

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LANGUAGE AND THOUGHT: THE SAPIR-WHORF HYPOTHESIS

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada til va tafakkur o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik Sapir-Uorf gipotezasi asosida keng tahlil qilinadi. Til insonning dunyoni qanday qabul qilishi, tushunishi va tasvirlashiga ta'siri misollar orqali yoritiladi. Shuningdek, lingvistik determinizm va lingvistik nisbiylik tushunchalari batafsil ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: til, tafakkur, lingvistik nisbiylik, idrok, til ta'siri

Abstract. This article provides a detailed analysis of the relationship between language and thought based on the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis. It explores how language influences perception, cognition, and worldview. The concepts of linguistic determinism and linguistic relativity are discussed with examples.

Keywords: language, thought, linguistic relativity, perception, cognition

Introduction

One of the most significant aspects of human existence is the use of language. It is not only used for the purpose of communication, but also for the organization of human thought. The relationship between human thought and language has recently become one of the most important areas of modern linguistics. Among the most well-known theories in the area of linguistics, the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis should be mentioned. The aim of the article is to examine the theory and show the power of human language.

Main Part

The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis was created by Edward Sapir and Benjamin Lee Whorf. This hypothesis states that language is very important in the way humans think. This means that if humans speak different languages, they think differently.

The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis has two main ideas. The first one is called linguistic determinism. This means that language determines how people think. This means that people can only think within the limits of their language. However, this idea has always been criticized because humans can think and understand new ideas even if they do not have the exact word for them.

The second form is linguistic relativity. This theory proposes that language affects thought but is not entirely responsible for it. This form is more widely accepted by modern scientists.

There are many examples that support this theory. One example is that some languages have many words for colors, while others have only a few. This influences how they distinguish colors. Another example is that some people use directions such as north and south instead of left and right. This makes them have a better sense of direction.

Language also affects how individuals talk about emotions and relationships. Some languages may have different words that cannot be translated. This proves that language is related to culture and thought processes. However, it should be mentioned

that language is not the only aspect that affects thought processes. Culture, experiences, and learning processes also contribute to thought processes to a certain extent.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis is an important theory in the field of linguistics. This theory helps us understand the role of language in thinking and perception. Though the strong version of the theory is not supported by many scholars, the theory of linguistic relativity is supported by many studies. In my opinion, this shows that language is important, but not the only factor.

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