

**LANGUAGE AND COGNITION:
A STUDY BASED ON INTENTION(S) AND PRACTICAL BEHAVIOUR**

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Abstract

The present paper defines the notion of language and its role of sharing and influencing the aspects of social reality. The terms like cognition, affect and social behaviour are very closely viewed for the understanding of social reality in the relationship between language and mind in a psychological perspective point of view. This paper also highlights the relation of linguistic universals with linguistic relativity in a philosophical manner. More about the perspectives that; how mind has created ideas about reality. What is the role/process of language in this regard; is symbols refer for the external appearance or any other verbal communication? Indeed, the paper also focuses on the process of cognition. Cognition is considered to be the process of predicting external appearance that has no measly understanding. Language-cognition relationship occurs with the progression of mind and these neurons will create an image of the external world (social world) through the medium of language.

Keywords: *Language, Reality, Cognition, Psychological, and Thought.*

Introduction

In the present paper, the main conception defined about the language is in a psychological aspect. Klaus Fiedler defines that language is the necessary requirement in all the conversations between different fields. Mostly the language is a tool for all our sources, even in research findings, moves with the source of language. Here, Hoeksema (2000), Myen (2003), Smith and Mackie (2000) they too define that language is all social about in its

nature. In the words of Aristotle, Plato, Ludwig Wittgenstein, Karl Buhler, John Searle defined that how language is related to cognition. So, the main focus in this paper is that the relation of language with cognition. The two main questions here focused in this paper is that how language reflect cognition? And other, if the language and cognition are the two same related notions of the same adaptive functions, than how it can develop their relation among themselves.

Language and cognition is not a new concept for elaborating the relationship among them. From 19th century, the role of language and cognition is much focused in the social context. In the past, people do not have debate on the acquisition of language with the mentalist form. So in the present era, it is much debated that is language speak differently for different people? Than if people speak differently than what is the basis for criterion? Another argument for this relationship is that what is the cognitive development for language building relation? Is there any fixed level of cognition of language cognition? All these assumptions will highlight in this article. The basic notion for this is that is language the same notion of mental process as like the other cognitive approaches or it is different from this as a fundamentally?

1. Are Language and Cognition inter-related?

It is understood that language and cognition¹ are related because it is based on biological aspects. Various writers like Chomsky (1968), Leensberg (1967) and various others mention that language is based on cognitive constraints that it has a rooted in ages ago in a philosophical point of view. In it, the language was considered to be subordinate of the primary ideas in the views of Plato. It means that the man has first developed idea than represent names. On the other hand, Descartes viewed that – I think, therefore I exist i.e. cogito ergo sum. Here, Descartes point of view is that first ideas came in the mind, than there is a physical appearance.

He also defines the concept of linguistic relativity. Language includes mental, logical and biological constraints because all these aspects are closely related to language for their utterance of thoughts and experiences. Gottfried, Heeden defined linguistic relativity as thought and experience. It is not easy to understand everything through the a priori understanding of language because many areas like colour perception depends on the vision. Although the colour variation is also to be experienced through language with different names and the impact of non-linguistic factors that include a sensory processes which will have their own source of language expression. Words through emotions, gestures, etc. are all the basis of language. The most important instance, that the deaf people who does not have the ability of understanding linguistic expressions. For this, the cognition works as a rule of their functioning. So, the reflection occur a very important place in this instance. Furth's book (1969),

“*Thinking without language: psychological implications of deafness*” defines that the ‘cognitive functions’ are very much vastly independent on uttering expressions.

The main objective of the cognitive science is to develop the human mental abilities among them to judging the physical or social entities and language abilities. There exists a two way cognition process as general-purposes process. In general purposes, it is defined as the inductive process. In it, the all individuals are leading the same cognition for same object by particular assumptions. The other approach is the mental state in which the distinct cognitions exist for same object. Basically, there always exist the different mental states in which different responses occur in this social world. Human being has a large amount of ideas for the physical notions to fulfil the condition of satisfaction.

