

Outline of thought



A chimpanzee thinking.

The following outline is provided as an overview of and topical guide to thought (thinking):

Thought (also called **thinking**) – the mental process in which beings form psychological associations and models of the world. Thinking is manipulating information, as when we form concepts, engage in problem solving, reason and make decisions. Thought, the act of thinking, produces thoughts. A thought may be an idea, an image, a sound or even an emotional feeling that arises from the brain.

1 Nature of thought

Thought (or thinking) can be described as all of the following:

- An activity taking place in a:
 - brain – organ that serves as the center of the nervous system in all vertebrate and most invertebrate animals (only a few invertebrates such as sponges, jellyfish, adult sea squirts and starfish do not have a brain). It is the physical structure associated with the mind.
 - mind – abstract entity with the cognitive faculties of consciousness, perception, thinking, judgement, and memory. Having a mind is a characteristic of humans, but which also may apply to other life forms.^{[1][2]} Activities taking place in a mind are called mental processes or cognitive functions.

- computer (see § Machine thought below)
 - general purpose device that can be programmed to carry out a set of arithmetic or logical operations automatically. Since a sequence of operations (an algorithm) can be readily changed, the computer can solve more than one kind of problem.
- An activity of intelligence – intellectual capacity, which is characterized by perception, consciousness, self-awareness, and volition. Through their intelligence, humans possess the cognitive abilities to learn, form concepts, understand, apply logic, and reason, including the capacities to recognize patterns, comprehend ideas, plan, problem solve, make decisions, retaining, and use language to communicate. Intelligence enables humans to experience and think.
 - A type of mental process – something that individuals can do with their minds. Mental processes include perception, memory, thinking, volition, and emotion. Sometimes the term *cognitive function* is used instead.
- Thought as a biological adaptation mechanism^[3]

2 Types of thoughts

- Concept
 - Abstract concept
 - Concrete concept
- Conjecture
- Decision (see § Decision-making below)
- Definition
- Explanation
- Hypothesis
- Idea
- Logical argument
- Logical assertion
- Mental image
- Percept / Perception

- Premise
- Proposition
- Syllogism
- Thought experiment

2.1 Content of thoughts

- Argument
- Belief
- Data
- Information
- Knowledge
- Schema

3 Types of thought (thinking)

Listed below are types of thought, also known as thinking processes.

3.1 Animal thought

Further information: [Animal cognition](#) and [Animal intelligence](#)

3.2 Human thought

Main article: [Human thought](#)

- Analysis
- Awareness
- Calculation
 - Estimation
- Categorization
- Causal thinking
- Cognitive restructuring
- Computational thinking
- Convergent thinking
- Counterfactual thinking
- Critical thinking
- Divergent thinking

- Evaluation
- Integrative thinking
- Internal monologue (surface thoughts)
- Introspection
- Learning and memory
- Parallel thinking
- Prediction
- Recollection
- Stochastic thinking
- Strategic thinking
- Visual thinking

3.2.1 Classifications of thought

- Bloom's taxonomy
- Dual process theory
- Fluid and crystallized intelligence
- Higher-order thinking
- Theory of multiple intelligences
- Three-stratum theory
- Williams' taxonomy

3.2.2 Creative processes

- Brainstorming
- Cognitive module
- Creativity
- Creative problem solving
- Creative writing
- Creativity techniques
- Design thinking
- Imagination
- Lateral thinking
- Noogenesis
- Six Thinking Hats
- Speech act
- Stream of consciousness
- Thinking outside the box

3.2.3 Decision-making

Main article: Decision-making

- Choice
- Cybernetics
- Decision theory
- Executive system
- Goals and goal setting
- Judgement
- Planning
- Rational choice theory
- Speech act
- Value (personal and cultural)
- Value judgment

3.2.4 Erroneous thinking

See also: Error and Human error

- Black and white thinking
- Catastrophization
- Cognitive bias
- Cognitive distortions
- Dysrationalia
- Emotional reasoning
- Exaggeration
- Foolishness
- Fallacies (see also List of fallacies)
 - Fallacies of definition
 - Logical fallacy
- Groupthink
- Irrationality
- Linguistic errors
- Magical thinking
- Minimisation (psychology)
- Motivated reasoning
- Rationalization (psychology)

- Rhetoric
- Straight and Crooked Thinking (book)
- Target fixation
- Wishful thinking

