.

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# Fundamentals of Logic

- Negation has opposite truth values, while the rest have 4 possibilities as two variables are involved. Conjunction is True only when both variables are true, Disjunction is only False when both are false. Conditional is False only when the cause is True but effect is false, while Biconditional is True when both values match but False when they differ.

Not	
$\sim$	P
F	T
T	F

And		
P	$\cdot$	Q
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	F	T
F	F	F

Or		
P	$\vee$	Q
T	T	T
T	T	F
F	T	T
F	F	F

If		
P	$\supset$	Q
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	T
F	T	F

Only if		
P	$\equiv$	Q
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	F	T
F	T	F

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# Basics of Grammar

Sentence = Subject + Predicate

Predicate = Verb + Object

∴ Sentence = Subject + Verb + Object

Subject and Object are both nouns

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# Sentences

Simple



Main  
Clause  
(S+V+O)

Compound



Main + Main  
(S+V at least)

Complex



Main +  
Subordinate  
(S+V+O + V+O)



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# Types of Sentences

- A Simple Sentence cannot be divided into more than one part as it only has one finite verb, and every clause needs its own verb.
- A Compound Sentence can be divided into two main clauses. The conjunctions used to join these clauses are called **Coordinators**.

## **Coordinators or Coordinating Conjunctions**

**F      A      N      B      O      Y      S**

For    And    Nor    But    Or    Yet    So



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# Types of Sentences

- A Complex Sentence can be divided into two parts, one of which is a main clause and the other is a subordinate clause. The conjunctions used to join them are called **Subordinators** (if, because, while, which, though, so that, etc).

*Infinivium Edutech is working on a course that brings together Language, Logic and Philosophy that will be launching this Diwali, October 2025. If you're interested in the overlap of these ideas, get in touch with us at [infinivium@gmail.com](mailto:infinivium@gmail.com).*