The relationship between language and cognition formed the various arguments about their utilization but according to Chomsky, this relationship leads to the condition of satisfaction. He defined that mental states are the most important element of human being for cognizing the sources. According to the, children are born with the acquisition of language. This knowledge is acquainted to them with the proper nouns, verbs and grammar. Chomsky in Behaviourism defined that children do not have the ability to learn words correct. They utter incorrect terms in spite of right words. Children do not imitating the language structures from their parents. In fact, it is their language acquisition through which they develop the words with hearing of the relation. In keeping view this, Chomsky linguistic approach is defined as ‘generative linguistic’. Chomsky also viewed that it is not the process as computer language. It is distinct from this sort of language. In computer/technical language, one will learn by instructor. But in Chomsky’s concern, language is the inbuilt understanding that has a natural effect of human mind or mental state. Piaget also viewed that human minds (of children) has transformed their mind to the adults because of the cognition ability among them. It is defined as the sensor motor processing that transforms the learning process of children to adults. Moreover, the infants would have not designed their sentences to a right meaning. They used incorrect terms as goed for good. So, it is a psychological process that inherent the linguistic ability with the cognition of mental states.

2. Relationship among Language and Cognition:

Here language is considered to be the equivocal function for the process of cognition is the phenomenon of referencing idea to reality i.e. thinking power for creation. Here, one notion is also understood as that the verbal behaviour of an individual has also understood in field neuron functions that includes the memorization, inferences, intention based goals, etc. It is also defined that in the area of cognitive and social psychology,

language is considered as a basic tool for their origin. Words refer to the process of differentiation i.e. for instance of cultural differences and many others.

The interplay relationship between language² and cognition refers to a functional view and takes a current status of language in the language-mind relationships. In this part, a supposition arises that ‘whether the mind speaks’ or the ‘tongue thinks’. This assertion, however, referred a very complex; also did not require any kind of proof for their evidence. Basically, these notions i.e. mind and tongue is mutually contingent related to each other in various ways. Researchers in this aspect forwarded the view point that language is an essential requirement for social adaptation. Searle (1969), quote that society can have language even without the government, marriage, property or money but they cannot have government, marriage, property or money without language. This quotation of Searle remarked that, ‘verbal skills are the heart/power of political influence, media presentation, and literature, many others’. So, language is not only the process of sharing and describing reality but through it, one can also involve in changing the social appearance/reality. Successful language is that which have incorrect syntax, mistakes, ungrammatical and not a correct because every form of language requires correction. Like in speech acts Searle (1969), also leads from various mistakes, ungrammatical phrases.

In the past 1980s, there exist different viewpoints regarding language and cognition. Language and cognition at that time was some neuron as well as some practical. They considered both as an important as well as empirical analysis. Although, they analysis on the basis of their condition and situation. But in comparison to present day process, it will have the aggregates of computer chips that emerges the language on the basis of social as well as practical assumptions. It is a process of networks that accumulate the notion of linguistic categorization. The same thing that occurred in both the past and present is the ‘rules’ that are on the basis of condition and situation. The real human cognition is based on the power of understanding the assumed object of the social world. Categories of language and cognition will assist on the basis of condition of satisfaction as well as situation. However, these categories were not the logical sets of following conditions and situations. Following the mathematical assumptions, one will use the different cognitive aspect. Different cognitive abilities occurred for different processes following the various grounds for the condition of satisfaction and situation. Human beings did not choose anything without using their intention. However, the power of intentionality is somehow based on the requirement of the condition of satisfaction and situation. Rumelhart and various other cognitive scientists Terrence and Stephen define that language and cognition is the complex network that would have number of intentions. It is the intellectual process of predicting the notion of objectivity.

3. Language and its Role in Social Interaction:

There are various approaches for the role of language³ in social interaction but here, the author talked about the only two main approaches i.e. Neo- Whorfian and Gricean approach. Neo- Whorfian approach refers to the process of the human mind because it includes the neo- functions that include the stimulation process. It includes the inferences, decisions, judgements, etc. On the other hand, Gricean⁴ approach that emphasize on the process of conversation between two individuals or more. It is followed through the notion of behaviour by all kinds of language games.

Both of the approaches/categories are considered to be the premises of meaning and understanding. So, here the quotation of Otto Jespersen in the Clark and Clark (1977) that "The essence of language is human activity - activity on the part of one individual to make himself understood, and activity on the part of that other to understand what was in the mind of the first."

Although Bühler's views about language is of encoding and decoding i.e. the communicator follows the encoding process of language through verbal symbols and the recipient's task is to decoding it in a symbol string. Thus, the language is not a single way process but it is the relation of encoder and decoder in all of the aspects.

4. Process of Para- Semantic Effects:

It is noted that the verbal explanation has directly caused actions, emotions, reflexes and various other actions. The most important feature of this language phenomenon is that the speaker/ communicator have no worry about the recipient whether they understand or not. So, language performed through the medium of cognition and it is through in the medium of verbal symbols. Para- semantic effects⁵ in this aspect referred to as that they have an effect of utterance of communicator in various performances and their utterance has independent of receiver's acceptance either they understand it or not.

