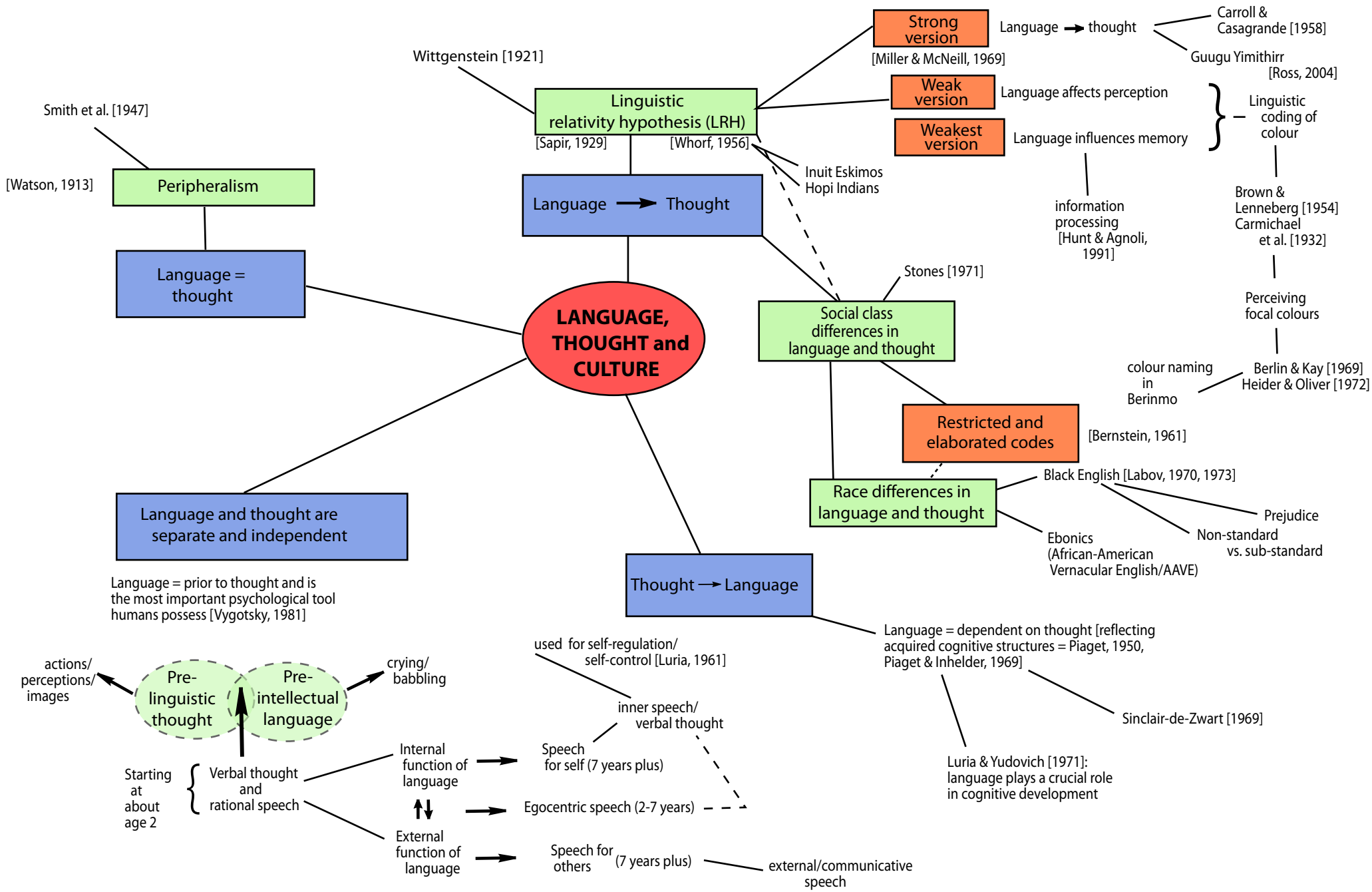
LANGUAGE, THOUGHT and CULTURE
Language → Thought
Linguistic relativity hypothesis (LRH)
[Sapir, 1929]
[Whorf, 1956]
Wittgenstein [1921]
Strong version
[Miller & McNeill, 1969]
Language → thought
Carroll & Casagrande [1958]
Guugu Yimithirr [Ross, 2004]
Weak version
Language affects perception
Weakest version
Language influences memory
Linguistic coding of colour
Brown & Lenneberg [1954]
Carmichael et al. [1932]
Perceiving focal colours
Berlin & Kay [1969]
Heider & Oliver [1972]
colour naming in Berinmo
information processing [Hunt & Agnoli, 1991]
Inuit Eskimos
Hopi Indians
Social class differences in language and thought
Stones [1971]
Restricted and elaborated codes
[Bernstein, 1961]
Race differences in language and thought
Black English [Labov, 1970, 1973]
Prejudice
Non-standard vs. sub-standard
Ebonics (African-American Vernacular English/AAVE)
Peripheralism
[Watson, 1913]
Smith et al. [1947]
Language = thought
Language and thought are separate and independent
Language = prior to thought and is the most important psychological tool humans possess [Vygotsky, 1981]
Thought → Language
Language = dependent on thought [reflecting acquired cognitive structures = Piaget, 1950, Piaget & Inhelder, 1969]
Sinclair-de-Zwart [1969]
Luria & Yudovich [1971]: language plays a crucial role in cognitive development
used for self-regulation/ self-control [Luria, 1961]
inner speech/ verbal thought
Speech for self (7 years plus)
Egocentric speech (2-7 years)
Speech for others (7 years plus)
external/communicative speech
Internal function of language
External function of language
Verbal thought and rational speech
Starting at about age 2
Pre-linguistic thought
Pre-intellectual language
actions/ perceptions/ images
crying/ babbling