O.N.T.O.L.O.G.I. A
untuk Prodi Magister

Oleh:
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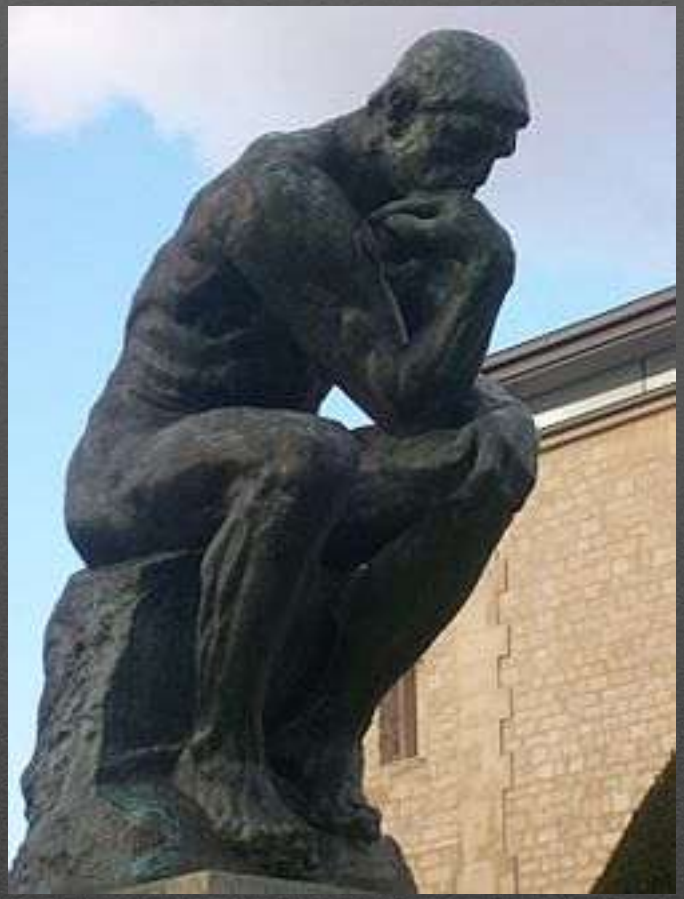
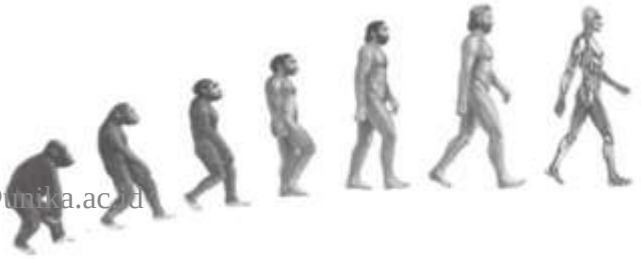
17 Maret 2014



Entering the Scientific Community



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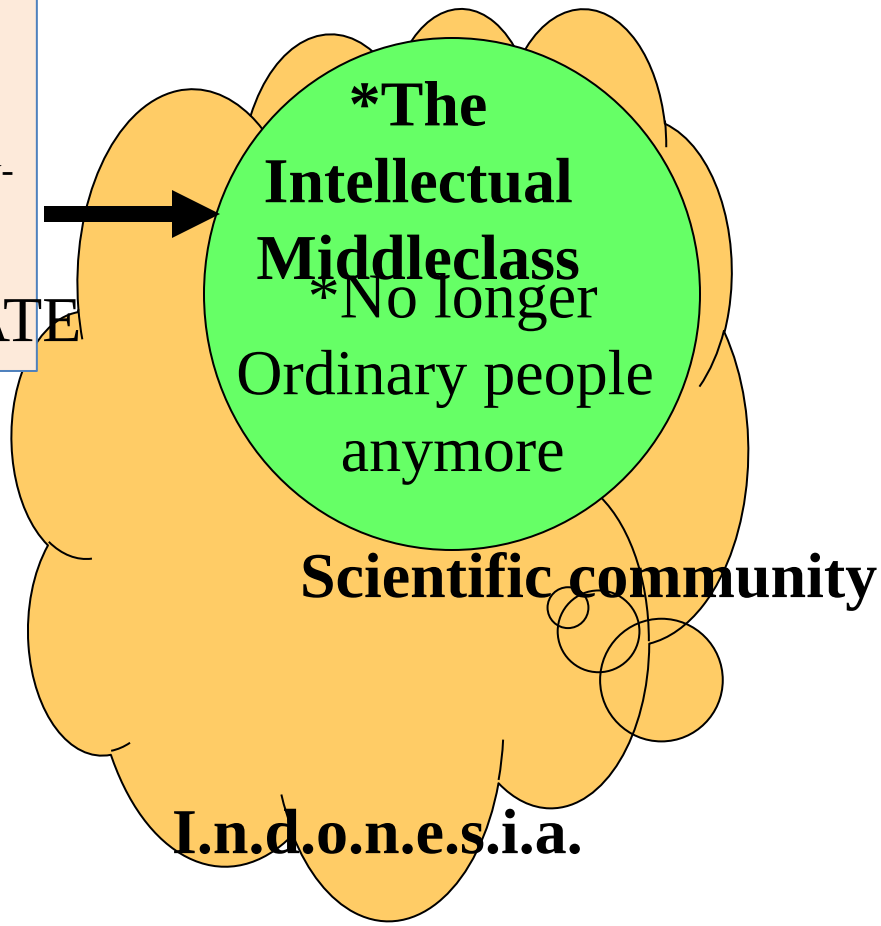
Entering the Scientific Community

Philosophy of science
E.T.H.I.C.S,
*Ontology-Epistemology-Axiology
*Humanism
POSTGRADUATE

Graduate community



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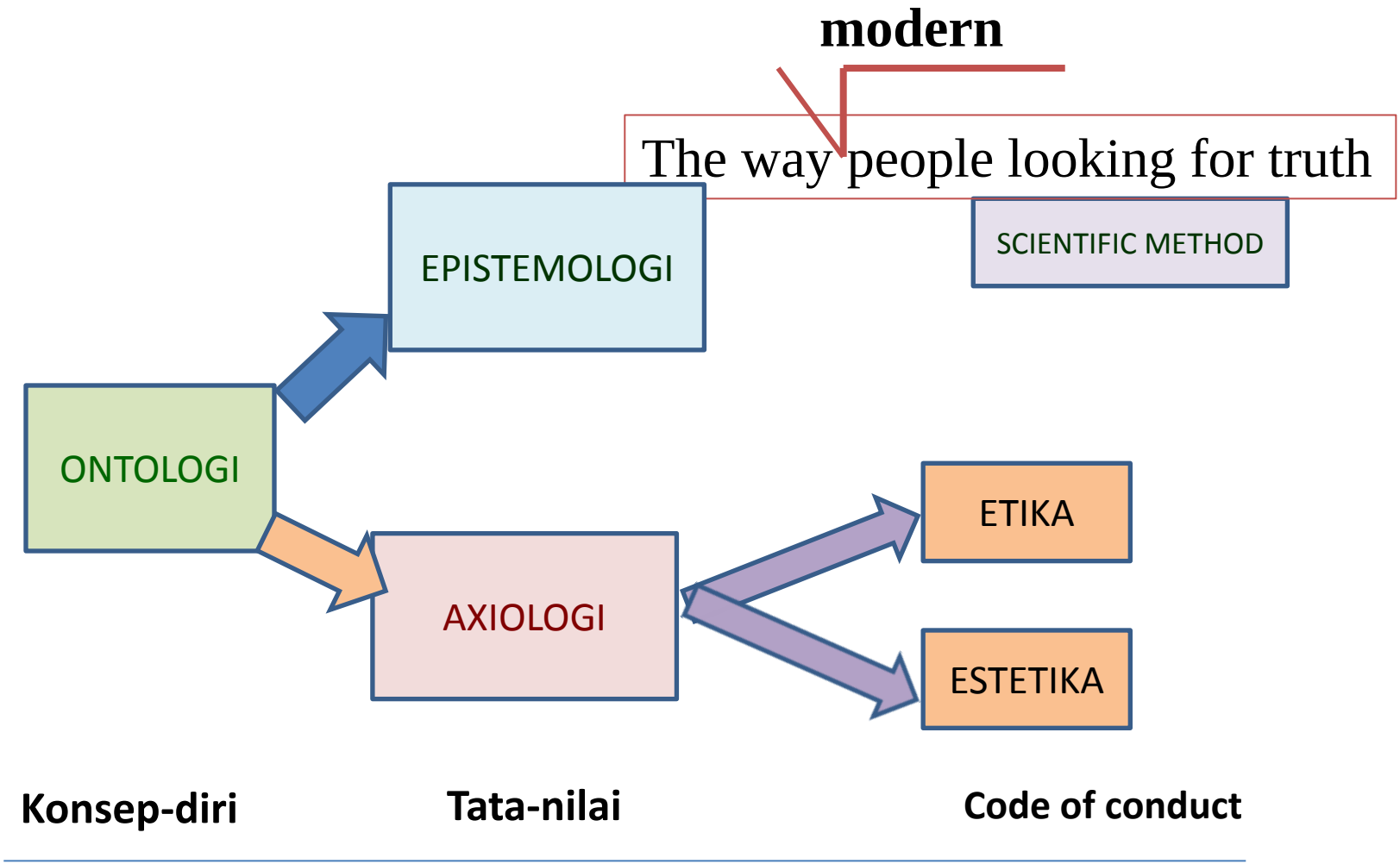
modern
The way people looking for truth
SCIENTIFIC METHOD
EPISTEMOLOGI
ONTOLOGI
AXIOLOGI
ETIKA
ESTETIKA
Konsep-diri
Tata-nilai
Code of conduct