Chomsky's argument about language and intention is much highlighted in the late 1980s. This is the revolution among the linguistic apprehension for modifying intention. In following the Chomsky's view point, there exists a relation between subject and object. The subject and object will follow the relation of intention among the known as well as unknown objects. Unknown objects are using more intention. The goal of an individual to tackle the unknown product will lead to us some conversation about to inquiry the desired object. Human beings are not aware about all the assumptions of this social existence. In this regard, Chomsky defined that language is a grammatical rule follow with some conditions and situations. Moreover, the classification of social entities will also debate in the social context. The most discussing criteria about the social phenomenon is the sentences

that we frame is either right or wrong. It will confirm only after confirmation of the subject and object. The different sentences will have different concepts regarding the existence of reality. Like instance, John left from marriage party. The notion of their left from marriage party will have different concepts- John might have some work, he might not be interested in parties. So, different intentions occurred for John by left him from the party. But here the main concern is that why they have left from part? The real answer to this question only he himself knows. Others will just predict the external reality.

5. Notion of Verbal Signalling:

Verbal signalling is basically a composition of speaker and hearer phenomenon i.e. it is the state of words that forward from various signalling methods/signs. However, in this aspect, the receiver has also modified the junk words using various linguistic tools. Communication theory in this process refers to the procedures of keywords, dialect or gestures. So, language is considered to be the diagnostic functions that are referred for the understanding of recipient.

6. Occurrence of Language and Constructive Inferences:

Language has played also significant role for constructive inferences/predictions. Constructive inferences are occurred through the visualizations of something. Through these pictures, one can develop the inferences of future prediction. Like an instance, once we watch a movie we can infer the end of that part/movie through our inference ability. This is also based on the actions that occurred in movie. So, language has also a feature of constructive inferences. Language and inference leads the various tasks by which one configures the social world with the prediction/judgement/intention. Our cognition power has the ability to tackle the task very easily. Inference i.e. to infer about what one has no clear idea about the reality. Sometimes our prediction and inference would develop the source for utilizing the physical objects with its only infers power. So, the argument that develops – how did one's inference became true? Is inference/cognition having their relation with the pre understanding about the object? So, all these assumptions have the discussing matters for understanding the language-cognition-inference relation.

7. Notion of Language and Psychological distance:

In this aspect, the relation between language and psychological⁶ aspect arises. It means that language is also based on our previous experiences i.e. what we have known/learnt earlier are observed in a present situation. This process is also said to be the construal process because of the thinking criteria in it. It is mostly based on decisions, judgements, and behaviour of the person of existing knowledge.

Language, Rationality and Reality are the three terms that are dependent on each of them for their existence. Physical appearance requires language in one form or the other form i.e. it is through language that rationality occurs and proceeds for the reality reference. Doing things is the process of rational activity and how it runs, although don't care of positive and negative influence resembles a process of reality.

Language-Cognition also discusses the neuron function of the human body. The cognitive neuroscience emerged from the neuroscience and cognitive science. It is understood that cognitive neuroscience differs from basic neuroscience i.e. it has notion of explaining cognitive abilities but they did not explain practical/artificial intelligence. Basically, the cognitive science develops individual as intentionally strong as compared to logical point of view. In 1990s, the cognitive neuroscientists argue that the basic principles of language and cognition relation are evaluated with some extra ordinary features. They followed that innateness are to be approached only with the cognitive point of view. In this aspect, neurobiologists also viewed that the neurons are the basic entity of the human mind with which they express their understanding about the physical as well as internal world. Like a child born deaf could not hear anything from this physical world but they have the ability of learning things with various other approaches. He learns from visual efficiency and expresses their gestures, emotions, desires, etc. One thing is to understand from this instance that neurons are the essential aggregates that exist in every individual in this social world. Although, there are also various people who are mentally retarded but they too have the neurons. Their neurons are minimum/weak as compared to other normal people. In this process, their neurons will not develop and they perform some irrelevant activities. In this regard, the question raised that if all people have the neurons with which they develop their intention power than all intentions will have the same notion to the object?

