

# Philosophy as a pseudoscience

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One of the most eminent pillars that philosophy was established upon a long time ago was the notion that philosophers had the ability to question almost anything, but when questions became more complicated and could not be answered by merely thinking, philosophers became disappointed but nevertheless they did not give up with their abstract course of questioning, they incessantly intended to find answers just by pure reasoning. For years people were eager to look for answers in the philosophical works but as long as they have read and ruminated, they could not attain the answers, all they had got was the never-ending puzzle. One anecdote refuting the former one is the theme perceived when one reads philosophy. Philosophy is an ambiguous pseudoscience that studies ambiguous terms, in order for a science to be called truly a science it must obey certain rules and its rules must never be violated under any circumstances, in all the sciences e.g. math, physics, chemistry etc. one must have a unit of measurement which is one of the basic characteristics of any science, in philosophy one can never find a universally agreed upon unit of measurement, the story does not stop here in fact there are major terms in philosophy that one can never find a consensus. Philosophers for myriads of years have been studying and speculating about almost every aspect of human being without ever getting involved in scientific research, their inquiry in better understanding of the human mind and consciousness has been fruitless for no philosopher has agreed entirely with the works of his fellow philosopher, and all of these discrepancies in their interpretation of the nature around them were stemmed from the fact that the terms and issues that philosophers have addressed throughout history are those which cannot be measured and that is the reason that one cannot endorse philosophy just like any other sciences as a genuine science. If we look into the philosophy of ethics which is a branch of philosophy, we come across many terms being studied and defined, the one most investigated is the term (happiness) it has been studied by many philosophers and they have given their opinion how man should live happily and what are the requirements for the utmost happiness, and all of these words that share same characteristics (happiness, virtue, love etc.) are words that cannot be measured hence one cannot define its boundaries, its extremes for they are innate feelings in which even the person who undergoes such experiences (happiness, misfortune, etc) sometimes have difficulty of describing it properly. An analogy to this is when a doctor wants to have an idea about the pain that his patient is suffering

he describes for his patient to give a score on the pain scale which is from 1 to 10 and the patient then chooses a score which he thinks matches the pain that he is suffering, and then the doctor gets an idea about the pain and how to properly tailor his medicine to benefit his patient. From this analogy one can have a clue that the terms like pain, happiness, etc. are closely related to the individual and cannot be measured accurately. The problem with philosophy is that philosophers have never sought help of scientists to examine their ideas through scientific researches as we inspect in psychology in which one can find a plenty of studies conducted in many universities and research centers, in fact psychology is less pseudoscience than philosophy is, for philosophy to be truly recognized as a science its premises must be examined and put to the test of scientific researches and its results must be interpreted accordingly. Therefore one can infer that philosophical arguments are only plausible until they are totally examined and their outcomes are measured. Although someone who reads our essay might get disappointed by our conclusion about the role of philosophy, nevertheless the alternative to philosophy is reading and studying history, history has many lessons that one can get benefit from, especially the ancient history of Mesopotamia and the emergence of the first human writing system(cuneiform) that shaped our understanding about human's imaginations and how these imaginations have been translated into productivity and ultimately led to the development of our modern society..