Ancient time → Middle age → **MODERN** → **POSTMODERN**

V -XV XV - XX 1970s - now

there is no truth, but only versions of it

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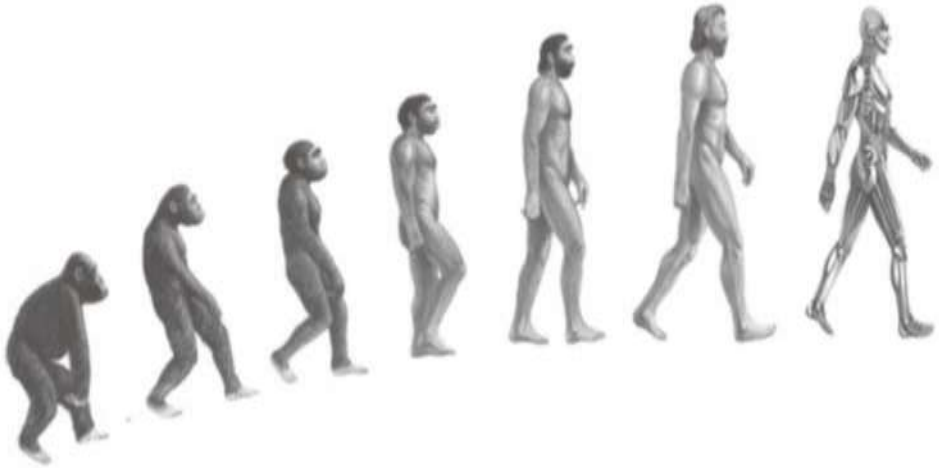

Wilayah Filsafat

- 9. (Filsafat) Manusia

1. Metafisika
2. Ontologi
3. Epistemologi
4. Logika
5. Metodologi
6. Filsafat Ilmu
7. E.t.i.k.a.
8. Estetika

9. (Filsafat) Manusia

1. Metafisika
2. Ontologi
3. Epistemologi
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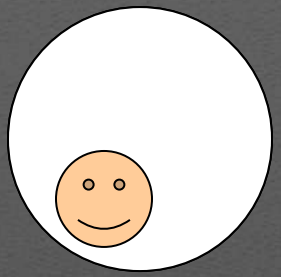
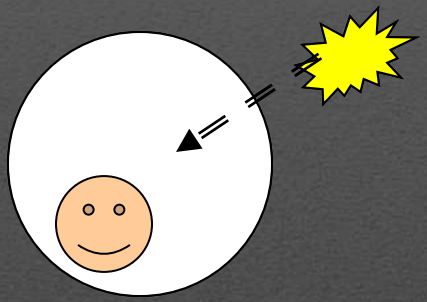
6. Filsafat Ilmu
7. E.t.i.k.a.
8. Estetika

Wilayah Filsafat

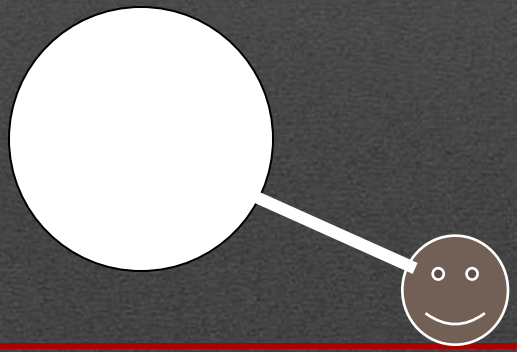
Pergolakaan pemikiran manusia



Kosmosentris

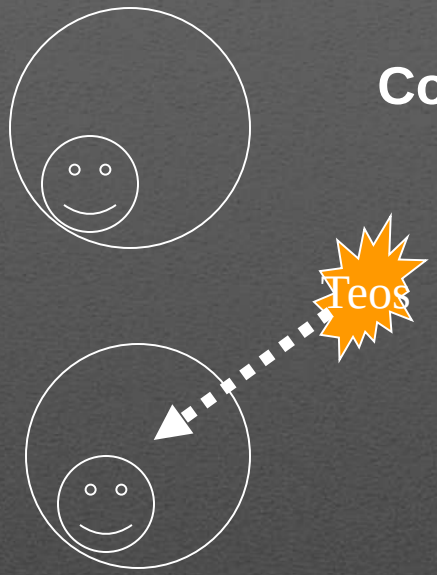


Teosentris



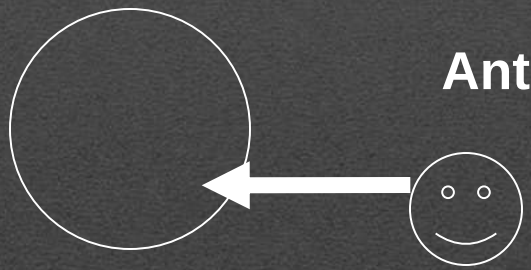
Anthroposentris

Pergolakan pemikiran manusia



Cosmoscentricism=+*

Theoscentricism+



AnthroposcentricismThree "ages":

Logoscentricism+

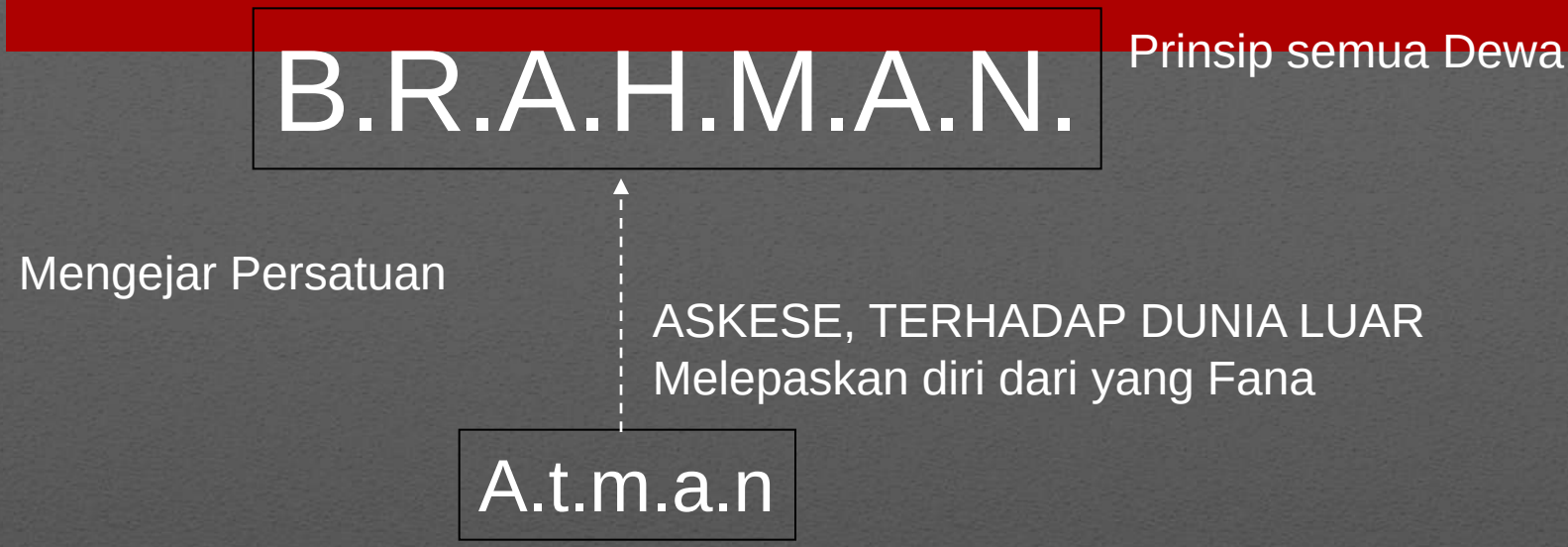
Alur Historis

	Abad	Mesir	India	Cina	Arab	Yahudi		Barat	
		A K	P H	K T	M	M		Yunani :	
	VIII	N O	O I	O A	o	o Y		Mitologi - Kosmogoni	
		I S	L N	S O	n	n A			
	VII	M M	I D	M	o	o H			
		I O	T U	O Con	t	t U			
	VI	S Sen	E	Sen fu	e	e D		LOGOS : Socrates-Plato-Aristoteles	
		M tris	I B	tris sia	l	l I		Agnostisis-Ateistis	
	V	E	S U	nis	s	s			
			M D		m	m			
Masehi			E A		e	e			Masehi
	I						K		
	II						R		
	III						I		
	IV				I		S		
	V				S		T	Dark-ages 1000thn	
	XV				L		E	Renaissance	Rediscovery of man
	XVI				A		N		Filsafat Ilmu
	XVII				M			Aufklarung	
	XVIII							Revolusi Industri	
	XX							Modernisme	
	XXI							PostModernisme	

N.O.W the time being .....

