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## THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LANGUAGE AND THOUGHT

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**Annotation.** This paper explores the link between language and thought. Language and thought are fascinating processes that have intrigued scientists from different disciplines for over a century and a half. Yet, we still have a lot to learn about how our brain handles language and thinking. This paper focuses on the recent findings in this field of study.

**Key words:** *language, thinking, speech, process, concept, cognition*

**Аннотация.** В статье исследуется связь между языком и мышлением. Язык и мышление — увлекательные процессы, которые уже более полутора веков интригуют ученых из разных дисциплин. Тем не менее, нам еще многое предстоит узнать о том, как наш мозг обрабатывает язык и мышление. В данной статье основное внимание уделяется последним открытиям в этой области исследований.

**Ключевые слова:** *язык, мышление, речь, процесс, понятие, познание.*

**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqola til va fikr o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni o'rganadi. Til va tafakkur bir yarim asrdan ko'proq vaqt davomida turli fanlarning olimlarini qiziqtirgan ajoyib jarayonlardir. Shunga qaramay, bizning miyamiz til va fikrlashni qanday boshqarishi haqida hali ko'p o'rganishimiz kerak. Ushbu maqola ushbu tadqiqot sohasidagi so'nggi topilmalarga qaratilgan.

*Kalit so‘zlar: til, tafakkur, nutq, jarayon, tushuncha, bilish*

Interest in language as a means of communication arose at the end of the 19th century in the wake of criticism of positivism and neo-Hegelianism. Such scientists and philosophers as Bertrand Russell, Ludwig Wittgenstein, Rudolf Carnap argued that it is impossible to obtain pure and objective knowledge by sensory means and observation, because the main tool, language, is not an accurate and clear means of transmitting information. And only thanks to the scientific work of the linguist Ferdinand de Saussure and the publication of his book "Course of General Linguistics" (1916) did language become an independent subject for study - outside of philosophy, history, politics and folklore. In this direction, the study of language developed in such new areas as phenomenology, hermeneutics, structuralism and post-structuralism, which were the forerunners of the "linguistic turn", after which many scientists in the humanities and exact disciplines recognized the dependence of our knowledge on language.

Saussure considered language as a social phenomenon, a structured system that can be viewed synchronically (as it exists at any particular time) and diachronically (as it changes in the course of time)[1].

According to Chomsky, language is a natural object, a component of the human mind, physically represented in the brain and part of the biological endowment of the species[2]. Chomsky's independent theory, founded by [Noam Chomsky](#), considers language as one aspect of cognition. Chomsky's theory states that a number of cognitive systems exist, which seem to possess distinct specific properties. These cognitive systems lay the groundwork for cognitive capacities, like language faculty[3].

According to Edward Sapir, language is a purely human and noninstinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols.[4]

According to Kerry Belgrove Speech-Language therapist, speech is a verbal means of communicating. It includes specific sounds and sound combinations that are characteristic of a particular language.

Thinking is considered to be the highest form of active reflection of the world in consciousness, which is also responsible for the processes of generalization, the development of analytical operations in the brain, and helps to cognize the world around.

Psychologists expanded the concept of thinking as knowledge of the world and included in it the aspect of the conscious (analysis, synthesis, comparison, classification, generalization and abstraction) and the unconscious (cognitive attitudes, distortions and prejudices).[5]

One of the first to give the concept of thinking more than a philosophical status was the German essayist Friedrich Georg Junger (1898-1977). In his work "Language and Thinking", he develops a new understanding of the relationship between thinking and language, arguing for the unity of these two concepts and at the same time emphasizing the important role of language: "There are no things outside of language."

Research over the past decade, led by linguist Steven Pinker, has shown that the dependence of thought on language is unfounded. In his book *Language as Instinct*, Pinker examines the arguments of scientists in favor of both language and thinking, and explains why thinking is the more complex phenomenon.

- Using the reasoning of the inventor Alan Turing, Steven Pinker transfers his terminology about "mental code" to cognitive science and argues that language is less universal than thinking. Using the English language as an example, Pinker shows that words are less extensive than their meaning, which can often be understood only from the context.

Steven Pinker argues that most of the information (images, abstractions, family ties, logical reasoning) is not expressed in words - it is the result of more complex processes that occur in the brain. He proves that, for example, English, like any other, cannot fully convey the essence of the information that is stored in our head

(this refers to the field of psycholinguistics). According to Pinker's interpretation, these images in our minds do not have to look the same as a phrase in any language.

For example, newspaper headlines can be ambiguous, since there are more concepts than words, and therefore you also need to connect logical operations to understand what the article will be about:

- Stud Tires Out – «Жеребец выбился из сил» или «Шины жеребца оказались снаружи».
- Drunk Gets Nine Months in Violin Case – «Пьянице дали девять месяцев по делу о скрипке» или «Пьяница сел на девять месяцев в скрипичный футляр».
- Iraqi Head Seeks Arms – «Глава Ирака в поисках оружия» или «Иракская голова ищет руки».

Language and thinking have been of interest to scientists for more than 150 years. But, as the discoveries of recent years show, we are only on the verge of understanding how these complex psychological phenomena interact in our brain. No matter how complex and unexplored the field of human existence our brain may be, we can learn to consciously control both language and thinking. The only question is for what purpose it should be done.

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