3.2.5 Emotional intelligence (emotionally based thinking)

Main article: Emotional intelligence

- Acting
- Affect logic
- Allophilia
- Attitude (psychology)
- Curiosity
- Elaboration likelihood model
- Emotions and feelings
- Emotion and memory
- Emotional contagion
- Empathy
- Epiphany (feeling)
- Mood (psychology)
- Motivation
- Propositional attitude
- Rhetoric
- Self actualization
- Self control
- Self-esteem
- Self-determination theory
- Social cognition
- Will (philosophy)
- Volition (psychology)

3.2.6 Problem solving

Main article: Problem solving

- Problem solving steps
 - Problem finding
 - Problem shaping
- Process of elimination
- Systems thinking
 - Critical systems thinking
- Problem-solving strategy – steps one would use to find the problem(s) that are in the way to getting to one's own goal. Some would refer to this as the 'problem-solving cycle' (Bransford & Stein, 1993). In this cycle one will recognize the problem, define the problem, develop a strategy to fix the problem, organize the knowledge of the problem cycle, figure-out the resources at the user's disposal, monitor one's progress, and evaluate the solution for accuracy.
 - Abstraction – solving the problem in a model of the system before applying it to the real system
 - Analogy – using a solution that solves an analogous problem
 - Brainstorming – (especially among groups of people) suggesting a large number of solutions or ideas and combining and developing them until an optimum solution is found
 - Divide and conquer – breaking down a large, complex problem into smaller, solvable problems
 - Hypothesis testing – assuming a possible explanation to the problem and trying to prove (or, in some contexts, disprove) the assumption
 - Lateral thinking – approaching solutions indirectly and creatively
 - Means-ends analysis – choosing an action at each step to move closer to the goal
 - Method of focal objects – synthesizing seemingly non-matching characteristics of different objects into something new
 - Morphological analysis – assessing the output and interactions of an entire system
 - Proof – try to prove that the problem cannot be solved. The point where the proof fails will be the starting point for solving it
 - Reduction – transforming the problem into another problem for which solutions exist

- Research – employing existing ideas or adapting existing solutions to similar problems
- Root cause analysis – identifying the cause of a problem
- Trial-and-error – testing possible solutions until the right one is found
- Troubleshooting –
- Problem-solving methodology
 - 5 Whys
 - Decision cycle
 - Eight Disciplines Problem Solving
 - GROW model
 - How to Solve It
 - Learning cycle
 - OODA loop (observe, orient, decide, and act)
 - PDCA (plan–do–check–act)
 - Problem structuring methods
 - RPR Problem Diagnosis (rapid problem resolution)
 - TRIZ (in Russian: *Teoriya Resheniya Izobretatel'skikh Zadatch*, “theory of solving inventor's problems”)

3.2.7 Reasoning

Main article: Reasoning

- Abstract thinking
- Adaptive reasoning
- Analogical reasoning
- Analytic reasoning
- Case-based reasoning
- Critical thinking
- Defeasible reasoning – from authority: if p then (defeasibly) q
- Diagrammatic reasoning – reasoning by means of visual representations. Visualizing concepts and ideas with of diagrams and imagery instead of by linguistic or algebraic means
- Emotional reasoning (erroneous) – a cognitive distortion in which emotion overpowers reason, to the point the subject is unwilling or unable to accept the reality of a situation because of it.
- Fallacious reasoning (erroneous) – logical errors
- Heuristics

- Historical thinking
- Intuitive reasoning
- Lateral thinking
- Logic / Logical reasoning
 - Abductive reasoning – from data and theory: p and q are correlated, and q is sufficient for p ; hence, if p then (abducibly) q as cause
 - Deductive reasoning – from meaning postulate, axiom, or contingent assertion: if p then q (i.e., q or $\text{not-}p$)
 - Inductive reasoning – theory formation; from data, coherence, simplicity, and confirmation: (inducibly) “if p then q ”; hence, if p then (deducibly-but-revisably) q
 - Inference
- Moral reasoning – process in which an individual tries to determine the difference between what is right and what is wrong in a personal situation by using logic.^[4] This is an important and often daily process that people use in an attempt to do the right thing. Every day for instance, people are faced with the dilemma of whether or not to lie in a given situation. People make this decision by reasoning the morality of the action and weighing that against its consequences.
- Probabilistic reasoning – from combinatorics and indifference: if p then (probably) q
- Proportional reasoning – using “the concept of proportions when analyzing and solving a mathematical situation.”^[5]
- Rational thinking
- Semiosis
- Statistical reasoning – from data and presumption: the frequency of qs among ps is high (or inference from a model fit to data); hence, (in the right context) if p then (probably) q
- Synthetic reasoning
- Verbal reasoning – understanding and reasoning using concepts framed in words
- Visual reasoning – process of manipulating one’s mental image of an object in order to reach a certain conclusion – for example, mentally constructing a piece of machinery to experiment with different mechanisms