O.N.T.O.L.O.G.I.A.

INDIA	CINA	YUNANI	TIMUR TENGAH
BRAHMAN ATMAN BUDISME Tidak ekplisit	TAO YIN-YANG CONFUCIUS (Etika)	Jalan lurus untuk berfikir ttg hidup (LOGIKA) Jalan lurus hidup sesuai ajaran ttg hidup (ETIKA) LOGOS (Budi) ADA / Kebaikan	 ALLAH (Transenden) IBRAHIMISME
			ALLAH (Transenden) IBRAHIMISME



Pemikiran Hindu Awal

- Omnipresent
- Omnipotent
- Anthropomorpic

T.h.e.o.s.

Animism1:

- For thousands of years they deified
  - animals,
  - stars,
  - idols of any kind... and
  - practiced Spiritism,
  - witchcraft,
  - divination,
  - astrology... and they used
  - magic,
- spells,
- enchantments,
- superstitions,
- prayers,
- amulets,
- talismans,
- charms... often with
- the worship of an Absolute, or the Great One...

Animism:

- The "Primitive Religions" were born in the five Continents, more than 3,000 years ago,
- mostly in the form of "Animism", because they believed that everything has a "soul", an "anima" in Latin, a "spirit"..
- including animals, plants, rocks, mountains, rivers, stars... each "anima" is powerful, spiritual,
- that can help or hurt them, including the souls of the dead, the "ancestors".

Pantheism

- Pantheism is the next obvious consequence:
- There are thousands of gods... the concept of 333 million deities is believed to emphasize the fundamental doctrine of Animism,...

Cosmogony and cosmology

- "Myths of origin" or "creation myths" represent an attempt to render the universe comprehensible in human terms and explain the origin of the world.
- The most widely accepted account of beginning of things as reported by Theogony, starts with Chaos, a yawning nothingness.

Polytheism is the belief in or worship of multiple deities, such as gods and goddesses.

- These are usually assembled into a pantheon, along with their own mythologies and rituals.
- Many religions, both historical and contemporary, have a belief in polytheism, such as
  - Hinduism,
  - Shinto, Chinese folk religion,
  - Neopagan faiths,
  - Anglo-Saxon paganism and
  - Greek paganism.

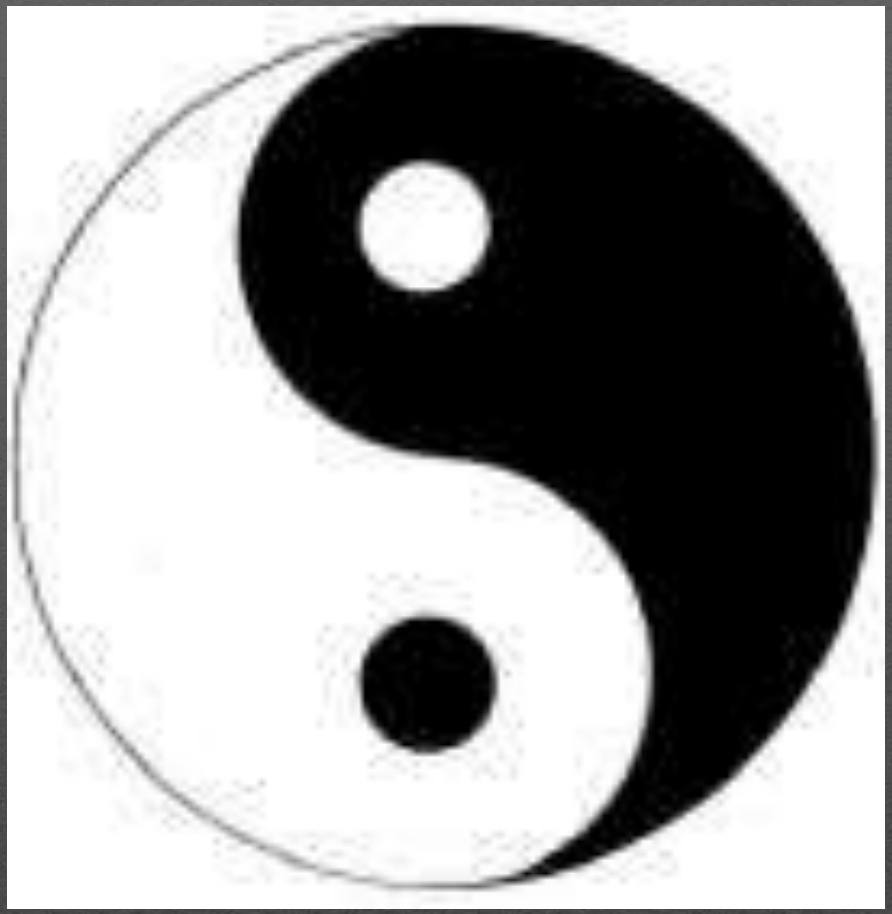
P.o.l.y.t.h.e.i.s.m..

- The deities of polytheistic religions are agents in mythology,
- where they are portrayed as complex personages of greater or lesser status,
- with individual skills, needs, desires and histories.
- These gods are often seen as similar to humans (anthropomorphic) in their personality traits,
- but with additional individual powers, abilities, knowledge or perceptions.

anthropomorphic

- Polytheism cannot be cleanly separated from the animist beliefs prevalent in most ethnic religions.
- The gods of polytheism are in many cases of a continuum of supernatural beings or spirits,
- which may include ancestors, demons, wights and others.

God, the highest order



Yin – Yang

Monotheistic, Ibrahimism

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The Abrahamic Faith

- Abrahamism is belief in the one God, creator of the universe. He is the same God of Abraham, Jesus and Muhammad.
- The Jews descended from Isaac, son of Abraham by Sarah; the Muslims descended from Ishmael, son of Abraham by Hagar; the Christians spiritually descended from Jesus who came from the lineage of David who came all the way from the descendants of Abraham.
- The three great monotheistic religions may differ in their rituals, ceremonies and observances, but they worship the same God, creator of the universe.
- He is Yahweh, Allah, God.

- the Classical civilization of Antiquity,
- the Middle Ages, and
- the Middle Ages, the Dark Ages, dated from the fall of the Western Roman Empire in the 5th century to the beginning of the Early Modern Period in the 16th century,
- the Modern period.

Three "ages":

the Middle Ages , the Dark Ages

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Galileo Galilei

15 February 1564 – 8 January 1642

- Galileo's championing of Copernicanism was controversial within his lifetime.
- The geocentric view had been dominant since the time of Aristotle, and the controversy engendered by Galileo's presentation of heliocentrism ,because it was not empirically proven at the time and was contrary to the literal meaning of Scripture.
- Galileo was eventually forced to recant his heliocentrism and spent the last years of his life under house arrest on orders of the Roman Inquisition.

- The Protestant Reformation was a reform movement in Europe that began in 1517, It began with Martin Luther and may be considered to have ended in 1648.

The Reformation

Calvinism

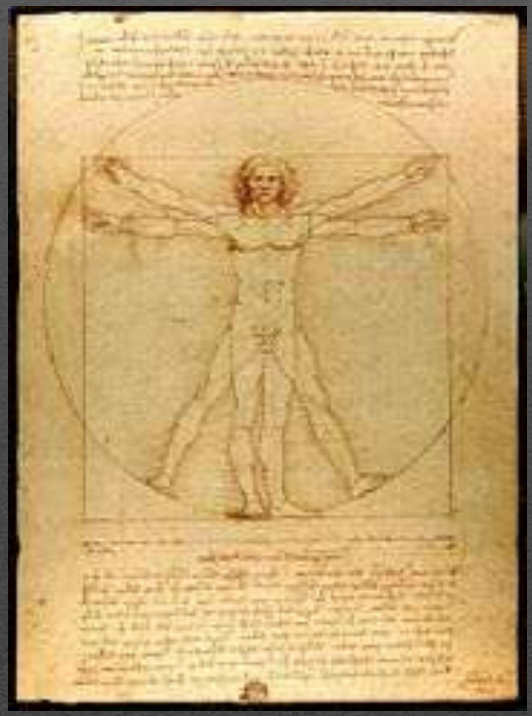
- Hard working
- Plain living
- Big saving
- God blessing

The Renaissance,

- After thousand years in Medieval Dark Ages, lived in Theocentric Era, Europe entered the Renaisance in the 15th century.
- The Rebirth, rediscovery of man, back to ancient Greek's manuscript of Socrates, Plato and Aristotle.
- The Renaissance lead Europe to enter the Reformation era, the Rise of Protestantism, led by Martin Luther and John Calvin, as the embryo of Capitalism (Weber).

- The Renaissance (from French *Renaissance*, meaning "rebirth
- Rediscovery of man
- Humanism
- Individualism
- Liberalism

Renaissance



Leonardo da Vinci's Vitruvian Man

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- the Renaissance could be viewed as an attempt by intellectuals
- to study and improve the secular and worldly,
- both through the revival of ideas from antiquity,
- and through novel approaches to thought.

