


Philosophy And Science From Western And Islamic Perspectives

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
Keywords: Philosophy, Science, West, Islam, Rationality, Revelation.	Research This aiming For analyze meaning philosophy and science in Western and Islamic perspectives, with highlight equality as well as the difference between both. Philosophy, both in both Western and Islamic traditions, neither only focus on questions fundamental such as “ what ” and “ how,” but also “ why,” with dig understanding deep about phenomenon physical and metaphysical through rationality and logic. Science in Western perspective defined as knowledge systematically obtained through observation, testing, and analysis objective, while in Islamic perspective, science covers aspect physical and metaphysical in harmony with revelation divine. With use method studies literature and approaches descriptive analysis, research This compare view second tradition in a way deep. The result show that Western philosophy emphasizes rationality and freedom individual, whereas Islamic philosophy integrates reason and revelation For build coherent understanding about reality. Western science focuses on the study empirical in nature physical, while Islamic science includes spiritual and transcendental dimensions. Analysis difference epistemological, ontological, and methodological This give contribution significant in understand view second perspective about reality, knowledge, and values life, at the same time enrich discourse intellectual about connection between philosophy, science and values in various tradition.
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INTRODUCTION

Philosophy is A discipline deep and broad knowledge, which seeks understand essence all something that is around we, including natural universe, humans, knowledge, and values life. Through critical and reflective approach, philosophy No only look for answer on questions fundamental such as “ what ” and “ how,” but also “ why ” (Abdullah, 2006). With use reason and rationality, philosophy try dig basic understanding about various phenomena, both of a natural nature physique and also metaphysical (Russell, 1946).

In context this, philosophy can differentiated into two streams main, namely Western philosophy and Islamic philosophy. Western philosophy, which developed in the Western world since the time of ancient Greece, emphasizes use logic and rationality in look for truth as well as put forward values freedom thinking and rights individual (Aristotle, 1924). On the way Historically, Western philosophy has experienced multi -layered evolution, encompassing various flow thoughts that give impact significant to development knowledge knowledge, politics, and modern culture (Ricoeur, 1974).

Temporary That is, Islamic philosophy emerged as branch embedded philosophy in tradition Islamic intellectual. Philosophy This integrate approach rational and logistical with teachings of the Koran and Hadith for answer questions fundamental about God, nature universe, humans, and morality (Nasr, 1968). Muslim philosophers such as Al-Kindi, Al-Farabi, Ibn Sina, and Al-Ghazali have give contribution important in development thinking Islamic philosophy, which is different in source and destination mainly, namely harmonize reason and revelation (Al-Farabi, 1985). In study this, will discussed more carry on about understanding philosophy, characteristics from Western philosophy and Islamic philosophy, as well as How second flow This give contribution in understanding man to reality and values life (Iqbal, 1930).

Science, as the main pillar civilization human, play role important in help We understand the world of places We stay. The role of science the more important and needed, especially in the era of development rapid technology and increasing global challenges complex (Kartanegara, 2005). Science is understanding systematic about nature and the physical world that originates from business man like experiments, investigations, and observations (KBBI, 2005).

Leave from simple meaning said, will found very broad meaning about science through study room scope science and objects study science said. According to The Great Kartanegara, knowledge about knowledge knowledge contemporary own impact For show that No all information nature scientific. Only information compiled in a way methodical that can called as knowledge knowledge (Kartanegara, 2005). Therefore that, science knowledge can understood as knowledge gained through observation, conclusion, and proof (Suhrawardi, 1999). In this article will explained more carry on about draft science according to Western and Islamic perspectives, as well as room scope and object study science (Driyarkara, 2006).

