

Thinking in Linguistics, The Transformation of Philosophical Concepts about Consciousness

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Abstract. *This article analyzes historical and modern variations of philosophical concepts related to linguistics, thinking and consciousness. The connections between language and thought, philosophical concepts of consciousness, the influence of modern science and technological developments on thinking and consciousness have been considered. The article highlights approaches aimed at understanding the interaction of language, thinking and consciousness, as well as their contribution to the development of mankind.*

Key words: *Linguistics, thinking, consciousness, Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, universal grammar, cognitive linguistics, dualism.*

Introduction

Philosophical concepts of linguistics, thinking and consciousness have undergone constant changes throughout the history of mankind. This article analyzes the interaction of language, thinking and consciousness, as well as their philosophical foundations. At the same time, it shows how these concepts have undergone changes in modern times.

Thinking is a high form of human mental activity; the process of reflection of objective reality in the mind. Thinking is considered a weapon of knowledge of the environment, social phenomena, reality, as well as the main condition for the implementation of human activities. It is a process of high cognition that fully and accurately reflects reality than intuition, perception, imagination. Thinking is said to reflect on things and phenomena in reality in a thoughtful, generalizing and mediated way the connections between them. Reality is reflected in thinking, in perception and imagination, relatively deeper and fuller. We find out by means of intuition, perception, what or phenomena we cannot know, the characteristics of things or phenomena, their connections and relationships through the medium of contemplation.

Main part

Understanding the connection between language and thinking is important in analyzing human consciousness and thinking. In linguistics, there are several theories aimed at analyzing this connection:

Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis: this theory advances the idea that language influences thinking. According to the studies of Sapir and Whorf, the worldview of a person depends on the language in which he was born and grew up.

Universal grammar: proposed by Noam Chomsky, this theory argues that humans have common grammatical rules in all languages. This explains the biological basis of language and thinking.

Cognitive linguistics: this approach analyzes the interaction between language and thinking through cognitive processes. This theory provides valuable information on how language affects thought processes.

Consciousness and philosophical concepts

Philosophical analysis of consciousness and its essence has been carried out for many centuries. The main philosophical approaches to understanding consciousness are:

1. Dualism: this approach, pioneered by Renaissance philosopher René Descartes, argues that mind and body are two separate substantions.
2. Materialism: this approach advances the idea that consciousness can only be explained through physical processes. According to the materialistic approach, consciousness is mainly a product of brain activity.
3. Phenomenology: Edmund Husserl and other phenomenologists focus on analyzing the subjective experience and processes of perception of consciousness. They study the mind through human experience and how it is understood.

Modern transformations of thinking and consciousness

Modern scientific research and technological developments have brought new manifestations to concepts related to thinking and consciousness. Below are the main directions of these changes:

1. Artificial intelligence and cognitive science: developments in artificial intelligence are providing new opportunities in the modeling of thinking and mind. Cognitive science focuses on understanding human mental processes through artificial systems.
2. Neurological research: new technologies in the study of brain activity (e.g. fMRI) are helping to identify the neural bases of consciousness and thinking. These studies allow a deeper understanding of human mental processes.
3. Linguistic anthropology: studying the interaction between language and culture helps to understand how language affects human thought and consciousness.

The interaction of language, thinking and mind

The interaction of language, thinking and consciousness is a complex and multifaceted process. To understand this process, it is necessary to consider the following basic concepts:

- The influence of language on thinking: language forms thought processes and identifies them. For example, words and grammatical structures present in some languages affect our worldview.
- The influence of thinking on language: the mental processes and thinking of a person shape and develop language. Through thinking, new forms and concepts of language appear.
- The interaction of consciousness and language: consciousness is expressed through language and formed through language. The subjective experience of consciousness is conveyed to other people through language.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that the change in philosophical concepts of thinking and consciousness in linguistics is of great importance in the scientific and philosophical development of mankind. Modern approaches to these concepts reveal new facets of thinking and consciousness and help to understand them more deeply. The analysis presented in this article is an important step towards a deeper understanding of the interaction of language, thought and mind and their philosophical foundations.

Literature Used

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