3.3 Machine thought

Main articles: Machine thought and Outline of artificial intelligence

- Artificial creativity
- Automated reasoning
 - Commonsense reasoning
 - Model-based reasoning
 - Opportunistic reasoning
 - Qualitative reasoning – automated reasoning about continuous aspects of the physical world, such as space, time, and quantity, for the purpose of problem solving and planning using qualitative rather than quantitative information
 - Spatial–temporal reasoning
 - Textual case based reasoning
- Computer program (recorded machine thought instructions)
- Human-based computation
- Natural language processing (outline)

3.4 Organizational thought

Organizational thought (thinking by organizations)

- Management information system
- Organizational communication
- Organizational planning
 - Strategic planning
- Strategic thinking
- Systems thinking

4 Aspects of the thinker

Aspects of the thinker which may affect (help or hamper) his or her thinking:

- Attitude
- Cognitive style
- Common sense
- Experience
- Instinct

- Intelligence
- Metacognition
- Mind's eye
- Mindset
- Rationality
- Wisdom
 - Sapience

5 Properties of thought

- Accuracy
- Cogency
- Dogma
- Effectiveness
- Efficacy
- Efficiency
- Freethought
- Frugality
- Meaning
- Prudence
- Rights
- Skepticism
- Soundness
- Validity
- Value theory
- Wrong

6 Fields that study thought

- Linguistics
- Philosophy
 - Logic
 - Philosophy of mind
- Neuroscience
 - Cognitive science
 - Psychology
 - Cognitive psychology
 - Social psychology
 - Psychiatry
- Mathematics
- Operations research

7 Thought tools and thought research

- Cognitive model
- Design tool
- Diagram
 - Argument map
 - Concept map
 - Mind map
- DSRP
- Intelligence amplification
- Language
- Meditation
- Six Thinking Hats
- Synectics

8 History of thinking

Main article: History of reasoning

- History of artificial intelligence
- History of cognitive science
- History of creativity
- History of ideas
- History of logic
- History of psychometrics

9 Nootropics (cognitive enhancers and smart drugs)

Main article: Nootropic

See also: List of nootropics

Substances that improve mental performance:

- 5-HTP
- Adrafinil (Olmifon)
- Aniracetam
- Ashwagandha (*Withania somnifera*)
- Bacopa monnieri (Brahmi)

- Caffeine
- Acetyl-L-carnitine (ALCAR)
- Centrophenoxine
- Choline
- Cholinergics
- Chromium
- Coenzyme q-10
- Coffee
- Creatine
- DMAE
- Ergoloid mesylates (Hydergine)
- Huperzine A
- Idebenone
- Inositol
- L-dopa
- Lecithin
- Lemon Balm (Melissa Officinalis)
- Lipoic acid
- Methylphenidate (Ritalin)
- Modafinil (Provigil)
- Oxiracetam
- Phenibut
- Phenylalanine
- Piracetam (Nootropil)
- Pramiracetam
- Pyritinol (Enerbol)
- Rhodiola Rosea
- Selegiline (Deprenyl)
- Siberian ginseng (Eleutherococcus senticosus)
- St John's Wort
- Sutherlandia frutescens
- Tea
- Theanine
- Theophylline
- Tryptophan
- Tyrosine

- Vasopressin
- Vinpocetine
- Nicotinic acid (vitamin B₃)
- Vitamin B₅
- Vitamin B₆
- Vitamin B₁₂
- Vitamin C
- Yohimbe

9.1 Organizational thinking concepts

Main articles: Organizational studies and Organizational psychology

- Attribution theory
- Communication
- Concept testing
- Evaporating Cloud
- Fifth discipline
- Groupthink
- Group synergy
- Ideas bank
- Interpretation
- Learning organization
- Metaplan
- Operations research
- Organization development
- Organizational communication
- Organizational culture
- Organizational ethics
- Organizational learning
- Rhetoric
- Smart mob
- Theory of Constraints
- Think tank
- Wisdom of crowds

10 Teaching methods and skills

Main articles: Education and Teaching

- Active learning
- Classical conditioning
- Directed listening and thinking activity
- Discipline
- Learning theory (education)
- Mentoring
- Operant conditioning
- Problem-based learning
- Punishment
- Reinforcement