Renaissance

- The works of ancient Greek and Hellenistic writers (such as Plato, Aristotle, Euclid, Ptolemy, and Plotinus) and
- Muslim scientists and philosophers (such as Geber, Abulcasis, Alhacen, Avicenna/Ibnu Sinna , Avempace, and Averroes/Ibn Rusyd), were reintroduced into the Western world, providing new intellectual material for European scholars.
- Particularly in the case of mathematical knowledge, most of the work of Muslim mathematicians assimilated into the world and can be attributed to many different fields.

Renaissance- Muslims scientist

- These scholars brought with them texts and knowledge of the classical Greek civilization which had been lost for centuries in the West and they transmitted the art of exegesis.
- the word Renaissance, implying an unambiguously positive rebirth from the supposedly more primitive "Dark Ages" (Middle Ages).

Renaissance

- The earth was not seen as a vale of tears anymore, but as a place where it was “a pleasure to live.”
- the physical world ia not as merely transitory and insignificant in comparison with life after death, but as a cosmos that deserved their full attention and admiration.
- The naked human body became a prominent subject of Renaissance painting and sculpture. Painters and art patrons did not think of it as sinful and in need of being covered up, but as something to be respected and cherished.

Renaissance a new worldliness of life.

“ [The] new Philosophy calls all in doubt,
The Element of fire is quite put out;
The Sun is lost, and th'earth, and no man's wit
Can well direct him where to look for it

1611 the English poet, John Donne

- The Scientific Revolution of the late Renaissance was significant in establishing a base for many modern sciences as well as challenging the power of the Ruling Elite.
- Scholars look at the world in a different light. Religion, superstition, and fear were replaced by reason and knowledge".
- Challenge to dogma,

The Scientific Revolution

Enlightenment

- Renaissance and Reformation brought Europe to the Aufklarung/ Enlightenment era with Scientific Revolution, that than lead to enter the Modern times.
- The fascinating development of technology so that mankind have the capability to destroy the whole world, their own habitat.
- While entering the Modern era, there occurs the Secularization process, the process that seperate religion from the daily life of mankind.

- a phase in Western philosophy and cultural life centered upon the eighteenth century, in which Reason was advocated as the primary source and basis of authority.
- The signatories of the American Declaration of Independence, the United States Bill of Rights and the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen were motivated by "Enlightenment" principles

Aufklärung, The Enlightenment

- Descartes' *Discourse on the Method*, published in 1637
- the revolution of knowledge, by René Descartes and Isaac Newton,
- Enlightenment thinkers believed that systematic thinking might be applied to all areas of human activity, and carried into the governmental sphere, in their explorations of the individual, society and the state.
- Its leaders believed they could lead their states to progress after a long period of
- tradition,
- irrationality,
- Superstition, and
- tyranny which they imputed to the Middle Ages.

the Age of Reason or Age of Rationalism

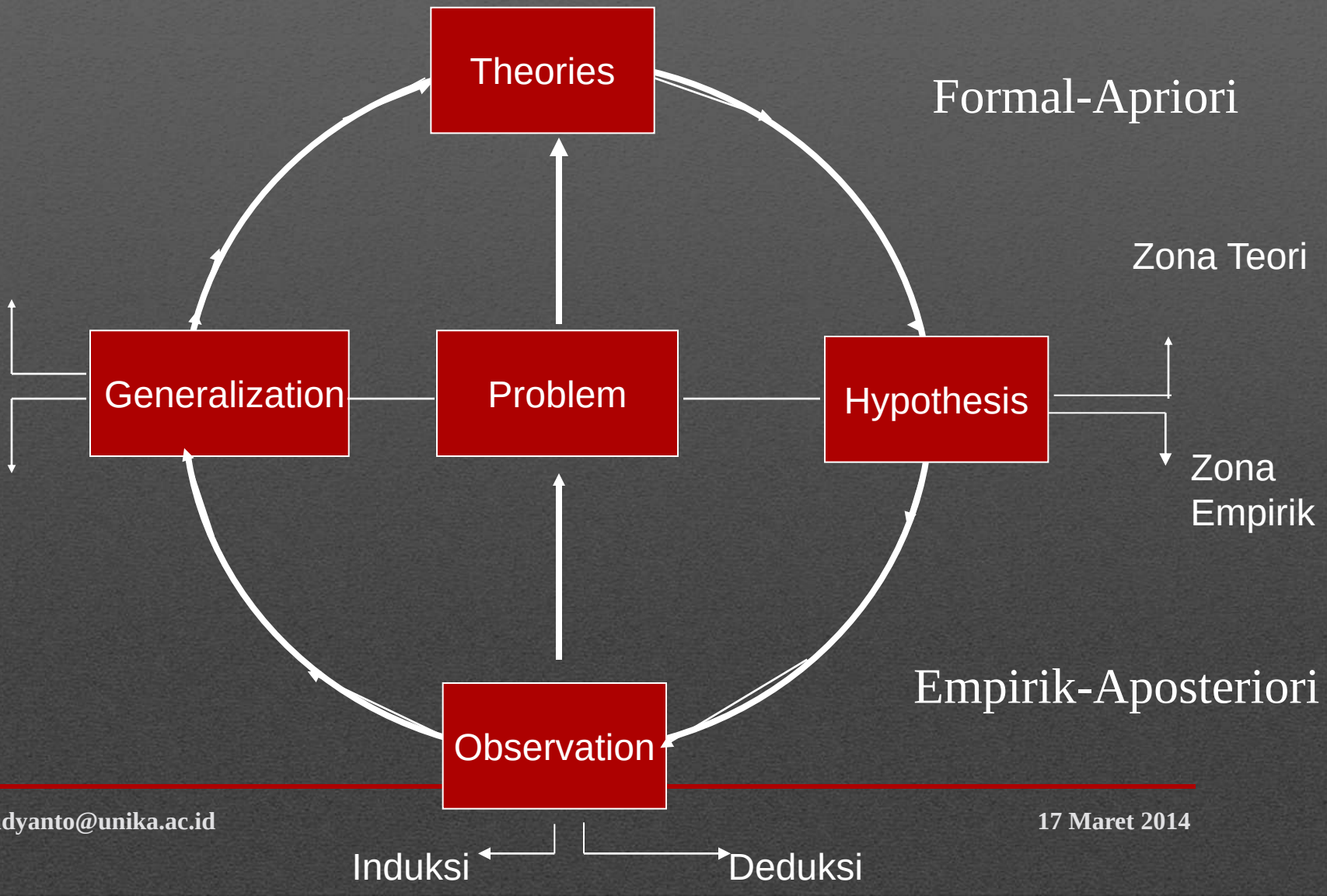
Towards Positivism

- Rene Descartes ,
  - 1596 - 1650
- David Hume
  - 1711 - 1776
- John Locke
  - 1632 1704
- George Berkeley
  - 1685 - 1753
- August Comte
  - 1685 - 1753

- RASIONALIME
- EMPIRISISME
- POSITIVISME

Metoda Ilmu Pengetahuan :

Siklus Empiris, Hipotetiko Dedukto Verifikatif



ILMU : explanatoris POSITIVISTIK

prediktif

- Obyektif
- Fenomenalis (anti Metafisis)
- Reduksionalis : Fakta
- Naturalistis : Mekanistis-Deterministis-alami

- UNFIED SCIENCE : paradigma tunggal
- UNIFIED LANGUAGE : Positivisme Logis
- UNIFIED METHOD : Metode verifikasi empiri

