of the world 4) Epistemic justification (scientific understanding) · But to do that, he must first build a system for valid deduction

— a system that works whether or not the statements are true, 5. Why This is So frequent Before Aristotle, logic was tangled up with: 1) Rhotoric (what sounds convincing) 2) Myth and poetic expression
3) Sophistry (manipulation of belief) · Aristotle cuts through all this and says: "Let us examine the structure of reasoning, independent of belief or truth. Then we can test: which patterns are valid, which are not. In doing so, he invents formal legic—a method of inquiry day more foundational than any particular belief system. II ambiguous, why not say it is neither a universal nor a particular? We can't be exactly supe right. So let's not put them in either of the two classes.