

## LINGUISTIC INFLUENCES ON NON-LINGUISTIC THOUGHT

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### **Abstract**

This research explores the relationship between language and thought which has long been a debatable topic in the academic community. It shows a comprehensive analysis of non-linguistic cognition, including infant perception, animal cognition, and human visual-spatial reasoning, alongside empirical evidence of linguistic influence in areas such as color perception, spatial orientation, temporal conceptualization, memory, and decision-making. Theoretical foundations are given with particular attention to the Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis and its modern interpretations. The research explores how; grammar and vocabulary can guide non-linguistic thinking. Language, culture, and abstract thought is debatable, there is connection among them. As a conclusion in this article, we found dynamic and interactive connection between them.

### **Key words**

language, thought, cognition, Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis, linguistic relativity, non-linguistic cognition, spatial reasoning, decision-making, abstract thought, culture.

The most arguable topics such as whether language influences thinking or not, in cognitive science are debatable among scientists for centuries and it still remains pressing topics. Direct, non-linguistic perception and higher-level linguistic mediation operate on two intercultural levels. Sensory experiences such as colors, sounds, and emotions exist independently of verbal expression, language provides tools to classify, generalize, and expand these experiences. Language is not as a medium of communication, additionally it is cognitive system that structures causing and comprehending of reality.

### **Theoretical Foundations**

Traditionally researchers in the field of linguistics have long debate the connection language and thought. Part of them shows their argument ideas exists independently of language, whereas other ones declared that linguistic

classifications influence human understanding of reality. The most significant theory by Sapir- Whorf Hypothesis, in the field of the concept of linguistic relativity, language structures impact traditional thought and cognitive processes.

Thought is fully constrained by language, it is the strict version of linguistic determinism yet this has been widely rejected. Language does not fully settled thought, it channels it in specific directions, shaping attention, memory, and reasoning across cultures nevertheless, powerless version of the theory of linguistics relativity has been increasingly acknowledged.

#### Non-Linguistic Thought: Forms and Evidence

It is crucial to know thought process independent of linguistic system prior to research effect of language.

Infant cognition: We can clarify them as an example of new-born, they can recognize colors, faces, and understand objects endurance before learning language in their early months.

Animal cognition: As an example of natural creatures such as primates, dolphins and birds can resolve problems as well as navigate their way lacking human's language.

The next one is human visual-spatial reasoning, people also can imagine musical patterns or can draw maps in their mind without any verbal negotiation.

In my opinion, these kinds of examples can demonstrate human thought underlines nonlinguistic cognition, however language enhance and arrange the process.

#### Empirical Evidence of Linguistic Influence

##### 1. Color perception

According to Boroditskiy's research languages with richer color vocabularies enable speakers to distinguish shades more effectively. For example, Russian distinguishes between sinij (dark blue) and goluboj (light blue), giving its speakers an advantage in shade differentiation compared to English speakers.

##### 2. Spatial orientation

According to English speakers they rely on relative coordinates ("left," "right"), while Indigenous Australian languages employ absolute coordinates ("north," "south"). Speakers of the latter develop a heightened sense of absolute orientation, showing how language reinforces spatial cognition.

##### 3. Time and memory

Another example of empirical evidence of linguistic influence is time and memory. Chinese requires obligatory tense distinctions, encouraging an alternative perception of time, however, English involves tenses consist of past-present- future. The retrieval of memory corresponds the grammatical patterns.

#### 4. Decision-making and reasoning

In his part we show the Keysar's research on the "foreign language effect". According to Keysar individuals tend to make less emotionally biased and more analytical decisions when reasoning in a second language, demonstrating the influence of linguistic context on cognition.

#### Language, Culture, and Abstract Thought

The guidance of cognitive language is language and culture. They are inseparable from each other. Cultural priorities are considered vocabulary. For example, agriculture deep in terminology for crops or whether at the same time urban societies rich in vocabulary connected with technology and commerce. These differences direct attention and shape categorization in daily life.

In addition to, language explains abstract thoughts, as an example freedom of justice and truth. They are not perceived directly by humans directly. Emotional words can not express as a symbols, firstly they come to our minds as well as they fully comprehended. Although, this broadens the range of cognitive potential, depending too heavily on abstract concepts may lead to confusion or philosophical misunderstanding.

#### **Conclusion**

Investigation into the effects of language on non-linguistic thought. It illustrates the intricacy of cognition. Abstraction and communication contains non linguistic process such as perception, memory which language organizes and extends process.

Research evidence shows that categorical distinctions in language affect perception, memory, and decision-making process although cognition can take place without verbal expression. The relationship between language and thought is best understood as dynamic and interactive. This understanding has significant implications for education, intercultural communication, artificial intelligence, and cognitive development.

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