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## How Mind, Logic and Language, Have Evolved From Medieval Philosophy to Early Modern Philosophy? A Critical Study

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## Abstract

This paper determines the state of mind, logic and language in medieval philosophy. It also exhibits the journey from medieval to early modern philosophy. In medieval philosophy, concept of mind was intimately connected soul or spirit with its harmony with religious tradition. Logic and language as well were corresponding with religion and faith. However in early modern philosophy the schema of mind, logic and language were different. These concepts were bailed from the clutches of religious dogmatism and faith towards the mechanical correspondence. Mind was treated as non-modular. Logical truth which includes mostly inductive and deductive in medieval and modern period has been explained clearly. This paper shows the evolution of these concepts in the tradition of Rationalists, Empiricists and Critical Philosophers. In this paper I would as well show the interrelation between mind along with language and logic. This write up further shows the development of language in medieval period to early modern philosophy, it also demonstrates the footprints for the analytical study and international study in contemporary philosophy.

Keywords: mind, logic, language, medieval, modern, rationalism, empiricism, criticism.

## Introduction

This topic "Mind, Logic and Language" was closely described in medieval and early modern philosophy, because of their interconnectivity and relation with each other. Although before the emergence of analytical tradition, philosophers were engaged with this problem but they were studying it separately; what is Mind, its role and relation to perception, sensation, reasoning and reflection. What is logic/thought, what is its role in the world, its types, validity and invalidity, its relation to propositions, terms and arguments? What is language, its role, structure, grammar, speaker-listener relation and its interpretation? We have noticed in the beginning of modern philosophy especially in the era of Continental rationalists, British Empiricists and critical philosophers; there is an indication of the problem, which has motivated me to study Mind, Logic and Language under one clock, that Clock is their interconnectivity. So, we can say that continental rationalist, British Empiricists and Critical philosophers are known as custodians of this interconnectivity. In this sense we can say that the problem of inner (mind) and the outer (language/experience) with its relation to logic evolved from medieval to early modern towards the contemporary era. Descartes was one of the great modern philosophers of sixteenth century who attributed the property of thought to mind. Chomsky assumed that seventeenth and eighteenth century philosophers have brought a first cognitive revolution. Not only this, these philosophers have also brought analytical revolution in logic and language. Medieval philosophers as well as Seventeenth and eighteenth philosophers who contributed in the field of mind, logic and language include the philosophers; Augustine, Aquinas, Scotus, William of Ockham, Boethius, Avicena, Averroes, Al-Ghazali, Peter of Spain and early modern philosophers: Spinoza, Leibnitz,

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Cognitive revolution is the revolution not only in the field of mind but also with its contents and its relation as well as connection with other allied system like logical domains and linguistic structures.