11 Awards related to thinking

11.1 Awards for acts of genius

- Nobel Prize
- Pulitzer Prize
- MacArthur Fellowship

12 Organizations

- Associations pertaining to thought
 - Association for Automated Reasoning
 - Association for Informal Logic and Critical Thinking
 - International Joint Conference on Automated Reasoning
- High IQ societies
 - Mega Society
 - Mensa
- Mind Sports Organisations
 - World Mind Sports Games
- Think tanks

13 Media

13.1 Publications

13.1.1 Books

- *Handbook of Automated Reasoning*

13.1.2 Periodicals

- *Journal of Automated Reasoning*
- *Journal of Formalized Reasoning*
- *Positive Thinking Magazine*

13.2 Television programs

- Thinkabout (U.S. TV series)

14 Persons associated with thinking

14.1 People notable for their extraordinary ability to think

- Geniuses
 - List of MacArthur Fellows
 - List of Nobel laureates (*see also Nobel Prize*)
- Polymaths

14.2 Scientists in fields that study thought

- List of cognitive scientists

14.3 Scholars of thinking

- Aaron T. Beck
- Edward de Bono
- David D. Burns – author of *Feeling Good: The New Mood Therapy* and *The Feeling Good Handbook*. Burns popularized Aaron T. Beck's cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) when his book became a best seller during the 1980s.^[6]
- Tony Buzan
- Noam Chomsky
- Albert Ellis
- Howard Gardner

- Eliyahu M. Goldratt
- Douglas Hofstadter
- Ray Kurzweil
- Marvin Minsky
- Steven Pinker
- Baruch Spinoza
- Robert Sternberg

- Metaknowledge (knowledge about knowledge)
- Mind map
- Mindfulness (psychology)
- Model (abstract)
- Percept
- Perception
- Self-awareness
- Self-concept
- Self-consciousness
- Self-knowledge
- Self-realization
- Sentience
- Situational awareness
- Understanding

15 Related concepts

- Cognition
- Knowledge
- Multiple intelligences
- Strategy
- Structure
- System

15.1 Awareness and perception

Main articles: Awareness and Perception

- Attention
- Cognition
- Cognitive dissonance
- Cognitive map
- Concept
- Concept map
- Conceptual framework
- Conceptual model
- Consciousness
- Domain knowledge
- Heuristics in judgment and decision making
- Information
- Intelligence
- Intuition
- Knowledge
- Memory suppression
- Mental model

15.2 Learning and memory

Main articles: Education, Learning, and Memory

- Autodidacticism
- Biofeedback
- Cognitive dissonance
- Dual-coding theory
- Eidetic memory (total recall)
- Emotion and memory
- Empiricism
- Feedback
- Feedback loop
- Free association
- Heuristics
- Hyperthymia
- Hypnosis
- Hypothesis
- Imitation
- Inquiry
- Knowledge management
- Language acquisition

- Memorization
- Memory and aging
- Memory inhibition
- Memory-prediction framework
- Method of loci
- Mnemonics
- Neurofeedback
- Neuro-linguistic programming (NLP)
- Observation
- Pattern recognition
- Question
- Reading
- Recall
- Recognition
- Recollection (recall)
- Scientific method
- Self-perception theory
- Speed reading
- Study Skills
- Subvocalization
- Transfer of learning
- Transfer of training
- Visual learning

16 See also

- Artificial intelligence
 - Outline of artificial intelligence
- Human intelligence
 - Outline of human intelligence
- Neuroscience
 - Outline of neuroscience
- Psychology
 - Gestalt psychology (theory of mind)
 - Outline of psychology

Miscellaneous

- Adaptation
- Association of Ideas
- Attacking Faulty Reasoning
- Autistic thinking (see Glossary of psychiatry)
- Backcasting
- Causality
- Chunking (psychology)
- Cognition
- Cognitive biology
- Cognitive computing
- Cognitive deficit
- Cognitive dissonance
- Cognitive linguistics
- Cognitive module
- Cognitive psychology
- Cognitive science
- Cognitive space
- Cognitive style
- Communicating
- Comparative cognition
- Concept-formation
- Conceptual metaphor
- Conceptual thinking
- Conscience
- Consciousness
- Constructive criticism
- Conversation
- Criticism
- Deregistic thinking (see Glossary of psychiatry)
- Design (and re-design)
- Dialectic
- Discovery (observation)
- Distinction (philosophy)
- Distributed cognition
- Distributed multi-agent reasoning system
- Educational assessment

