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THE ESSENCE OF THE CONCEPT "LANGUAGE" IN THE SOCIAL LIFE OF PEOPLE IN THE PERSONAL UNDERSTANDING OF KARL MARX AND FRIEDRICH ENGELS

Summary. The scientific research is devoted to the development of linguistic terminology in the life of people and society from a historical aspect.

The research presents a detailed informational analysis of the essence of the concept "language" in the social life of people from the personal understanding of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, whose scientific activities took place in the 4th period of the history of linguistics (the end of the 19th – the first third of the 20th century).

Despite the fact that in their scientific research they did not choose the concept "language" as a separate object of study, in their scientific researches one can find many considerations on this topic and subjective points of view.

They paid attention to the special place and important role of language in the life of human society.

In the proposed study, the essence of the concept "language" was chosen as the object of analysis in the scientific research of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.

The analysis of the concept "language" was made in a generalised form according to the *Explanatory formula of concept content (EFCC)* structure with a determined common element of essence based on the results of the analysis.

The results of the analysis made it possible to synthesise the understanding of K. Marx and F. Engels of the concept "language" in the form of a definition in which the concept "language" acts as "a means" of communication establishing interpersonal and intergroup communication; activity as expressing consciousness and thinking; reflecting objective and subjective reality; constructing and changing social relations; influencing the process of human communication; maintaining and confronting class differences and struggle; expression culture; a component and product of communication processes (thinking and transmission of information, linguistic, interlingual, and linguistic integration) for existence**;** influence (linguistic, interlingual, and "linguistic integration") for existence; a community product establishing the class struggle, hierarchy, social stratification, and ideological influence in the process of connections and communication within a group of people; the material reality reflecting the real life of society and individuals, sensory reality, and the reality of thought).

Key words: language, concept, essence, information, explanatory formula of concept content (EFCC).

The statement of the problem. This study is part of research into changes in approaches to understanding the essence of the concept "language" in the historical aspects, and it is dedicated to identifying the essence of the concept.

The aim of the research is to analyse and systematise the essence of the concept "language" in the social life of people on the base of scientific researches of German philosophers and socio-political theorists Karl Marx (1818-1883) and Friedrich Engels (1820-1895) whose scientific activities took place in the 4th period of the history of linguistics (the end of the 19th – the first third of the 20th century)., according to the structure of the explanatory formula of concept content (EFCC).

The main tasks of the research:

– the analytical analysis of the essence of the concept "language" as an element of scientific knowledge in the works of K. Marx and F. Engels;

– a generalisation of the received results of the analysis according to the essential and core meanings (essential groups);

– a synthesis of a generalised, complete and unambiguous definition of the concept "language" in the social life of people based on the results of scientific work.

The object of the research is the concept "language" in the processes of human life and development of society in the 4th period (the end of the 19th – the first third of the 20th century) of the periodisation of the history of linguistics.

The subject of the research is the analysis of the main distinctive understandings of the essence of the concept "language" in the social life of people in the studies of K. Marx and F. Engels, whose scientific activity took place within the framework of the 4th period of linguistics.

The scientific novelty of the study is clarifying the common and different specific features of the essence of the concept "language" in the social life of people; the generalisation and classification of definitions according to essential groups, and the formulation of a definition of the concept based on the explanatory formula of concept content (EFCC) [1].

An analysis of research and publications on this topic revealed that many scholars have expressed interest in studying various aspects of the concept "language" in the scientific works of K. Marx and F. Engels:

– the status of 'English' (or 'language' in general) as commodity [2];

– the connection between hegemony and language in Marxism [3];

– the development of thoughts about language and communication under the influence of Marx's views (in both critical and positive responses) [4];

– understanding how language operates not just as a neutral tool for communication, but as a system entangled with political and economic power [5].

The aims are the analysis of the essence of the concept "language" in the social life of people and synthesising a generalised and unambiguous definition based on the scientific works of K. Marx and F. Engels, which have remained without attention.

The results of these studies can be used in general linguistics, philosophy of language, and the theoretical unification of terminology (in linguistics, lexicography, sociology, psychology, cultural studies, etc.) to bring them into a uniform system or form.

The presentation of the main material. The structure represents the main elements of the explanatory formula of concept content (EFCC) of an acoustico-graphic code (word) (AGC), as its standardised norm of information in essence, which are the essential features and core meanings (essential groups) in the form of this AGC.

In our previous studies, we analysed and systematised the essence and functional essence of the concept "language" in 4 periods of linguistics (from the V–IV centuries BC to the first third of the XX century) and partly the 5th period (the 1930s to the present day), according to the EFCC.