Positivism August Comte

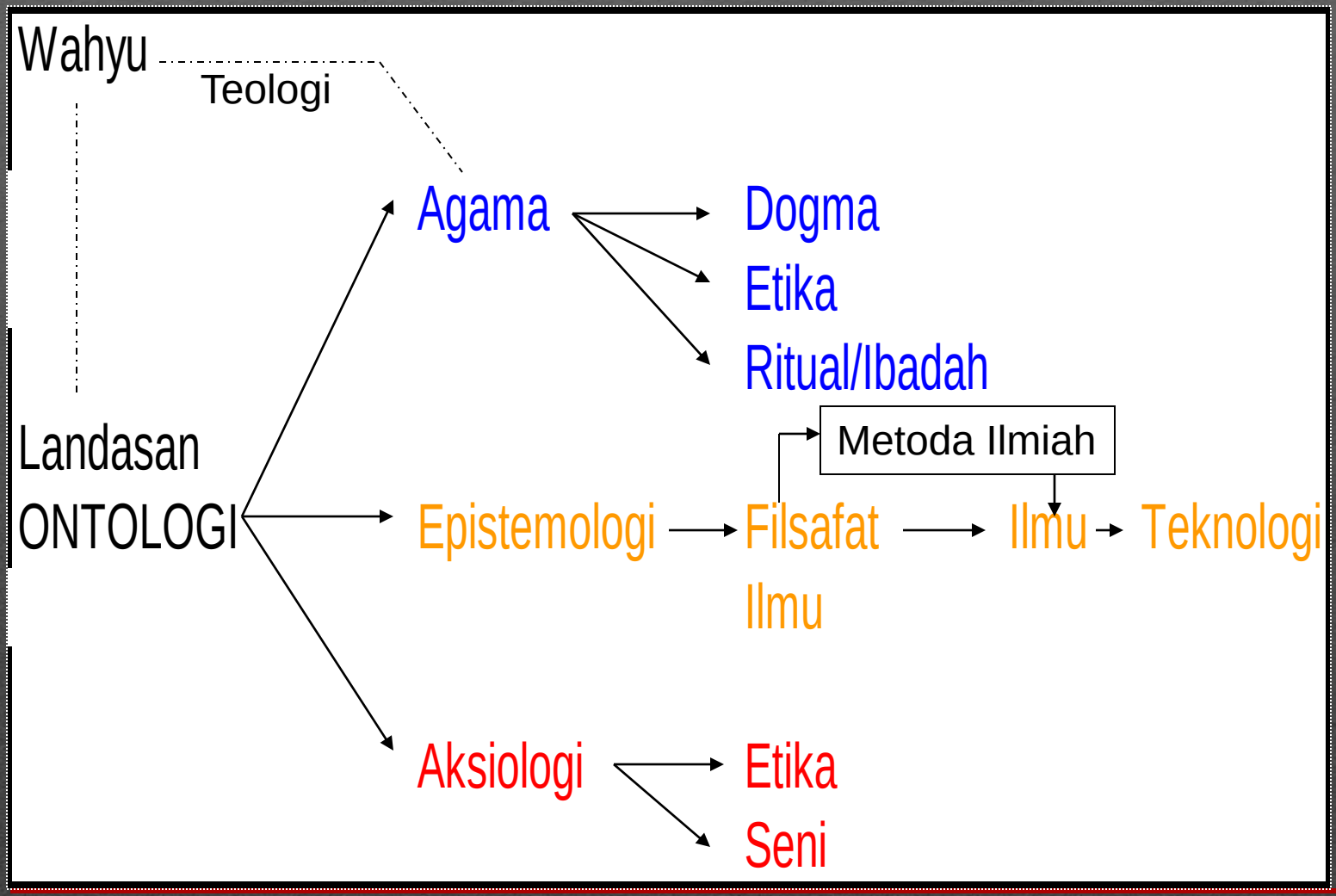
August Comte : 3 Tahap perkembangn Sejarah :

- Teologis
  - Animisme - Politeisme - Monoteisme
- Metafisis
  - Alam - Panteisme
  - DARK-AGES >< Reformasi
- Positif
  - Sains-Teknologi, Metodologi ilmiah
  - Atheisme-Agnostisme-Deisme-Panteisme
  - MODERNISME-Individualisme-Liberalisme

Jenis2 Positivisme :

- Positivisme Sosial : Comte
  - J. Bentham & J.S. Mill, Masyarakat & sejarah
- Positivisme Evolusioner
  - C.Darwin-H.Spencer, Fisika - Biologi, Evolusi Universal,Progresif
- Positivisme Kritis :Kritisisme Empiris > Positivisme Logis
- Positivisme Logis :
  - 1920 Wienerkreis, R.Carnap>Manifesto
  - 1940an Wittgenstein: Tractatus Logicus Philosophicus >Verifikasi >Teori gambar
  - Bebas dr Teologi & Metafsika> Ilmu2 alam = Univied Science

Landasan Ontologi



Landasan Ontologi Filsafat Ilmu

- Saeculum = dunia
- Protestanisme, Martin Luther dan John Calvin
- Teosentris, semua kegiatan dikontrol agama
- Pemisahan antara wilayah agama > pribadi, disiplin tersendiri, dengan wilayah publik
- Humanisasi, HAM, Demokrasi, Toleransi
- Desakralisasi hidup, Otonomi Manusia
- Menolak Transendensi
- Penolakan atas Teleologi Sejarah perkembangan Umat manusia, Eskatologi

S.e.k.u.l.a.r.i.s.a.s.i

- **Fisika** : Copernicus (1473-1543), Galilei (1564-1642), Geosentrisme
  - Newton,(1642-1747), Alam = Atom, dng Hukum2 tersendiri
- **Biologi**, C. Darwin (1809-1882), Evolusi , Natural selection
- **Historis**, Kitab2 bukan langsung dari atas, ttp sesuai perkembangan manusia pengikutnya
- **Psikologi**: Freud (1856-1939), Eksistensialis, dorongan bawah sadar
- **Sosiologi** : dorongan kebutuhan hidup, Materialisme Historis
- **Negara** : suatu kontrak sosial, agama tanpa tuhan.

S.e.k.u.l.a.r.i.s.a.s.i 2

Secularization

- The word 'Secular' came from the Latin word *saeculum* , means *“this present age”* ,
- Harvey Cox wrote in his book *‘The Secular city”,: Secularization occurs when man turns his attention away from worlds beyond and toward this world and this time.*

Taman Jepang

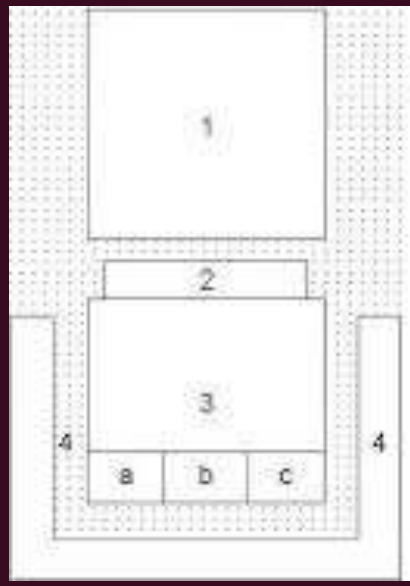
Taman Versailles

- Taman Jepang

Kosmosentris

Taman Versailles

Anthroposentris



RUMAH BANGSAWAN

Keterangan

1. Pendapa
2. Pringgitan
3. Omah-Njero
   a. Senthong-kiwa
   b. Senthong-Tengah
   c. Senthong-Tengen
4. Gandhok

Modern home concept*

Candi Sukuh

- Candi Sukuh di Jawa-tengah merupakan salah satu fenomena yang menunjukkan hal ini. Ornamen-ornamen berupa relief, patung dan simbol-simbol sangat jelas menunjukkan hal itu. (gambar 1,2,3,4). Seksualitas dan bentuk-bentuk alat kelamin sama-sekali bukan hal yang tabu melainkan sesuatu yang sakral dan dipuja.

Candi Sukuh

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Ornamen Candi Sukuh

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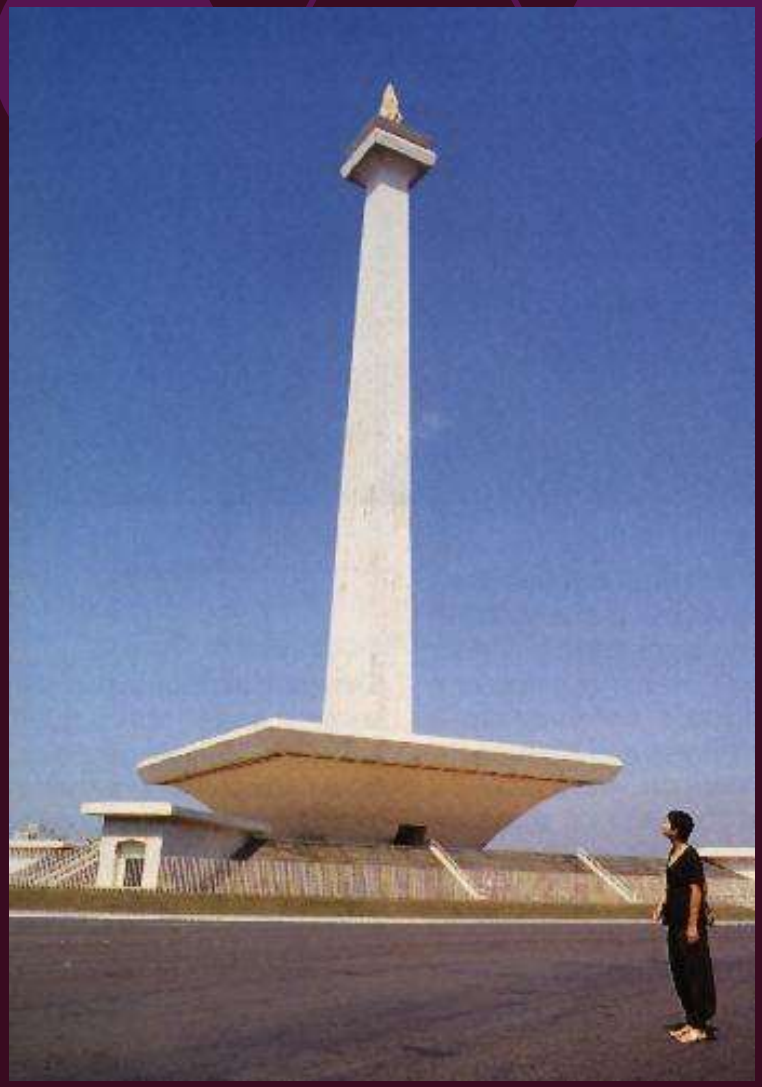
Lingga dan *Yoni*

- Pemujaan ini, salah satunya adalah pemujaan terhadap *Lingga* (penis) dan *Yoni*(vagina) yang banyak ditemui sebagai artefak-artefak arkeologi diberbagai situs pra sejarah diberbagai belahan dunia ini.
- Simbolisme macam begini sangat digemari , apalagi pada era dan faham Phallusentris yang maskulin. Arsitektur sebagai wahana dan simbol kekuasaan pria diwujudkan pada pembangunan berbagi sculpture seperti Monas di Jakarta dll yang berdiri bahkan pada era Modern.