METHOD

Types of research applied to the research This is type study studies literature with approach descriptive analysis. In doing study this, researcher focus on the writings that are then processed become report study with form description.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Philosophy in Western perspective

Western philosophy is branch philosophy that developed in the Western world, especially in Europe and America, since the time of ancient Greece to modern times. Western philosophy includes various flow trying thinking answer fundamental questions about reality, knowledge, ethics, logic, politics, and aesthetics. Western philosophy emphasizes rationality and logic in look for truth, and uphold tall freedom thinking and rights individual in express and seek knowledge. Thoughts This influenced by developments history, science knowledge, and continued Western civilization changed from time to time. The characteristics are from Western philosophy is as following :

- a. Rationality and Logic, Western philosophy places great emphasis on the use of reason and logic in look for truth and solve problem. Thought rational become runway main in development theories and concepts philosophical.
- b. Individual and Freedom Thinking, Western philosophy emphasizes role individual and freedom think, especially since Renaissance and Enlightenment. Western philosophers often emphasize importance freedom, rights basic human beings, and autonomy individual.
- c. Layered Evolution of History, Western Philosophy has a long and layered history, starting from ancient greek thought such as Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, to modern philosophy such as Kant, Hegel, Nietzsche, and so on until philosophy contemporary.
- d. Influence Knowledge Knowledge, Development knowledge knowledge and technology greatly influence Western philosophy, especially since modern times. Relationship between philosophy and science often mutually enriching and mutually reinforcing influence (Harun Hadiwijono : 1980).

Distribution history Western philosophy :

- a. Philosophy, In ancient Greek times, philosophy become base beginning for thinking rational and scientific. The figures such as Thales, Pythagoras, Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle directed attention they are on the search essence nature, humans, and life. Focus main at this time is understand the fundamental principles that govern natural universe (*cosmos*) and its role humans in it. Thinking This Then become foothold for development philosophy next (Harun Hadiwijono : 1980). Ancient Philosophy is point beginning from tradition rationality that rejects myths traditional and turn to explanation logical. Debate about reality, ethics, and epistemology become the core of this period, which influences thinking philosophy and science until moment This.
- b. Medieval Philosophy, In this era, philosophy influenced by dominance church and Christian theology. Thomas Aquinas and Augustine attempted merge Greek philosophy, especially Aristotle, with religious teachings. Focus main is on proof the existence of God, the interpretation of scripture, and the relationship between Faith and Reason (Harun Hadiwijono : 1980). Medieval Philosophy reflect effort For align reason with revelation. Although often considered dogmatic Because domination church, this era give birth to framework logical in theology and becoming bridge between philosophy ancient and modern.
- c. Philosophy, Period This marked with rejection to religious authority and tradition, as well as emergence thinking that emphasizes rationality and method scientific. Figures such as Descartes, Spinoza, Kant, and Hegel brought philosophy to more direction systematic and individualistic. The focus shift to knowledge, existence, and freedom human (Harun Hadiwijono : 1980). Modern Philosophy is an era of liberation thinking from religious dogma to rationality and autonomy. Revolution scientific research that occurred during this period also strengthened connection between philosophy and science, making philosophy as runway for methodology scientific.
- d. Philosophy Contemporary, In the period this, philosophy develop become more diverse, covering flow like existentialism, postmodernism, phenomenology, and philosophy

analytics. Figures such as Nietzsche, Sartre, Foucault, and Derrida put forward criticism to concepts traditional like truth absolute, universal morality, and authority knowledge (Harun Hadiwijono : 1980). Philosophy Contemporary is a time of reflection critical to structure and system traditional. Focus on subjectivity, relations power, and deconstruction broaden the horizon of philosophy, making it more inclusive to various perspective, including criticism social and cultural.

- e. Contribution Western Philosophy, In General Overall, Western philosophy provides strong foundation for development knowledge knowledge, politics, and modern culture. Rationality, freedom individual, and method scientific become inheritance main from tradition This (Harun Hadiwijono : 1980). Western philosophy shows evolution thinking man in understand the world and oneself itself. Every era has its own contribution significant in to form method view and approach to reality, good in a way scientific, social, and spiritual.