Explanatory formula of concept content of "Language"

1. Description of the concept. The essence of the universal domain of being, a part and/or unit of which is the concept under study at the achieved level of knowledge:

1.1. Description of the existence of a concept, its essence, based on the results of the analysis of prior knowledge.

1 period (V–IV BC – XVI BC): Indian linguistic tradition in early antiquity [6]; the Greco-Latin linguistic tradition [7]; Classical Antiquity [8]; the Middle Ages [9];

2 period (XVII–XVIII AD): the Renaissance period [10]; the Enlightenment Period [11];

3 period (the end of the XVIII – the first half of the XIX century) [12];

4 period (the end of the XIX – the first third of the XX century) [13, 14, 15, 16];

5 period (the 30s of the 20th century to the present) [17, 18] and the essence of the concept "language" as "a means" in the understanding of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels [19].

1.2. Description of the existence of the concept, the phenomenon of its essence in a generalised form, with a common element inside based on the results of the analysis of the period under study.

Elements of the characteristic structure according to the essential and core values (essential groups) of the content of the concept.

1. A means [19].

2. A component and a product of the communicative influence of different people on each other in the process of human life activity (linguistic, interlingual, linguistic) for existence of communication processes (impact, change of state, mutual transition, generation of each other)

2.1. A component and a product of the communicative influence of different people on each other in the process of human life activity (linguistic, interlingual, linguistic) for existence of thinking for the authentic transmission of information. The assertion of the unity of language and thought is one of the most essential principles of Marxist linguistics.

Thinking becomes possible thanks to language and through language. Thinking without language, as the fundamental component of thinking, and language without thought are both impossible: «The production of ideas, of conceptions, of consciousness, is at first directly interwoven with the material activity and the material intercourse of men, the language of real life" [20, p. 13].

K. Marx and F. Engels noted that only idealists can speak of thinking that is not connected with the "natural matter" of language, and they opposed the separation of language and thinking by idealist philosophers: "… just as philosophers detached "thinking" from human activity to create an independent world of pure ideas, they subsequently treated "language" as an independent, mystical realm rather than a practical, social tool rooted in material life" [21].

2.2. A component and a product of the communicative influence of different people on each other in the process of human life activity (linguistic, interlingual, linguistic) for existence.

Language communication presupposes and promotes cooperation caused by the needs of joint activity to reflect the social world and interact with it, and includes three processes: communication (exchange of information), interaction (exchange of actions), and social perception (perception and understanding of the partner).

2.2.1. Linguistic component and product. Languages are created in conjunction with human activity and social interaction out of the practical necessity of successful interpersonal and intergroup communication and cooperation [22] in the process of reflecting and interacting with the social world and coordinating labor. K. Marx and F. Engels underlined the ability of language to socialize human activity, in which "thoughts in the form of words have their own content" [21].

2.2.2. Interlingual component and product. K. Marx and F. Engels raised questions about the problems of exchanging information, thoughts, and ideas between people who speak different languages and belong to different linguistic cultures (interlingual communication): "the foreignness of language" [22]; "where relations between peoples are expressed in the movement of the masses, foreign languages should be learned by everyone in an easy form, depending on need" [23]: "linguistic integration" [24].

3. A community product dependent on time and space.

3.1. A Product of the Class Struggle of the Bourgeoisie. Language, like any sphere of social life, is a site of various forms of confrontation between conflicting interests (the struggle for language, about language, in language, and for language).

K. Marx and F. Engels concluded that language plays a role in defining and protecting the interests of social classes, that language is a product and instrument of material production and class struggle and the expression of class consciousness. By using varieties of the same language, depending on social stratification and hierarchy, prestige and power, groups or classes can change their understanding of the world around them and themselves: "the language of the politics, laws, morality, religion" [20, p.13].

3.2. A product of the bourgeois (hierarchy of prestige and power).

Bourgeoisie shapes language in several ways:

1) The Ruling Ideas (the bourgeoisie controls the language used to describe the world);

2) ***The*** "***Universal Language***" (the linguistic terms used in law, politics, and media are crafted to reinforce bourgeois ideology);

3) ***Creation of*** "***Bourgeois***" ***Concepts*** (vocabulary that promotes the ruling class values);

4) ***Normalization of Ideology*** (the embeds its bourgeoisie`s worldview into everyday language);

5) ***Legitimization of Institutions (***language is formalized, to keep the capitalist system functioning);

6) Commodification (linguistic expression become subjected to the logic of the market);

7) Commodification of Language (language is transformed into tools for maximising profit and manipulating the market).

3.3. Social stratification: "The workers speak other dialects, have other thoughts and ideals, other customs and moral principles, a different religion and other politics than those of the bourgeoisie" [25].

3.4. Ideological influence: "Revolutionary language", one very good reason for which was the fact that the Conservative party had been in power since 1841 [25].

