

- d) The thought is defined as *rational speech*, and speech is the language as act. It is an update of the potential or human ability of thinking and talking, which implies to learn the reality and not only to extern it (communicative function).
- e) The knowledge is the apprehension of Reality, and this, which includes the principle of identity and space-temporal coordinates, may be defined as *the set of all referents*.
- f) Such apprehension of Reality is performed through the language. It relies under the eidetic-conceptual element, in abstraction and generalization of referents (concrete or abstract, folkloric, geometric, cultural or literary), its reduction to the essential characteristics (different to the accidental ones).
- g) Finally, but no by coincidence, if we follow the Aristotelian logic and categorical grammar, we will find the overlap between grammatical and logical categories, particularly between *ser(to be)-sustantivo(noun)*; *accidente(accident)-adjetivo(adjective)*; *acto(act)-verbo(verb)*.

4 Conclusions

On the basis of the above considerations presented (the thought-language process). This process will depend on the level of system dominion, i.e., to think and link related concepts implies a lexical database and the management of rules in order to link them (grammar). We do not think with images or icons, but with concepts, ideas.

For a simple test, we suggest the reader to think (not to imagine) in a certain reality (abstract or concrete, physical or mental) without appeal to the language (language of any kind) that is no using words.