To sum up, it is understood that the language and cognition are the interrelated terms that influence each other on various aspects. Language and cognition are the two broad terms that develop the notion of ability of understanding language. In a psychological point of view, language is not too much practical but it is more a psychological aspect of cognizing ability. So, it is quite easily observed that language and the mind is the two categories of same world, that they influence one to one correspondence. Language although is a proceeding process for our rational level of appearances and mind on the other hand refers to the thinking/ cognition ability of individual for their reference. That is why Wittgenstein quote that "The limits of my language are the limits of my world".

Language is based on thought, has rightly mentioned by Chomsky because according to them, every aspect of our understanding outer/external appearances, somehow is based on the internal understanding. In this view,

Humboldt's also focus on the notion of internal understanding about thought. He said that language is more concerned about perception of colours, thought and feeling. In this regard, Chomsky taking into consideration of Humboldt's view that language is the system of concepts or the notion of ideas. However, Chomsky in this opinion also referred that language and thought are the notions that are different for different speakers. Language implies that every function has its own derivative status according to which different individuals forward their own experiences regarding the different concepts about the external objects.

This relation is also confined to the mind and perception that reflects the external objects and develops the idea in mind. Now in this assumption, language also confined to the criteria that it is all based on our understanding and thought. Like an instance the animal's language, whatever they have but according to ourselves, we think that they will cognize about every activity. On the other hand, children can only think while they do not know any language either mother tongue but they have the idea and thought. In this regard, Chomsky strongly argued that language is based on the notion of thought and idea through which different aspects are to be achieved on the basis of external appearances. Here, he also confined that these thoughts are said to be the natural language. Chomsky in this view point also mentioned that language is the source of thought through which one understands. They refer all linguistic communication based on thought and thinking process. According to this theory of language relation to thought, there is no option for the process of coding and decoding. In this notion, the language develops the relation of identity with the perceived entities. A word represents reality for objects on the basis of their ideas, thoughts and identity. In this understanding, linguistic communication refers to the process of 'propositional content'. Like if someone said that 'the door is open', the door is open develops various ideas among different listeners. One might think that due to some weather, the door is open, other might think that someone is coming, other may be think that door is open for some cleaning purpose. So, on the basis of these assumptions, language referred to the basis of linguistic thoughts and ideas that can generate with external objects. Chomsky in this opinion defines language as a sequential process that implies natural language as the understanding of first language because it is inherited in the individual itself. If the individual learn the second language, they may have treat the new language as a code and when they translate or communicate; they decode the second new language as the medium of some linguistic processes without any thought and idea. That language is either to be French, Spanish, etc.

However, some proponents who viewed that language is the only source through which we express the thoughts and psychologists aspects of the person. Like to speak loud, one does not imply that someone is uttering different from the existing reality. The different is only the expression but the meaning is same because to give command to someone has not developed different notions about command but it is the only external expression

that reflects reality. Without language, various thoughts and psychological notions would not be possible to express. Reason that if someone has the thought of some creativity, it can express them through linguistic way. When children learn a first language, they did not acquire code easily but they understand through representation and decode in their way. So, the child follows the system of representation through which they tackle entity and share their experience. In this regard, one implies that one learn the first time of language of science; there assume various assumptions regarding their verifiability or falsifiability in the same way; when one learn first natural language does not know about its role. In this understanding, language is referred to the thought but the view point that negates this is the source that without language, how thoughts and ideas can express? This may refer for the language dependence on thought or thought dependence of language.

It is very commonly mentioned in Gilbert's book (1999), reasoning, meaning and mind that language is used as a primarily for the process of communication. According to compositional theory of meaning, hearer understands all the utterance of the speaker through the basis of own knowledge with the parts of meaning and in the form of syntactical structure. It directly involves the form of coding and decoding that follows the process of communication. Here, the sentence of the speaker directly codes of the thought based notions and delivers in the form of decoding to the hearer. Thought or thoughts put the highest form for coding the sentence. However, it is also found that the meaning of these thoughts should be relevant to the external appearances for their justification.

The process of coding and decoding holds an also important space in Grammar too. As Katz define that phonological components describes that it provides a shape i.e. phonetic shape for the outcome of sentence. The semantic part considered for the representation of the message which the phonetic shape conveys for their actual meaning. So, grammar has three components that syntactical component binds with phonological and it leads to semantic and form the chain for an utterance based on cognition. So, semantic components follow their two ways i.e. it has two components- denotative and connotative. Both refers different meaning like lonely in denotative form refers also to the without company and in connotative form it is said to the suggested something other than the entire word. So, semantic components occurred on various assumptions on same words. Thus, language is more based on the consciousness as they based on inner abilities.

