

## Descartes' influence on Chomsky's theory and his analysis of language

Phd .huda salaah Rashid  
Republic of Iraq / University of Tikrit

### Abstrac

The world thinker, Noam Chomsky, is one of the most prominent thinkers in the field of language, politics and culture in general, for his knowledge of these fields. His ideas have revolutionized, especially in the field of language and the modern outlook on linguistic sciences.

These ideas formed an important turning point in this cognitive field which has been demonstrated by the inability of the experimental behavioral model to explain the language.

Chomsky's revolution on behaviorists is an independent stage in the history of linguistics. It is a critical view that can only be understood if we address the rational origins from which Chomsky drew his ideas and draw the limits of his theory.

Chomsky's innovation was an extension of the Cartesian rational heritage, which was the most important pillar of his theory of obstetrics.

Descartes' philosophy was therefore clearly influenced by Chomsky's thought.

To this end, our research dealt with the study of the influence of Descartes on Chomsky's theory and its analysis of language, according to an epistemology in which the mind is fully present in which we tried to answer the following question:

How did Descartes put forward Chomsky's analysis and analysis of the work of language and reason? As well as the analysis of language instinct under that comprehensive view.

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## La influencia de Descartes en la teoría de Chomsky y su análisis del lenguaje.

### Resumen

El pensador mundial, Noam Chomsky, es uno de los pensadores más destacados en el campo del lenguaje, la política y la cultura en general, por su conocimiento de estos campos. Sus ideas han revolucionado, especialmente en el campo del lenguaje y la perspectiva moderna de las ciencias lingüísticas.

Estas ideas formaron un importante punto de inflexión en este campo cognitivo que se ha demostrado por la incapacidad del modelo conductual experimental para explicar el lenguaje.

La revolución de Chomsky sobre los conductistas es una etapa independiente en la historia de la lingüística. Es una visión crítica que solo puede entenderse si abordamos los orígenes racionales de los que Chomsky extrajo sus ideas y los límites de su teoría.

La innovación de Chomsky fue una extensión de la herencia racional cartesiana, que fue el pilar más importante de su teoría de la obstetricia.

La filosofía de Descartes, por lo tanto, estaba claramente influenciada por el pensamiento de Chomsky.

Con este fin, nuestra investigación se ocupó del estudio de la influencia de Descartes en la teoría de Chomsky y su análisis del lenguaje, de acuerdo con una epistemología en la que la mente está completamente presente en la que tratamos de responder la siguiente pregunta:

¿Cómo presentó Descartes el análisis de Chomsky y el análisis del trabajo del lenguaje y la razón? Así como el análisis del instinto del lenguaje bajo esa visión integral.

The research has been divided into sections for easy handling, as follows:  
Chomsky's mental premises.

Language and Mind Work.

The idea of linguistic instinct.

Then the conclusion included the most important findings we have reached.

Chomsky's mental premises:

The twentieth century witnessed cultural, intellectual and intellectual open

ness. This openness included all aspects of public life. Scientists opened windows that were closed by the storms of modernity under the name of independence or the failure to keep pace with openness.

The opening of this language, which was one of the most prominent problems in the twentieth century, has emerged many currents of thought trying to interpret the language according to different approaches in their outlook and analytical tools, the analytical approach was presented by Wittgenstein, and the phenomenology led by Husserl, and the interpretation of Gadamer, Led by Levi Strauss ... etc.

These intellectual currents took on the linguistic phenomenon and remained dominant until the end of the twentieth century. This phase witnessed the emergence of industrial intelligence that made the era from the end of the 20th century until today known as the "human brain" era. The language began a new era, The mentality of language variability fluctuates and becomes a "human mind" subject and linguistic studies a way to gain access to how the mind works.

The new tendency to study language destroyed the studies and theories that preceded it, Chomsky promised his idea of modern and his vision of a pioneering language undermined the throne of behavioral studies and cracked its foundations, and became the ideas of heritage past the wind.

Chomsky's point of departure is his critique of Bloomfield's behaviorists, who view language as no different from any other natural phenomenon. It is subject to the principles of arousal and response, and describes the linguistic event as a response to an externally exogenous stimulus (Blomfeld: 1955).

Chomsky's theory of automatic behaviorism, the Palomphal tradition, the Palomphaldian tradition, and the late Baloch philosophies such as Harris and Hockett, and the adoption of a new linguistic strategy that is completely counter to their behavior, are based on a religious doctrine in the study of language.

