The Relationship Between Philosophical Logic and Religion

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Info Articles	Abstract
	Logic, Philosophy, and Religion. While each has distinct goals and approaches, all three play a crucial role in shaping how humans understand themselves, the world, and the transcendental reality that transcends empirical knowledge. While the relationship between logic, philosophy, and religion is often complex due to their unique characteristics, they often interact with one another in the search for truth. The relationship between logic, philosophy, and religion has been a contentious one throughout the history of human thought. However, they complement each other in addressing complex life issues. While philosophy provides space for critical reflection on religion, logic provides philosophy with the tools to develop stronger arguments. At the same time, religion can enrich both logic and philosophy by providing deeper purpose and value in the search for truth.

I. INTRODUCTION

Logic is a branch of philosophy that discusses the rules, principles, laws and methods or procedures in achieving knowledge rationally and correctly, it is also a way to obtain knowledge. Logic can be systematized into several groups, this depends on the perspective from which we see it. In terms of quality, logic can be divided into two, namely naturalist logic (natural logic) and artificialist logic (scientific logic).(Sobur, 2015)Reasoning is a thought process used to draw conclusions that form knowledge. Humans are essentially creatures who think, feel, behave, and act. Their attitudes and actions are based on knowledge gained through the activity of feeling or thinking. Reasoning produces knowledge that is linked to the activity of thinking. Reasoning is a thought process used to draw conclusions that form knowledge. Therefore, reasoning is one or more thought processes that combine two or more thoughts to draw a conclusion and gain new knowledge.(Husnullail et al., 2024).

At first glance, religion and philosophy seem like two separate words, with no binding connection or correlation between them. In fact, most people view these two words as contradictory and contradictory.(Saifuddin,

2018). It is true that the image is only of the basic pattern and foundation from which the two words are formed. Religion is based on absolute guidance and the authority of revelation, while philosophy emphasizes discussion and is based on universal thought, reasoning, and reason.(Authar & Rijal, 2024). But more broadly, both have similarities and tend to be interconnected and interdependent. Religion and philosophy are both related to metaphysics, have the same object of discussion as humans, the same subject is about divinity, and both are the foundation upon which truth stands and the source of knowledge.(Soleh, 2010). Many religious figures and philosophers argue about the position of philosophy and religion in the search for truth, but that is their ijtihad and thinking, what is clear is that the function and position of religion and philosophy will not fade or shift just because of differences of opinion among those who see it, in fact these differences will further strengthen its function and position.

Philosophy is a compound word that comes from Greek, namely philoshopia and philoshopos(Friedmann, 1994)Philo means love, or compassion, and Sophos means knowledge, or wisdom. Therefore, philosophy is the love of

knowledge or wisdom. In this case, the definition of love we mean is the desire to know something thoroughly, even to the very foundation, so that with this feeling we can achieve what we desire. Similarly, what is meant by "knowledge" is something known through experience with everything. However, philosophy is falsafah when defined in Arabic. This is in accordance with the arrangement of words in Arabic, fa'lala, fa'lalah, and fi'lal. Therefore, the nouns intended for work related to philosophy should be falsapah and filosofi. The word "philosophy" is used in the Big Indonesian Dictionary.(Tamaji, 2020).

Religion is something that requires understanding of its meaning, and religion is based on a spiritual nature in the form of belief. Therefore, the strength or weakness of religion depends on the extent to which that belief is embedded in the soul. Therefore, by understanding the meaning contained within religion, religious people can experience the gentleness and serenity that can be drawn from its teachings. Therefore, in formulating a definition of religion, careful thought is required, because this is not an easy matter.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used is descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive qualitative research is research that is narrative in nature and tends to use analysis using a library research approach.(Moleong, 1993). The data collection process uses sources from various relevant journals or articles, these sources discuss the relationship between philosophical logic and religion which are used as references, explain the root of the problem being discussed, namely by analyzing the relationship between logic and philosophy, then conclude the main problem using descriptive techniques about the relationship between philosophical logic and religion.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
A. Understanding Logic

Logic comes from the Latin word 'logos', which means speech or word. He also said that another term, often called mantiq, comes from the Arabic word nataqa, which means to say or utter.(Sobur, 2015)Logic is also known as the study of the foundations and methods of correct reasoning. Logic is the science that studies the methods and laws used to distinguish between correct and incorrect reasoning.(Sobur, 2015). The definition of logic is "Logic shows, lays down, explains and proves laws and rules that will keep us from falling into error (falsehood)(Luthan, 2012).