Philosophy in Islamic perspective

Islamic philosophy is branch the developing philosophy in tradition Islamic intellectuals and strive For understand essence reality, knowledge, and values life based on Islamic teachings. Islamic philosophy combines approach rational and logical with teachings of the Koran and Hadith for answer fundamental questions about God, nature universe, humans, and morality. In Historically, Islamic philosophy was influenced by Greek, Persian, Indian thought and traditions. intellectual others, which then absorbed and developed by Muslim philosophers such as Al-Kindi, Al-Farabi, Ibn Sina, Al-Ghazali, and Ibn Rushd. Although Islamic philosophy uses method the same rational with Western philosophy, he different in matter source and destination mainly, namely harmonize between reason and revelation. The characteristics of Islamic philosophy are as following :

- 1) Harmonization of Reason and Revelation, Islamic Philosophy seeks integrate reason (ratio) with revelation (Al-Quran and Hadith) for build complete and coherent understanding about reality.
- 2) Ontology Divinity, Islamic philosophy emphasizes draft absolute and transcendent divinity, as well discuss connection between God and natural universe and humans.
- 3) Epistemology, Knowledge in Islamic philosophy does not only obtained through ratio and experience, but also through spiritual revelation and intuition.
- 4) Ethics and Morals, Islamic Philosophy teaches importance morality and ethics based on Islamic values, prioritizing kindness, justice and responsibility answer man to God.
- 5) Cosmology, Views about natural universe in Islamic philosophy involves draft creation by God, order cosmic, and purpose end from natural universe.

Conclusion, Science in Western perspective more focused on visible phenomena eyes and objective, with a systematic, logical, and fact-based approach method empirical. The West emphasizes science as activity For understand phenomenon natural through observation, experimentation, and analysis, as well as as method For finish problem with procedure certain. Science is seen as gathering systematic and organized knowledge since ancient times.

On the contrary, in Islamic perspective, science or knowledge covers not only phenomenon physical but also non-physical or metaphysical. Islam combines approach perceptual (*bayani*), rational (*burhani*), and intuitive (*irfan*) to understand reality. Science in Islam is integrated with teachings revelation, which places spiritual and moral values in the search process knowledge. With this, Islam sees science as a means to understand the truth that encompasses aspects worldly and hereafter.

Understanding Science in Western and Islamic perspectives

From a Western perspective, it is often understood as knowledge in the English language. More broadly, knowledge means knowledge. In its most basic form, science can be defined as gathering knowledge generated from gathering various types of inventions organized scientifically in a methodical way since ancient times. (Iqbal Maulana and Salminawati : 2024). In terms of science, a businessman understands the nature of a phenomenon that occurs through observation, trial and analysis. Mr. Shahir Mohamad Zain is one expert who means science as "phenomenon analysis" systematic, logical and objective with special methods that become tools to realize true knowledge" (Shahir Mohamad Zain, 1987). The word phenomenon in this matter is phenomena that can be reviewed in a way objective that is visible to the eyes. So from that, science is not to study the invisible part.

Meanwhile, The Liang Gie wrote that science namely activities carried out by humans to obtain knowledge. As the method used by humans for activities and as knowledge from activity (The Liang Gie: 1997). From here we can conclude that according to the Western perspective, science is activities carried out to learn something. Well that with digging, searching or observation until an answer to something is found. Then science as well as the method used to handle a problem. With the use of certain procedures as a foothold. Then science is also said as systematic, structured knowledge in a neat and organized manner.

Understanding Science in Islamic perspective

In Islam, science is translated as *ilmu*. And the word science in Islamic epistemology does not mean the same as usual knowledge. It is knowledge about something as existence. In Islam, science is not only to study about the obvious thing seen or real. But also study things that are non-physical or metaphysical (kartanegara : 2002). In Islamic epistemology (Lily Sardiani et al: 2022), science can be obtained with 3 things that are senses, feelings, thoughts and conscience. The senses for the method perceptual that is to understand what is heard, seen, felt and tasted or called with reason, intellect to do the method that is objective or normal called mind and heart for the method intuitive or normal called with *irfani*.

Explanation more he continued is *Bayani* method think typical Arabic based. Now or later on the authorities text or things that happened. Then or in a way that does not directly refer to the interpretation text as information raw which requires interpretation and justification, while now or in a way that directly refers to understanding text as knowledge that can be utilized and used quickly without thinking. Knowledge *irfan* based on God's revelation about reality, not in books like *Bayan*. *Burhani*, different with *Bayani* and *irfani*, depend on reason, kindness, ability, reason, manners applied to arguments logical.