3.5. Connections and communication within a group of people: "Language itself is the product of a community, just as it is in another respect itself the presence [Dasein] of the community, a presence which goes without saying" [22].

4. Reality.

4.1. Manifestation of the real life of society and individuals in communicative, intellectual and other actions of human and social activity: "The philosophers have only to dissolve their language into the ordinary language, from which it is abstracted, in order to recognise it, as the distorted language of the actual world, and to realise that neither thoughts nor language in themselves form a realm of their own, that they are only *manifestations* of actual life" (emphasis in original) [21].

4.2. Sensory Reality. According to Marx, language is a tangible, material medium that transforms our crude perception of the world into structured, social thinking.

K. Marx, in "Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts", laid the philosophical foundation of dialectical and historical materialism: "The element of thought itself, the element of the vital expression of thought – language – is sensuous nature" [26].

4.3. The material reality of thought. In "The German Ideology", K. Marx and F. Engels wrote about language as a material phenomenon that exists in reality, as opposed to illusions, fantasies, or something that exists only in the imagination: "*Language* is the immediate actuality of thought..." emphasis in original) [31], thinking (consciousness) is a product of the material reality that reflects it and "Ideas do not exist separately from language" [22].

Conclusions from the study.

The affirmation of the social nature of language is one of the main achievements of Marxism, since it marked the beginning of a materialistic view of language, rejecting various kinds of idealistic and religious concepts of language.

According to the results of the study, we concluded that K. Marx and F. Engels distinguished 4 main "core" meanings (essential groups) of the concept of "language" and understood it as a means of communication establishing interpersonal and intergroup communication; activity as expressing consciousness and thinking; reflecting objective and subjective reality; constructing and changing social relations; influencing the process of human communication; maintaining and confronting class differences and struggle; expression culture; a component and product of communication processes (thinking and transmission of information; linguistic, interlingual, and linguistic integration) for existence; a community product establishing the class struggle, hierarchy, social stratification, and ideological influence in the process of connections and communication within a group of people; the **material** reality reflecting the real life of society and individuals, sensory reality, and thoughts.

Perspectives and future research opportunities in this scientific direction for further research: the need to analyse and systematise the complete definition of the essence of the concept "language" in a generalised form in the understanding of K. Marx and F. Engels, according to the structure of the Explanatory formula of concept content (EFCC) based on the results of the analysis of our previous studies.

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Солдатова Л. Сутність поняття «мова» в суспільному житті людей в особистому розумінні Карла Маркса та Фрідріха Енгельса

Анотація. Наукове дослідження присвячене розвитку лінгвістичної термінології в життєдіяльності людей та соціуму в історичному аспекті.

Дослідження представляє детальний інформаційний аналіз сутності поняття «мова» в суспільному житті людей з точки зору особистого розуміння Карла Маркса та Фрідріха Енгельса, наукова діяльність яких відбувалася в 4-й період історії лінгвістики (кінець 19 – перша третина 20 століття).

Незважаючи на те, що в своїх наукових дослідженнях вони не обирали окремим об'єктом дослідження поняття "мова", в їхніх наукових дослідженнях можна знайти чимало міркувань на цю тему та суб'єктивних точок зору.

Вони звертали увагу на особливе місце і важливу роль мови в житті людського соціуму.

У пропонованому дослідженні об'єктом аналізу наукових досліджень Карла Маркса та Фрідріха Енгельса було обрано сутність поняття «мова».

Аналіз поняття "мова" було проведено в узагальненому вигляді відповідно до структури Тлумачної формули змісту поняття (ТФЗП) з визначеним спільним елементом сутності на основі результатів аналізу.

Результати проведеного аналізу дозволили синтезувати розуміння К. Маркса та Ф. Енгельса поняття "мова" у вигляді дефініції, в якій поняття "мова" виступає як засіб комунікації, що встановлює міжособистісну та міжгрупову комунікацію; діяльність як вираження свідомості та мислення; відображення об'єктивної та суб'єктивної реальності; побудова та зміна соціальних відносин; вплив на процес людського спілкування; підтримка та протистояння класовим відмінностям і боротьбі; культура самовираження; компонент і продукт комунікаційних процесів (мислення та передача інформації, лінгвістична, міжмовна та лінгвістична інтеграція) для існування; вплив (лінгвістична, міжмовна та «лінгвістична інтеграція») для існування; комунікативний продукт, що встановлює класову боротьбу, ієрархію, соціальну стратифікацію та ідеологічний вплив у процесі зв'язків та спілкування всередині групи людей; матеріальна реальність, що відображає реальне життя суспільства та окремих осіб, чуттєва реальність та реальність мислення).

Ключові слова: мова, поняття, сутність, інформація, тлумачна формула змісту поняття (ТФЗП). мова, поняття,

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