So, it can be concluded that logic is a branch of philosophy that discusses the rules, principles, laws, and methods or procedures for achieving knowledge rationally and correctly. We think so often, it seems so easy. We've been doing it since childhood. Every day we dialogue with ourselves, dialogue with others, speak, write, read descriptions, study writings, listen to explanations, and try to draw conclusions from what we see and hear. This happens continuously, often almost without realizing it. However, upon further investigation, and especially if it has to be practiced seriously, it turns out that thinking carefully and accurately is quite a difficult activity. When we examine various reasonings carefully and systematically, it will soon be discovered that many of them do not connect.(Ali, 2023).

In the activity of thinking, a strong and careful ability to observe is truly required; it requires the ability to see relationships, oddities, hidden errors, and so on. People usually assume that what they like and what they want is true. Feelings and prejudices can often even deceive or obscure our eyes, resulting in unreasonable conclusions. Furthermore, habits and common opinions influence our thinking. In practice, it is often difficult to provide a proper reason, or to show why an opinion is unacceptable. Awareness of these difficulties encourages people to think about how they think, and to examine the principles of law that must govern human thought in order to achieve truth. Thus arose a science called logic, pioneered by Aristotle (348-322 BC) in his famous work, To Organon.(Aristotle & Apostle, 1966)Logic trains us to be able to distinguish between correct, straight, and true thinking from chaotic and wrong thinking, namely messy thinking.

We have often heard and used the concept of logic or logic. In everyday language, the word logic or logic indicates a way of thinking or a way of life or a certain attitude to life, namely one that is reasonable, reasonable, reasoned or argued, which has a ratio or rational relationships that can be understood even though it is not necessarily agreed upon as right or wrong. It can be said that logic is a study in the process of reasoning that starts from the application of the principle of thinking in a proper reasoning that is used to distinguish good and right from bad and wrong reasoning.

Thinking is an activity aimed at discovering true knowledge. What is considered true varies from person to person. Therefore, the process of thinking to produce true knowledge also varies. It can be said that each line of thought has what are called truth criteria, which serve as the foundation for the process of discovering truth. Reasoning is a process of discovering truth, with each type of reasoning having its own criteria. Reasoning is a thought process used to draw conclusions that constitute knowledge. Humans are essentially creatures who think, feel, behave, and act. Their attitudes and actions are based on knowledge gained through the activity of feeling or thinking. Reasoning produces knowledge that is linked to thinking, not feelings, although, as Pascal said, the heart also has its own logic. However, we should be aware that not all thinking activities rely on reasoning. Therefore, reasoning is a thought activity that has certain characteristics in discovering truth. For the knowledge generated from reasoning to be based on truth, the thought process must be carried out in a specific manner. Drawing a conclusion is considered correct if the conclusion is drawn according to that particular method. This method of drawing conclusions is called logic.(Prasetyo & Barkatullah, 2014).

B. Definition of Philosophy

Philosophy comes from Greek, which was introduced into Arabic and used as a language, namely from the word philosophia. Philo means love, while sophia means wisdom. This second opinion was put forward by the Islamic philosopher, Al-Farabi (950 AD). However, although the word philosophy comes from Greece, it does not mean that the Ancient Greeks were the first pioneers of philosophical thought in the world. Before Ancient Greece, other countries such as Egypt, China, and India had long-standing traditions of philosophy, although they did not use the word philosophia for the same purpose. In English, it is called love of wisdom, in Dutch, it is called wijsbegeerte, while in Arabic it is called Muhibbu Al-Hikmah.(Soleh, 2010).