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- Existensialisme

Manusia mengenali dirinya

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Existensialisme

Sartre, Kierkegard, Gabriel Marcel

- Existentialism generally postulates that the absence of a transcendent force (such as God) means that the individual is entirely free, and, therefore, ultimately responsible.
- It is up to humans to create an ethos of personal responsibility outside of any branded belief system. That personal articulation of being is the only way to rise above humanity's absurd condition (suffering and death, and the finality of the individual).

- This is a reversal of the Aristotlean premise that essence precedes existence, where man exists to fulfill some purpose.
- Sartrean existentialism argues that man has no predefined purpose or meaning; rather,
- humans define themselves in terms of who they become
- as their individual lives are played out in response to the challenges posed by existence in the world

Sartrean existentialism Existence precedes essence

- Simone de Beauvoir
- uses this concept in her feminist existentialism
- to develop the idea that "one is not born a woman, but becomes one

- A central proposition of existentialism is that existence precedes essence;
- that is, that a human being's existence precedes and is more fundamental than any meaning which may be ascribed to human life:
- humans define their own reality.
- One is not bound to the generalities and *a priori* definitions of what "being human" connotes.

Existence precedes essence

- "**Existence precedes essence**", is a philosophic concept based on the idea of existence without essence.
- For humanity, it means that humanity may exist, but humanity's existence does not mean anything at least at the beginning.
- This concept can be applied at the individual level as well. The value and meaning of this existence—or essence—is created only later.
- It directly and strongly rejects many traditional beliefs including religious beliefs that humankind is given a knowable purpose by its creator or other deity.

- For Sartre,
- we must come into existence first,
- and then create our own essence out of interaction with our surroundings and ourselves.
- With this comes serious implications of self-responsibility over who we become and
- who we are. There is no longer, for Sartre, some universal "human nature".

Responsibility for choices

- The individual consciousness is responsible for all the choices it makes,
- regardless of the consequences.
- Condemned to be free because man's actions and choices are his and his alone, he is *condemned* to be responsible for his free choices.

Responsibility for choices

- For G.W.F. Hegel, phenomenology is an approach to philosophy that begins with an exploration of phenomena (what presents itself to us in conscious experience) as a means to finally grasp the absolute, logical, ontological and metaphysical Spirit that is behind phenomena. This has been called a "*dialectical phenomenology*".

Phenomenology

Phenomenology

- For Edmund Husserl, phenomenology is "the reflective study of the essence of consciousness as experienced from the first-person point of view." Phenomenology takes the intuitive experience of phenomena (what presents itself to us in phenomenological reflexion) as its starting point and tries to extract from it the essential features of experiences and the essence of what we experience.

- Martin Heidegger believed that Husserl's approach overlooked basic structural features of both the subject and object of experience (what he called their "being"), and expanded phenomenological enquiry to encompass our understanding and experience of Being itself, thus making phenomenology the method (in the first phase of his career at least) of the study of being: ontology.

- Immanuel Kant (1724–1804), in the Critique of Pure Reason, distinguished between objects as phenomena, which are objects as shaped and grasped by human sensibility and understanding, and objects as *things-in-themselves* or noumena, which do not appear to us in space and time and about which we can make no legitimate judgements.

das Ding an sich

- G.W.F. Hegel (1770–1831) challenged Kant's doctrine of the unknowable thing-in-itself, and declared that by knowing phenomena more fully we can gradually arrive at a consciousness of the absolute and spiritual truth of Divinity.

Paradigma Pendidikan

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- MAGICAL CONSCIOUSNESS
  - Faktor-faktor diluar manusia (Natural & Supra Natural)
  - Dogmatis
  - Ketidakberdayaan
- NAIVAL CONSCIOUSNESS
  - Man Power Development
  - Sistem = “GIVEN”
  - ADAPTASI thd Sistem >< Menderita.
- CRITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS
  - SISTEM = Sumber masalah
  - Pelatihan identifikasi ketidakadilan
  - Penciptaan ruang & Kesempatan dalam penciptaan struktur & sistem yang lebih baik.

Banking theory

PAOLO FREIRE

Postmodernisme

aliran pemikiran mutakhir (1970an - now)

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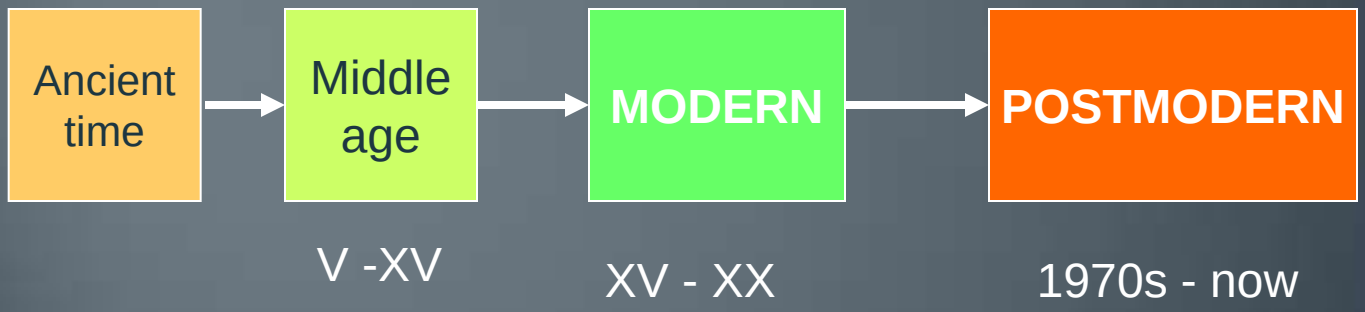

there is no truth, but only versions of it

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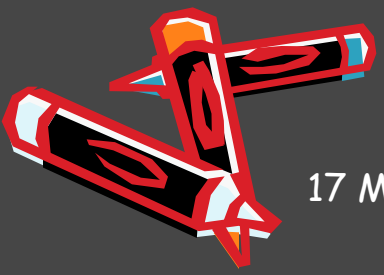
Epistemologi Positivis :
Fondasionalisme
Scientisme
Konstruksionisme
Konwledge is power

Enlightenment

Modernity

Crisis : Ekologi, Kemanusiaan, Perempuan
META-NARASI

Post modernity



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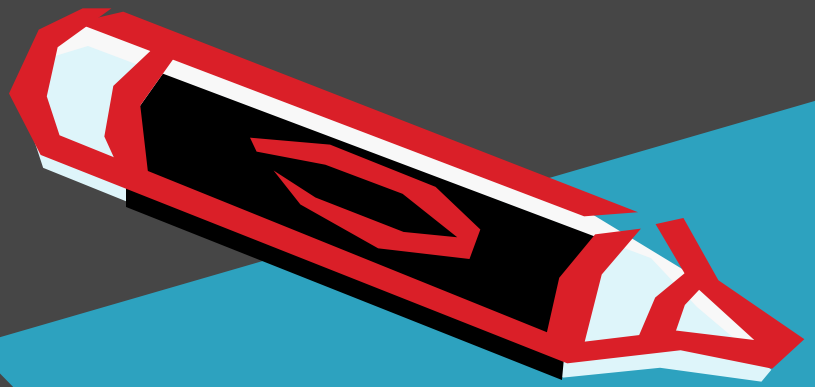

Postmodernisme

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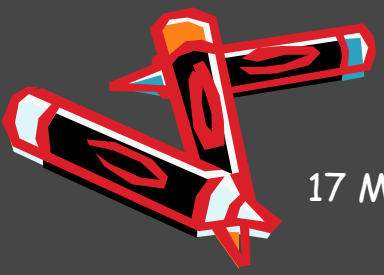
Postmodernism

- Postmodernism (sometimes abbreviated Posmo) was originally a reaction to modernism
- Largely influenced by the disillusionment induced by the Second World War,
- postmodernism tends to refer to a cultural, intellectual, or artistic state lacking a clear central hierarchy or organizing principle and embodying extreme complexity, contradiction, ambiguity, diversity, and interconnectedness or interreferentiality.



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- Muncul sebagai akibat dari kekecewaan pasca Perang dunia II, suatu pergerakan kultural, intelektual dan seni yang menafikkan hirarki sentral dan prinsip2 organisasi yang terstruktur.
- Menawarkan kompleksitas ekstrem, kontradiksi, ambiguitas, perbedaan dan ke-tidak teraturan.