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Objects study Philosophy

Philosophy own object extensive study, which can shared into two categories main : material objects and formal objects.

a. Material object of philosophy

Material object of philosophy is all something that becomes material study or focus study in philosophy. Object This covers all aspect reality that can questioned by humans, both in nature physique or non- physical. Examples material object in philosophy among others nature universe, humans, values and truth (Kaelan: 2012)

b. Formal Object of Philosophy

formal object is method philosophy approach object the material, namely through in - depth, critical, and systematic questions. Some formal object in philosophy includes :

1. Ontology, The study of essence existence and reality that exists in the world. Ontology submit question fundamental such as "What is there ?" and " How?" something Can there ?" (Ahmad Tafsir: 2004)
2. Epistemology, the study of knowledge, including origin proposal, limitations, and validity knowledge. Questions the main thing is " How We know something ?" (Jujun S: 1999)
3. Ethics, Part of philosophy that studies moral values and behavior human. Ethics question what is right and wrong, good and bad in action human (K. Bertens : 2006)
4. Logic, The study of principles correct reasoning. Logic examines the underlying rules valid arguments and coherent reasoning (Harun Hadiwijono : 1980)
5. Aesthetics, The study of beauty, art and experience aesthetic, as well as look for understanding about What makes something beautiful or meaningful (Sunoto : 1996)
6. Metaphysics, Investigating concepts that are outside physical and empirical, such as the existence of God, the soul, and the reality that is not visible eye

Objects of Science Study

In general general, in Western perspective of objects study science That is nature and humans. With condition nature consisting of from a number of component as well as different human beings different his ability. In terms of This required classification object. Classification

the divided into two which is usual called material objects and formal objects. What is meant by with material object is all the material to be made into study in science. And what is meant by with formal object is method how to make the material the studied by science. For example, chemistry to study part drug medicine or reaction between One material active with material active others. Like biology that studies the solar system (kartanegara : 2002). Object science limited only on objects physical in nature positive. So that with that, can it is said that understanding science only limited to positive and actionable knowledge seen by the police eye man.

CONCLUSION

Philosophy is a profound discipline, seeking to understand the nature of all things, including the universe, humans, knowledge, and life values. In seeking truth, philosophy not only questions "what" and "how," but also "why," using reason and rationality. The main characteristics of philosophy include a fundamental and comprehensive approach, critical and reflective, systematic and coherent, and speculative. Western philosophy, which developed in the Western world since the time of ancient Greece, emphasizes rationality and logic as the basis for the search for truth. This philosophy emphasizes the individual and freedom of thought, and is influenced by a multi-layered history, including the thoughts of great figures such as Socrates, Plato, Kant, and Nietzsche. The division of the history of Western philosophy includes phases such as ancient, medieval, modern, and contemporary philosophy.

On the other hand, Islamic philosophy emerged as a branch of philosophy that integrated the rational approach with the teachings of the Quran and Hadith. This philosophy emphasizes the harmony between reason and revelation, with characteristics such as divine ontology, divine epistemology, and Islamic ethics. Muslim philosophers, such as Al-Kindi, Al-Farabi, and Al-Ghazali, made important contributions in developing this thought, which differs in its main objectives from Western philosophy. Overall, both Western and Islamic philosophy provide unique and rich perspectives on human understanding of reality and life values. Both enrich human intellectual traditions and form the basis for the development of science, politics, and culture in their respective contexts.

Science is a systematically structured and organized knowledge. And the arrangement of materials is carried out using certain methods such as review, observation or trials. In the Western perspective, the study of science is only limited to objective fields of science or physical science, while in the Islamic perspective, the study of science not only studies something that is objective or physical science, but also discusses something that is non-physical or occult. Therefore, basically the word science is interpreted as knowledge, with the condition that knowledge in the Islamic perspective is not limited only to the physical field like the Western perspective.

diverse universe and humans who have different characteristics and qualities of human resources. The object of pure science is based on something tangible, visible and physically shaped and on logical sequences as the greatest gift or destiny of Allah, namely reason. However, in the Islamic perspective, science does not only study something that is empirical

or real physical science, but also discusses something that is non-physical or commonly called supernatural. However, whatever the object of scientific study, science remains a science that if studied correctly and associated with religious knowledge, then science can be a mediator for the strength of a servant's faith. By proving how vast the power of Allah is by creating many miracles that occur on earth.

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