Islamic philosophy is the result of philosophers' thoughts about divinity, prophecy, humanity and nature which are based on Islamic teachings as a logical and systematic rule of thought. Apart from that, Islamic philosophy also explains broadly ontology and shows its views on space, time, matter and life. Islamic philosophy seeks to combine revelation with reason, between faith and wisdom, between religion and philosophy and explain to humans that revelation does not conflict with reason.(Saifuddin, 2018)

Judging from the term philosophy, it was first used by the Arabs during the translation era, from 876 to 950 AD. It is a translation of the Greek word Philosophia, which comes from two words: "philo," meaning love, and "sophia," meaning knowledge, wisdom, or truth. So, philosophia means love of truth or love of wisdom.(Gafur, 2006). Practically, philosophy is defined as the realm of thought or the realm of thinking, so philosophy is thinking deeply and seriously, therefore not all thinking is philosophical. The meaning of philosophy is thinking according to order (logic) freely (not bound by tradition, dogma and religion) and as deeply as possible so as to reach the fundamentals of the problem. Philosophers define philosophy differently from time to time, the essence of which is that philosophy is a human effort to utilize their thoughts to achieve the truth, including:

Plato (427-347 BC) defined philosophy as an effort to "seek and attain the essence of original truth or knowledge about all that exists" 14, while his student, Aristotle, defined philosophy as a kind of science that contains truth about metaphysics, logic, rhetoric, ethics, aesthetics, economics and politics. Philosophy is the science of seeking the first truth, the science of being, the science of all

that exists, which shows the existence of the one who creates as the main driver.(Ansori, 2006).

Marcus Tullius Cicero (106 - 43 BC), Roman politician and orator, formulated philosophy as the science of something supreme and the efforts to achieve it. Meanwhile, according to Al-Farabi (870 - 950 AD), a Muslim philosopher, philosophy is the science of nature and aims to investigate its true nature.(Soleh, 2010).

So it can be concluded that the definition of philosophy above is that Philosophy is a special science that tries to answer problems that cannot be solved by ordinary science because these problems are beyond the reach of ordinary science. Philosophy is the result of human efforts with their intellect to understand or deepen radically and integratedly and systematically the essence of all that exists, namely the essence of 1 God, the essence of the universe, and the essence of humans. Philosophy lies between religion and science because religion contains matters that cannot be known and understood before being believed in its truth, and resembles science because it is a product of human reason that is not based solely on revelation so that it is limited by the reach of human reason.

C. Definition of Religion

The word "religion" comes from the Sanskrit words "a" meaning "not" and "gam" meaning "chaos," meaning "not chaotic." It turns out that religion does indeed have this characteristic. Religion, apart from for certain individuals, has always been a way of life for humans. Religion is indeed a collection of ways to serve God, and all of these ways are collected in holy books that must be read.(Saleh, 2011).

The word "religion" is sometimes equated with belief, faith, and something that is adhered to. In the Islamic context, there are several terms that are synonymous with "religion," namely: al-Din, al-Millah, and al-Syari'at.(Nisa & Atika, nd)Religion is considered sacred and important to its adherents, and many behaviors are associated with the existence of religion itself. This shows that religion is a set of guidelines or instructions for each of its adherents. Religion has been discussed endlessly by philosophers, theologians,

psychologists, and sociologists. They view different aspects of religion because of their different interests and goals. Therefore, they have formulated various definitions of religion. Religion is considered difficult to define. However, a clear definition of religion is needed as a starting point for religious studies. Meanwhile, many religious scholars (with various motivations and backgrounds) state that all religions are the same.(Authar & Rijal, 2024).

Westerners tend to see religion as a phenomenon that is visible to the adherents of the religion itself, because since long ago they have developed a method that only sees things realistically or only what is visible through the lens of human social life.

Religion is a teaching that comes from God or the result of human reflection contained in holy books that are passed down from one generation to the next with the aim of providing guidance and direction for human life to achieve happiness in this world and in the hereafter, which includes elements of belief in supernatural powers which then give rise to an emotional response and belief that happiness in life depends on having a good relationship with these supernatural powers.

Religion comes from Sanskrit, consisting of the words "A" meaning "not" and "gama" meaning "chaos." Religion is a set of rules that prevent humans from chaos and lead them to live in order and discipline. In Balinese, religion = rules that govern the relationship between humans and God. Igama = the relationship between humans and God/Deities. Ugama = the relationship between humans and each other. In Arabic, din = describes a relationship between two parties, one of whom is higher in status than the other.(Nisa & Atika, nd).