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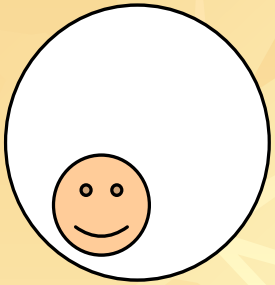
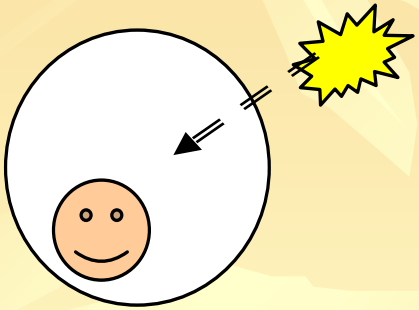
- Postmodernist ideas in the philosophy and the analysis of culture and society, expanded the importance of critical theory, and has been the point of departure for works of literature, architecture, and design, as well as being visible in marketing/business and the interpretation of history, law and culture, starting in the late 20th century.
- These developments — re-evaluation of the entire Western value system (love, marriage, popular culture, shift from industrial to service economy) that took place since 1950/1960, with a peak in the Social Revolution of 1968 — are described with the term postmodernity, as opposed to postmodernism, a term referring to an opinion or movement.
- Whereas something's being "postmodernist" would make it part of the movement, its being "postmodern" would place it in the period of time since the 1950s, making it a part of contemporary history. Still both terms may be synonymous under some circumstances.

- Gagasan Postmodernisme pada filsafat , budaya & kemasyarakatan , meluas dari teori kritis
- dan menjadi titik tolak dari bahasa, arsitektur, desain, juga pada pemahaman bisnis dan marketing, pemahaman sejarah, hukum dan budaya, sejak akhir abad XX
- Gagasan ini kemudian menjadi suatu re-evaluasi dari keseluruhan Nilai-nilai Barat (Cinta, perkawinan, budaya Pop,perubahan dari ekonomi industri ke pelayanan dll) yg berlangsung sejak 1950-60an. Sering disebut sbg Postmodernitas

The Turbulence on Human thought

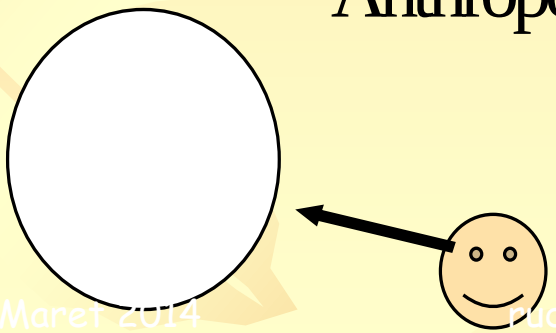


Cosmocentric

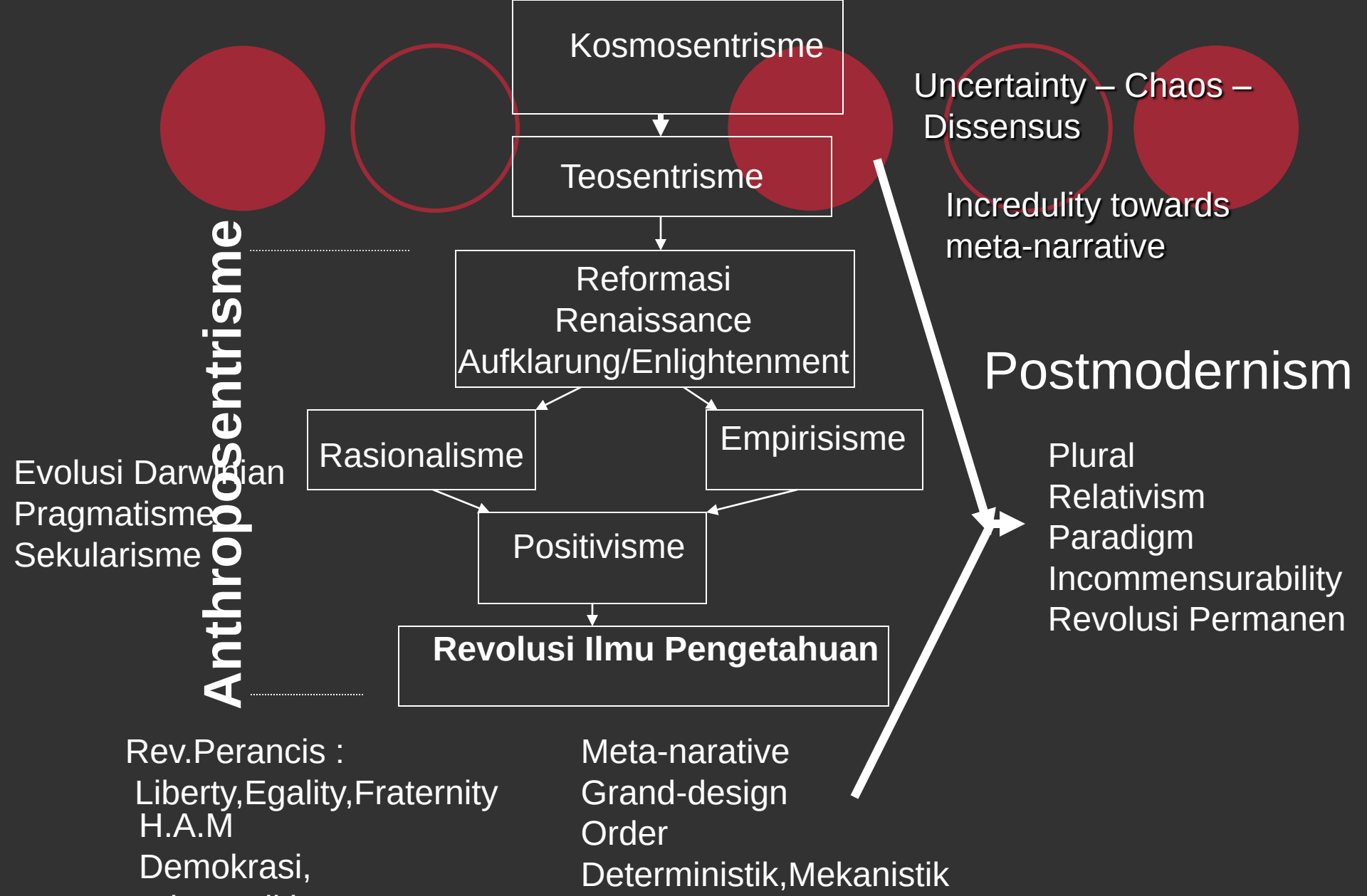


Teosentris

Anthropocentric



Logocentric



Latar belakang Postmodernisme

Post-Industrial Society :

- World Cities/ World Village
- Global Communication
- Computerizing

Post-modern Culture

Postmodern movement

- Tokoh :
  - Ludwig Wittgenstein — Language-game
  - Jean Francois Lyotard — Postmo condition
  - Jacques Derrida — Deconstructivism
  - Feyerabend — Anything goes
  - Thomas Kuhn — Paradigm
- Mashab pemikiran :
  - Post-structuralism — Menolak univokal/makna tunggal
  - Decontructivism
  - Feminism
  - Posmo

Jean Francois Lyotard
The Postmodern Condition,
a Report on konowledge (1979)

- Dasar:
  - Language game (Wittgenstein)
  - Teori Ujaran (Searle)
  - Teori Performative(Austin)
- Key-words :
  - Incredulity towards meta-narrative
  - Incommensurability
  - Local determinism
  - Uncertainty – Chaos – Dissensus
  - Revolusi Permanen
  - Anti Universalitas >> Pluralitas

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Postmodern movement

The third force :

Tradisionalisme
Futurisme
Postmodernisme - Hybride

- Sains
- Bahasa
- Masyarakat, Sosial, Budaya,Agama
- Seni
- Lingkungan
- Arsitektur & Perkotaan

The third force

- Tradisionalisme
- Futurisme
- Postmodernisme - Hybride

Seni Postmodern

- Picasso,
- Surrealisme: Salvador dali
- Expresionisme
- Seni Instalasi
- Parodi
- Kitsch
- Eklektisisme

Picasso,

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Salavadore Dali

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Philosophical Movements and contributors

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Influencer	Year	Influence
Martin Heidegger	c.1927	rejected the philosophical grounding of the concepts of "subjectivity" and "objectivity"
Ludwig Wittgenstein	c.1953	anti-foundationalism, on certainty, a philosophy of language

Thomas Samuel Kuhn	c.1962	posited the rapid change of the basis of scientific knowledge to a provisional consensus of scientists, popularized the term "paradigm shift"
Jacques Derrida	c.1967	re-examined the fundamentals of writing and its consequences on philosophy in general; sought to undermine the language of western metaphysics (deconstruction)
Michel Foucault	c.1975	examined discursive power in *Discipline and Punish*, with Bentham's panopticon as his model, and also known for saying "language is oppression" (Meaning that language was developed to allow only those who spoke the language not to be oppressed. All other people that don't speak the language would then be oppressed.)