- Emotion
- Empirical knowledge
- Empiricism
- Epistemology
- Evidential reasoning (disambiguation)
- Evidential reasoning approach
- Expectation (epistemic)
- Experimentation
- Explanation
- Extension (semantics)
- Facilitation (business)
- Fantasy
- Fideism
- Figure Reasoning Test
- Fuzzy logic
- Fuzzy-trace theory
- Generalizing
- Gestalt psychology
- Group cognition
- Heuristics in judgment and decision making
- Holism
- Human multitasking
- Human self-reflection
- Hypervigilance
- Identification (information)
- Inductive reasoning aptitude
- Intellect
- Intelligence (trait)
- Intentionality
- Inventing
- Judging
- Kinesthetic learning
- Knowledge management
- Knowledge representation and reasoning
- Language
- Linguistics
- List of cognitive scientists
- List of creative thought processes
- List of emotional intelligence topics
- List of emotions
- List of organizational thought processes
- List of perception-related topics
- Mathematics Mechanization and Automated Reasoning Platform
- Mental function
- Mental model theory of reasoning
- Meta-analytic thinking
- Meta-ethical
- Methodic doubt
- Mimesis
- Mind
- Models of scientific inquiry
- Morphological analysis (problem-solving)
- Natural language processing
- Nonduality
- Nous
- Object pairing
- Pattern matching
- Personal experience
- Personality psychology
- Persuasion
- Philomath
- Philosophical analysis
- Philosophical method
- Planning
- Po (term)
- Practical reason
- Preconscious
- Prediction
- Procedural reasoning system
- Pseudoscience
- Pseudoskepticism

- Psychological projection
- Psychology of reasoning
- Qualitative Reasoning Group
- Rationality and Power
- Reasoning Mind
- Reasoning system
- Recognition primed decision
- Reflective disclosure
- Scientific method
- SEE-I
- Self-deception
- Semantic network
- Semantics
- Semiotics
- Sensemaking
- Situated cognition
- Situational awareness
- Skepticism
- Source criticism
- Spatial Cognition
- Speculative reason
- Spiral: The Bonds of Reasoning
- Storytelling
- Stream of consciousness (psychology)
- Subconscious
- Substitution (logic)
- Suspicion (emotion)
- Theories
- Thinking processes (theory of constraints)
- Thought disorder
- Thought sonorization (see Glossary of psychiatry)
- Translation
- Truth
- Unconscious mind
- Understanding
- VPEC-T

- wikt:entrained thinking
- wikt:synthesis
- Working memory
- World disclosure

Thinking

- *Buckminster Fuller: Thinking Out Loud* (documentary)
- Critical-Creative Thinking and Behavioral Research Laboratory
- History of political thinking
- Inquiry: Critical Thinking Across the Disciplines
- Partial concurrent thinking aloud
- Po (lateral thinking)
- Six Thinking Hats
- SolidThinking
- Straight and Crooked Thinking
- Systematic Inventive Thinking
- The Art of Negative Thinking
- The Lake of Thinking
- The Leonardo da Vinci Society for the Study of Thinking
- The Magic of Thinking Big
- The Year of Magical Thinking
- Thinking about Consciousness
- Thinking about the immortality of the crab
- Thinking Allowed (PBS)
- Thinking Allowed
- Thinking Cap Quiz Bowl
- Thinking processes (Theory of Constraints)
- Thinking Skills Assessment
- Thinking, Fast and Slow
- Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking
- Unified structured inventive thinking
- When You're Through Thinking, Say Yes
- World Thinking Day

Lists

- List of neurobiology topics
- List of cognitive science topics
- List of philosophical theories
- List of psychology topics
- List of cognitive scientists
- Glossary of philosophical isms
- List of cognitive biases
- List of emotions
- List of memory biases
- List of mnemonics
- List of neurobiology topics
- List of NLP topics
- List of psychometric topics
- List of thought processes

17 References

- [1] Dictionary.com, “mind”: “1. (in a human or other conscious being) the element, part, substance, or process that reasons, thinks, feels, wills, perceives, judges, etc.: the processes of the human mind. 2. Psychology. the totality of conscious and unconscious mental processes and activities. 3. intellect or understanding, as distinguished from the faculties of feeling and willing; intelligence.”
- [2] Google definition, “mind”: “The element of a person that enables them to be aware of the world and their experiences, to think, and to feel; the faculty of consciousness.”
- [3] Danko Nikolić (2014). “Practopoiesis: Or how life fosters a mind. arXiv:1402.5332 [q-bio.NC].”.
- [4] “Definition of: Moral Reasoning”. Retrieved 21 July 2011.
- [5] “Dictionary Search > proportional reasoning - Quizlet”.
- [6] “History of Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy”. National Association of Cognitive-Behavioral Therapists. Retrieved March 8, 2011.

18 External links

- The Psychology of Emotions, Feelings and Thoughts, Free Online Book

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