

Summary

Logic came into being in Antiquity as a tool of classifying arguments into correct and incorrect. Its tortuous history led to the modern era, where logic came to develop various artificial languages which have served basically as mathematical models of real argumentation and of natural language. This has made logic into a not quite perspicuous business, liable to various kinds of misinterpretations.

The aim of the present exposition of the philosophy of logic is twofold. One is to point out that a lot of problems concerning current state of logic originated much earlier than during the modern era of logic and that to understand them properly one must look into the history. The other is to disentangle the convoluted cluster of problems surrounding the modern variety of logic as the result of its mathematization, to separate problems which concern the true subject matter of logic, *viz.* our reasoning and argumentation, from those which are internal to logic and concern the way in which it utilizes its mathematical models to account for the reasoning.

The book discusses the concepts making up the conceptual framework of traditional and modern logic, concepts such as *argument*, *truth*, *consequence*, *set*, *extension* etc., tracing back their historical roots and scrutinizing their role within the edifice of modern logic. It maps the edifice, paying a specific attention to the distinction between natural languages, which are the natural vehicles of our reasoning and argumentation, and the artificial languages of logic, which are the means of studying the natural ones.