Jean-François Lyotard	c.1979	opposed universality, meta-narratives, and generality
Richard Rorty	c.1979	philosophy mistakenly imitates scientific methods; argues for dissolving traditional philosophical problems; anti-foundationalism and anti-essentialism
	c.1980	argues that Postmodernism is merely a state of mind, in comparison to Modernism claiming that both forms don't actually even exist in fundamental terms.
Jean Baudrillard	c.1981	*Simulacra and Simulation* - reality created by media

- Deconstruction is a term which is used to denote the application of postmodern ideas of criticism, or theory, to a "text" or "artifact", based on architectural deconstructivism. A deconstruction is meant to undermine the frame of reference and assumptions that underpin the text or the artifact.

- The term "deconstruction" comes from Martin Heidegger, who calls for the destruction or deconstruction (the German "Destruktion" connotates both English words) of the history of ontology. The point, for Heidegger, was to describe Being prior to its being covered over by Plato and subsequent philosophy. Thus, Heidegger himself engaged in "deconstruction" through a critique of post-Socratic thought (which had forgotten the question of Being) and the study of the pre-Socratics (where Being was still an open question).

Kritik ke Postmodernisme

- Nihilisme
- Uncertainty happens
- Chaos
- Keragu-raguan

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Otoritas pendefinisi Kebenaran abad XV - Now

- Sains, sebagai otoritas pendefinisi kebenaran telah menggeser peran agama.
- Positivisme yg rasional & Empirik menjelaskan Misteri Alam Semesta.

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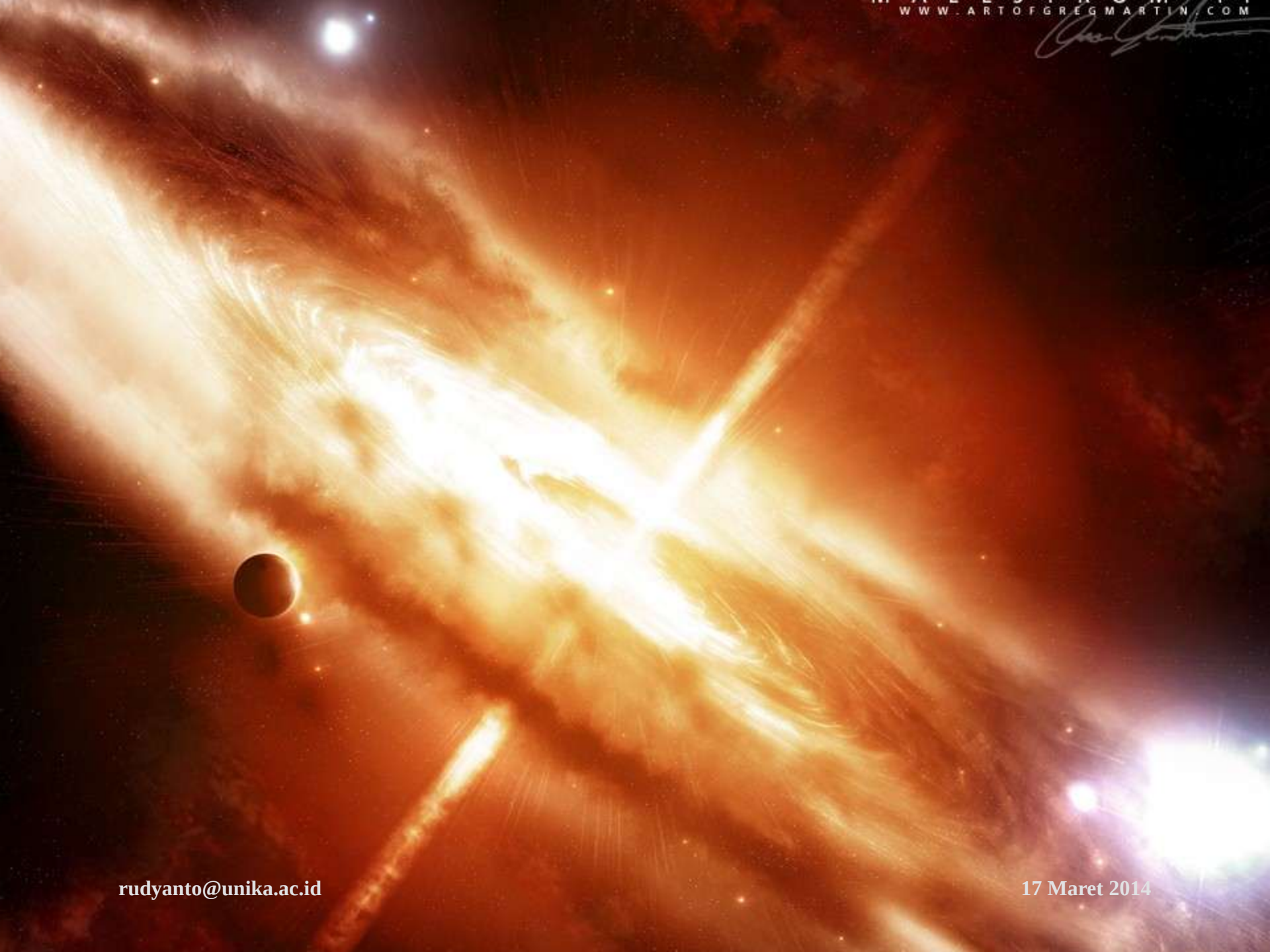
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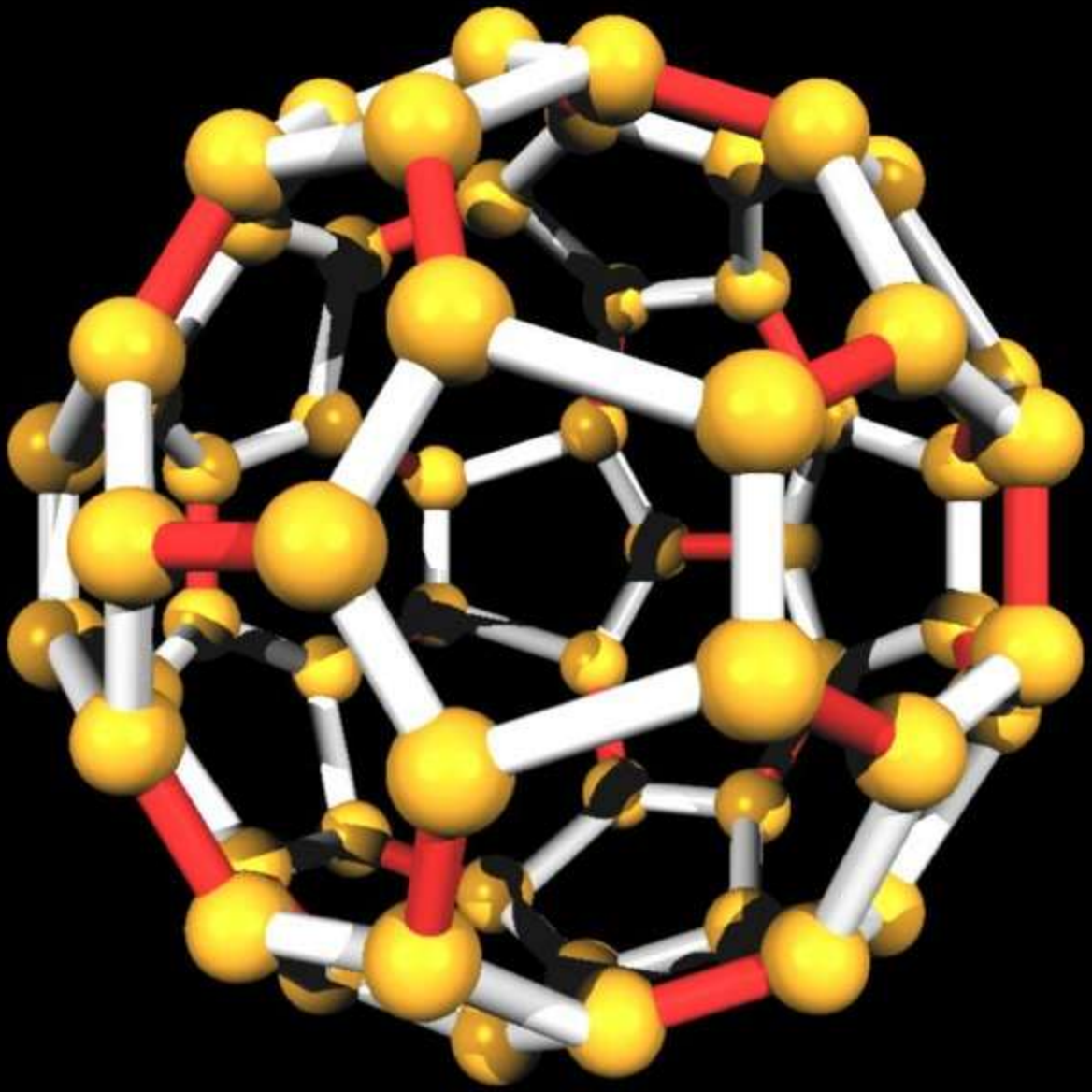

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