Language and Cognition are considered to be the essential process for leading our survival. The notion/argument that I want to highlight in this article is how cognition⁷ became necessary for expressing the physical objects? Human beings always feared that what is right and what is wrong for us. By this understanding, we (human beings) develop the consciousness process and formulate an ideal in our mind that it

refers a safeguard for our survival or it is not beneficial for us. It is our mind that always based on doubts and errors. Although in this nature, Descartes has very rightly remarked, '*By doubt we reach a certain knowledge*'. Language, Cognition, Human Beings and Animals are the terms that very closely and dependent to each other in different aspects. Man has cognized very dominantly for their best or safe but animals can have this sort of understanding. It is a very puzzling process for solving this notion cognition for animals. To find out that how animals cognize for their well-being leads to very contradictory process. Reason that their (animals) language is different for human beings and we cannot understand their consciousness. But we will understand their needs and problems very constantly through our own process of consciousness.

*Darwin's theory of Evolution*⁸ has also holding an important place in the notion of cognition of the individual species. He defined that human beings has evolved from their ancestor's stages. It is the process of biological evolution that man has aware about their safeguard and threats of his survival. At one time, they have no knowledge or education for the safeguard but due to transformation or evolution, man has developed their power of sense and these senses will gave the vision light to choose the right path. However, human beings also develop their thought power with the reasoning and language became the signal of this medium. The argument that arises here - How these human beings have developed the sense of thought?

Learning is transferred or not leads a very important debate. It is noticed that language has the power of sharing various experiences through the medium of language with utterance. Modern Philosophers are too much debate on linguistic approaches. The task which will be defined in this platform is about transformation of learning is possible or not. Here, one example, a person who learns to drive a car will keep it in future. But the process which transformed this notion is that they understand this medium as a universal. Universal here refers to the understanding/learning of the task as a future course of action. A person when starts the learning of vehicle, he knows all the functions of the car including the gear pattern, switches, windows lock, etc. The learning is observed when the individual drives a new car with his former method of learning. He knows all the techniques of drive as they learned during their learning/driving course. By this notion of instance, one may confined that learning is transformed at some limit.

Transfer of learning is not a new process. It has its beginning from ages and still continues with us. We human beings have transferred their learning tendency at every stage. As per various observations, animals too have the tendency of learning. They (animals) will not be confined to the null. As our ancestors they have too the knowledge of right or wrong at some limit. Man has various notions in their survival for which they should have the ability of cognizing⁹ their previous efforts. Human beings without this sort of ability will have no

occurrence. The argument that put here is – can transfer of learning is always leads with the positive results? The reply to this argument will not be easy to solve but as per various observations and responses, it quite easy to define that if transfer of learning is not possible than nothing will be achieved at any future stage. It our transfer of learning through which one knows our ancestors. It is the consciousness criteria that will aware about the previous experiences. It is the transfer of learning that a person learns from his parents, teachers, and elders and from other skilled persons. If no transfer of learning exists, than null results will achieve.

8. Conclusion

It is rightly mentioned that human language is unique among animals, not only for the structure that has developed for its survival but it (human beings) has the knowledge/power of learning/understanding. By this process of learning, language develops the relation with cognition. It is also understood that without cognition, one cannot target to predict the external reality with our senses. In predicting the external reality with the power of sense, mostly the cases are true. Although, human beings are always referred their reality with the sources of inference, prediction and cognition. Different cognitions will have different approaches but one thing that is considered to be the pivotal in relation between language and cognition is the source of understanding about the object. The understanding of the object sometimes is based on the pre understanding of the object with their name and its relation with the social order (social reality).

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Notes

¹ Chris Knight, Tim Ingold and Bruno Latour.(1995), pp. 396-399.

² Paul Bloom. (1996), pp. 90-94.

³ Alexander Marshack. (1996), pp. 539-541.

⁴ Manuel García-Carpintero. (2001), pp. 93-131.

⁵ Klaus Fiedler. (2008), pp. 38-47.

⁶ Tomasz J. Jasinski. (2008), pp. 21-29.

⁷ It refers that our cognition/ thinking will lead sometime misunderstanding about the physical appearance. Language is not always correct; it sometimes leads to the disagreement.

⁸ Michael Ruse. (1975), pp.219-241.

⁹ Human beings alright have the consciousness level at very high rate but animals in this aspect sometimes show also too. It is observed that our pet animals have the consciousness of owner and outsider. This will lead a power of consciousness at different stages at different conditions.