D. The Relationship between Logic and Philosophy

The relationship between logic and philosophy is studying humans which is usually known as the philosophy of mind, where the understanding of mind here is reason as a tool of investigation in taking an action or decision. Logic is a way of drawing conclusions or studies to think correctly. Logic functions for all sciences to provide clear boundaries regarding the content, scope and form

or form of a science in our understanding, Knowledge which is the result of reasoning must be based on logic, otherwise it will lead to erroneous thoughts which give rise to erroneous human actions. Philosophy at the beginning of its birth cannot be separated from the development of (science) knowledge that emerged in the ancient civilization (Greek period), Philosophy is nothing more than an attempt to answer the final questions, not superficially and dogmatically as we do in everyday life and even science, but critically(Huijbers, 1995).

Philosophizing is thinking, but it is not just thinking casually or thinking in passing, or thinking that has no rules and discipline, but rather thinking deeply to seek the truth that always pays attention to discipline and the laws of thinking. In philosophizing, humans need logic that will lead to the true truth.It is true and will not go astray. Because logos (logic) guides us to make decisions that are more based on rational, reasonable thinking. Thoughts shape language; without thought, language would not exist. It is thought that determines the aspects of synthesis and the lexicon of language, not the other way around.(Gafur, 2006).

Logic as a tool of thinking and philosophy as a goal of thinking will indirectly lead someone to become a person who is able to think critically. Critical thinking ability is an evaluative thinking ability that shows the human ability to see the gap between reality and truth by referring to ideal things, and is able to make stages of problem solving, able to apply the materials learned in the form of daily behavior both at school, at home and in social life in accordance with applicable norms. The development of critical thinking skills occurs because of complex problems that can challenge someone to apply a number of abilities that a person has, such as the ability to analyze and put forward arguments, provide evidence, give reasons, analyze the implications of an opinion and draw conclusions.

E. The Relationship between Logic and Religion

Logic is a super-executive vehicle for achieving the essence, without logic religion cannot be understood. Ahmad Mufli Saifuddin, believes that even though the two are different, science and religion are united in terms of their goals.(Ritonga, 2019). Although the approaches used by both science and religion are different or even contradictory, both have the same goal, namely to emphasize the meaning and essence of human values and human life, the relationship between religion and science as a conflict or questioning religion and science. Religion is an activity of humbly admiring the infinitely noble spirit that expresses itself in small parts that can be realized by reason. Religion is also defined as a very emotional belief in the existence of a noble power of thought that is expressed in the incomprehensible universe.

Religion is special, very personal, its source is a person's soul and it is impossible for others to give guidance if the soul itself does not inform it, paying attention to this opinion, it is clearly depicted that the problem of religion is a belief that resides in the soul, because the inner self (soul) is able to feel the profound truth. Religion is the divine decrees revealed to the Prophet Muhammad SAW to be a guide for human life. Religion is interpreted as a religion that provides complete solutions to all complex problems related to humans. Religion moves from the individual to society, religion enlarges its claims and holds prospects that are a direct vision of reality, in this context religion is seen as a sedative for human turmoil in living life. Religion is a guide towards the ultimate goal(Suryadi, 2019).

IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS
A. Conclusion

Logic, rooted in the Latin word logos and the Arabic term mantiq, is a fundamental tool in distinguishing correct reasoning from incorrect one. Its function is not only to decipher valid rules of thought but also to serve as the basis for the formation of rational thought in human life. In the context of Islamic philosophy, logic serves as a bridge that integrates revelation with reason, demonstrating that religion and rationality are not two opposing entities, but rather mutually supportive in the search for truth.

Islamic philosophy, oriented toward profound reflection on existence, space, time, and the meaning of life, demonstrates the close relationship between religion, science, and human reason. Within this framework, the philosophy of reason positions reason as the primary means for investigating and evaluating human actions and decisions. Ultimately, both science and religion share a common goal—to affirm the meaning and value of humanity. Religion serves not only as a belief system but also as a form of respect for a transcendent power that guides humans in understanding their existence. Therefore, logic and philosophy play a crucial role in helping humans achieve a profound understanding of the essence and purpose of life.

B. Suggestion

Given the crucial role of logic and philosophy in developing critical and purposeful thinking, it is recommended that both formal and non-formal education prioritize the integration of rational thought and spiritual values. Logic instruction should not only focus on the technical aspects of correct thinking but also relate it to real-life contexts to shape individual character and morals. Furthermore, a broader understanding of Islamic philosophy needs to be developed among the younger generation, enabling them to see the harmonious relationship between religion and science. Thus, individuals will not only be intellectually intelligent but also possess ethical and spiritual sensitivity in interpreting life and making responsible decisions.

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