Chomsky replaced the psychological approach with a mental mental approach. His attack on the behaviorists was not a vacuum. It was a reaction to the nature of this approach, which was followed by the behaviorists, who "(fall) from their account the role that the inner structure of the same organism can play. In the processes of learning and real behavior. "(Carling, 1998). Chomsky was convinced that the inner structure of the organism represents the primary and central key in understanding human behavior (Carling 1998)

Thus, Chomsky declares his new orientation: "The linguistic theory in the technical sense is mental, as it is concerned with the discovery of the underlying mental truth of actual behavior" (Shayeb 1999). He then attacks the behavior

knowledge and skills in a way that changes their ideas and behaviors in academic work. In other words, development is now one of the most important systems that must be available in schools. Dealing with and implementing them within schools (Abdel Aziz, Safaa and Salama Abdel Azim, 2007, 336)

As the teacher is the key to the educational process and the pioneer of the society on which he relies on the upbringing of his sons, the strong and correct birth, the question of preparation and qualification has occupied the minds of educators and specialists. The teacher is not only a communicator of knowledge, but also educa-

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rists: "The empirical thinking and the behavioral science that developed within it, That they are real ") (Shayeb 1999)

To achieve this, Chomsky returned to the mental philosophy that emerged in the seventeenth century, and to give his ideas a historical dimension adopted the ideas of Descartes and relied on in guiding the study of language, culminating in his book "Cartesian Linguistics," making Descartes's mental ideas the cornerstone in the construction of his theory )

Descartes' views of reason, Chomsky's interpretations of Cartesian principles, were motivated by the revelation of the work of the human mind through the recognition of basic philosophical concepts that the structuralists deny. Thus, Chomsky is one of the rationalists who see that the human mind is the means of knowledge in contrast From the two experiments (Zakaria 1983, Galvan et al. 2010), John Linz says: ((Chomsky stood by the rationalists, moreover, had a similar view to the idea they came to. He said that the principles by which the mind worked were innate principles , Ie the mind is not a white slice free from any v Bear experience leaves its mark on them, but as Leibniz said that the mind is similar to the mass of marble can be carved in various forms, but built imposes restrictions on the creativity of hewer)) (for Uyenz 2009).

Chomsky thus adopted Descartes' views in interpreting the human mind and saying that language is the work of reason (Descartes 1968). Chomsky thus counted language as a mental organization, a tool of expression and reflection not subject to automatic interpretation or to the idea of motivation and excitement.

One of the most important issues that Chomsky draws from Descartes' philosophy is:

- Language and mind work.
- The idea of language instinct.

We will discuss these two issues as follows:

First: Language and the work of reason

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2. In some of his books, he is seen as the ideas that man benefits when his mental powers are complete, and when he encounters the outside world, because they exist in the mind since birth, and do not exist. In the sense that man is born, and has a natural willingness to believe in some ideas, once his mind is completed or grows his mind just as with the readiness of some bodies, to the infection of some organic diseases, and the willingness of some souls to give and give.

In his response to the experiential approach, Chomsky adopted Descartes' ideas in

terms of the linguistic nature of man, and that man possesses abstract conceptual constructs ready for use. He said: () The mental entrance believes that behind the mechanisms of superficial surface treatment exist innate ideas, Different, decide the form of knowledge acquired in a limited and highly regulated manner) (Shayeb 1999).

Chomsky worked on proving this idea, which he drew from Descartes' philosophy and then linked it to a range of cognitive sciences, the most important of which is psychology, philosophy, mathematics and cognitive sciences in general. This leads to the fact that the linguistic system is developed in our biological preparation. "Chomsky is interested in looking for evidence to support the view that the queen of man is innate, and that this queen is specific to the human species, that is to say that this queen is genetically transmitted, The critters (2009).

"The second Chomsky hypothesis claims that man and not animals are inherently equipped with what he called the capacity and readiness of natural linguists, that is, this hypothesis has claimed that man has given the ability to learn the language genetically" (Moore and others 1998) .

Thus, Chomsky adopted the concept of the innate linguistic ability of man, studying the acquisition and learning of language from a mental perception based on the innate nature of language (Galvan and others 2010). The human brain is programmed to learn the language biologically through instinctive language abilities that grow through interaction with the environment The linguistic language of the child, and these instincts help him acquire linguistic information and store it and form the grammar of the mother tongue, in progressive stages, until it reaches the stage of completion, and then the child can understand the sentences, and this is what distinguishes man from other organisms.

This instinct is present in all children equally for "(it represents a capacity of mind distinct from general intelligence, so stupid children are gaining the same speed and success as the smart kids)" (Matthews and others)

The reason for this is that this queen, an innate queen, must be part of the genetic makeup of man.

Chomsky deduced this from his observation of the abilities of the child, as he possesses innate abilities to help him accept linguistic information and to form the structures of language through him, which means that he is arranged in a way, or

To be the rules of his mother tongue through the speech he hears, and to possess in a manner

(Zacarias 1983), he said: "One may arrive at a system of rules through instinct,

intuition, partial stylistic observations, or reliance on the experience of the past" (Chomsky 1987) .

It can be understood that the linguistic development of the child in the face of Chomsky's view means what follows:

Any child born is equipped with a mental innate device that can devise the rules of its own language

Of the use of the real-time environment of the language.

2 Any child is provided with a general and general language, and the currency of excellence is the identification of feces

His language speaks.

3 The process of linguistic acquisition is not based on intelligence basis, as the most stupid people can

Expresses what he wants, regardless of superficial meaning or depth while we do not find it

High IQ (Kazem 2009)

This Chomsky hypothesis is the cornerstone of the building

The theory of this theory has led to the hypothesis that it is based on a number of grammatical faculties, which regulate the sentences produced by rules, and general linguistic rules that are subject to sentences produced by the speaker.

And rules out of the general general frameworks in his mind, which is a universal universal college, equal in human beings have been in human since

And then fill it with linguistic expressions from the society in which he lives, gradually mature and strengthen, and the more man gained what fills these innate faculties, the internal organizational growth of the rules has increased in his mind in part, which is responsible for the construction of sentences

(Fayza, 1984), so Chomsky tried to reconcile instinct and the idea of universal or universal grammar (he stated that the real world is a biological imperative, and hence an innate one) (Bee 2002) It has an innate, fungus of people all over it comprehensively, controlled by a device called the language acquisition device.

The central theme of Chomsky's linguistic study is the knowledge of the sons of language, which enables them to produce and understand sentences. Chomsky rejected the idea that the human language student was a child or a rider who began to learn the language and his mind was a white page. The grammar rules he learned were engraved, and when necessary he resorted to that inventory and chose the rules that suited the place. The language of the mother acquires consciousness and awareness even in his early age. If he comprehends the different rules upon which the language depends, he has the ability to create, that is, to form the different sentences he wants at the right time and circumstance, without necessarily having heard those sentences and

memorizing those around him. , But went beyond He said that the child is born and his mind a blank page, it generates a friendly and an innate ability to learn any language of the world (Kharma 1990) language when Chomsky is not a social phenomenon, but the phenomenon of mentality.

Chomsky's adoption of mental capacity and his rejection of the behaviorists' claims made him stand up to two assumptions:

1. Is the creative ability of a person to issue sentences that he has not heard or spoken before?

Issued by consciousness and thought or issued without awareness and thought?

2 - How is the separation between the correct sentences linguistically other than the correct, knowing that

The ability to produce sentences is not defined.

For this reason Chomsky resorted to adopting two ideas (Zakaria 1983):

First: creativity or creative ability: It is the ability that make the people of one language able to produce

And understand an unlimited number of sentences that they have never heard and no one has uttered before. This ability or energy is an unconscious mind, without thought.

Second: linguistic intuition. Is the speaker's ability to distinguish between a grammatically correct sentence and a sentence

It is not correct to hear it from the son of his language.

This led Chomsky to make intuition, is the decisive ruler on the acceptability of the sentence and it is an independent and authentic evidence in the sentence sentences, but arrived Chomsky that through the intuition of the language language part of the grammar should be interpreted, and explained, but relied on the truth This intuition is more than ever when he was interested in testing it through precise technical procedures (Kharma 1990)

And Chomsky here contradicts the structuralists who rely on the so-called (word-code), which combines methods of induction sentences spoken by the speaker of that language and understanding, and can not

Listening examples of all spoken sentences - in a language - made Chomsky resort to intuition

Language and its adoption (Zakaria 1983).

This statement of intuition brings us back to Descartes, but to Plato, who was taken from the Socrates dialogue with the slave from whom he learns the principles of arithmetic without having previously trained a model to build his birthplace, considering that he speaks in a language he learns only because he is essentially unconscious, Is heard in terms of words and vocabulary only in



accordance with the list of perceptions and concepts he has, in mind or in the brain, prior to the existence of the language itself)) (the war of 2001)

Chomsky tried to secularize the linguistic intuition, and the son of the language adapted his judgment on the sentence,

But based on complete mental knowledge, and a system of rules that goes along with this process of governance, Chomsky says: "The sentences generated by this system of rules should be acceptable to the speaker of that language" (Chomsky 1987).

Chomsky's language is concerned with the intuition of the speaker, because the speaker is not a machine that produces sounds according to external factors, but possesses internal innate abilities. Intuition is not a secondary element of the linguistic lesson, but an essential element (al-Rajhi 1979). Chomsky ends up with a theory of Descartes in language that is totally contrary to contemporary structuralism, as a formality or a formalism that deals with the analysis of written or spoken language, assures us that man creates his language at every moment, Human speaker).

Thus Chomsky returns to the idea of "linguistic knowledge" and makes it a basis on which to build his theory, and float it to explain the speech event, which is the most prominent characteristic of the human being than others.

It is clear from the above that Chomsky has aptly presented a modified version of Descartes 'hypothesis, which he formulated and then analyzed by language, and he explicitly acknowledged Descartes' influence in his linguistic thinking and the construction of his linguistic theory.

### Conclusion and results

In conclusion, we list here the most important results that have been reached, which are summarized as follows:

1. Chomsky is the most prominent thinker of the modern era. The language has given a new direction, through which he was true to the Cartesian rationalist tradition. His theory can not be understood without returning to the philosophical thought of Descartes.
2. Chomsky's philosophy holds a mental tendency in the search for a cognitive basis, and his philosophy is the continuation of analytic philosophy that places language at the center of philosophical analysis.
3. Chomsky rejected the behavioral analysis of language and acknowledged that there was an innate effect within the human mind that helped him / her understand / produce language, so he sought to prove it biologically.
4. Although Chomsky relied on Descartes 'thought, he tried to make a more precise scientific sense of Descartes' interpretations, in that language is a biolo

gical part of the brain and can be scientifically explained, which Descartes did not reach.

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