

THE ROLE OF LANGUAGE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS IN KARL MARX'S PHILOSOPHY

O PAPEL DA LINGUAGEM NO DESENVOLVIMENTO DA CONSCIÊNCIA SOCIAL NA FILOSOFIA DE KARL MARX

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ABSTRACT

The issue of social consciousness is an important content of Karl Marx's philosophy. Deeply understanding this issue is of great significance to the task of building a new social consciousness. On the basis of Karl Marx's philosophy, the role of language in the development of social consciousness is examined extensively. Marx not only considered language a tool of communication, but also a means of reflecting and influencing the relations of production and productive forces in society. Language not only reflects social conflicts but also forms ideology, affecting how people understand the world around them and themselves. In this work, we will focus on clarifying the above issues and suggesting future research directions.

KEYWORDS:

language; social consciousness; philosophy.

RESUMO:

A questão da consciência social é um conteúdo importante da filosofia de Karl Marx. Compreender profundamente esta questão é de grande importância para a tarefa de construção de uma nova consciência social. Com base na filosofia de Karl Marx, o papel da linguagem no desenvolvimento da consciência social é examinado extensivamente. Marx não considerou apenas a linguagem uma ferramenta de comunicação, mas também um meio de refletir e influenciar as relações de produção e as forças produtivas na sociedade. A linguagem não apenas reflete os conflitos sociais, mas também forma a ideologia, afetando a forma como as pessoas entendem o mundo ao seu redor e a si mesmas. Neste trabalho, nos concentraremos em esclarecer as questões acima e sugerir direções de pesquisas futuras.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE:

linguagem; consciência social; filosofia.

1. INTRODUCTION

Karl Marx is one of the leading philosophers of historical philosophy and Marxism-Leninism. His perspective placed emphasis on historical materiality and the development of social facilities as the main causes behind changes in consciousness. Language, as an aspect of culture and social communication, plays an important role in the formation of personal and social consciousness. Analyzing language from Marx's perspective helps us better understand how it interacts with material bases and social relationships. Marx considered language not only as a means of expressing consciousness but also as part of the material basis of society. By analyzing in detail the role of language, it will help clarify its reflection and influence on social structures and rules of production. Marx explained that language is not only a tool for expressing consciousness but also a way in which humans reflect and interact with the social world. Detailed analysis helps to better understand how language changes over time and across stages of social development, which can highlight important features of historical periods and the ways in which language plays a role in changing social consciousness. Analyzing in detail Karl Marx's views on the relationship between language and the development of social consciousness, we have the opportunity to understand more deeply how language is not only a means of communication but also a active part of the process of social development and human consciousness.

Language is not only a means of expressing consciousness but also a tool of power. By using language, managers or the ruling class can determine meaning, control information, and shape society's

views. Language not only has a reflective role but also helps build and maintain social and organizational systems. Terminology, political language, and social concepts are used to reinforce and maintain existing social structures. By using language actively, groups or classes can influence to change the way they understand the world around them and themselves. Words, linguistic expressions, and even linguistic syntax can establish important rules and values in society. Social structures influence language through determining concepts, values, and approaches to the social world. Languages, terminology, and linguistic expressions are important factors in shaping groups and communities. Language often reflects and reinforces power relationships and class divisions in society. The way language is used can create division and cause some voices to echo, while repelling others. By understanding how language creates and maintains social relationships, we can gain greater insight into the impact of language on consciousness and social structure.

Understanding the role of language in Marx's philosophy is extremely important, it opens up profound aspects of how language interacts with the social material basis and changes human consciousness. Language is not only a means of expressing consciousness but also a true reflection of social relationships. Understanding language through Marx's philosophy helps us see the distortions and deviations in the way language represents the world. Language not only describes the world, but also shapes human consciousness and perception of the world. Marx believes that consciousness does not exist independently but is created by material conditions, and language is an important means in this process. Marx's philosophy helps to understand how language often reflects and also strengthens power relationships and class divisions in society. Marx believed that language is not only a tool for conveying information but also a means of giving rise to ideas. A deeper understanding of the role of language helps us become more aware of how changes in social facilities can create changes in language and vice versa. Language is a perspective, a window to the world, and from there we can evaluate social structures and identify factors that determine development. Research to understand the role of language in Marx's philosophy helps us to be deeply aware of how language is not only a communication tool but also an important part of the process of social formation and change.

2. RESEARCH METHOD AND THEORETICAL BASIS

2.1. Research methods

To research the topic of the role of language in the development of social consciousness in Karl Marx's philosophy, we use the following research methods:

Text analysis research methods are used to clarify the relationship between language and social consciousness. Using this method is the best approach to extract information from official documents.

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Textual analysis helps to understand Marx's philosophy and thinking, it allows the author to delve deeper into the main articles and learn how he expressed his opinions about the role of language in society. . This method allows to identify the specific language that Marx used when describing the relationship between language and social consciousness. We can focus on the most important aspects of Marx's philosophy. The use of textual analysis makes comparisons between Marx's works easy. Through this measure we can consider the evolution of his views over time and across different works. This method helps us recognize how language is used to reflect social relationships, describe class divisions, and express social consciousness.

Study of language change through historical periods to determine changes in language and how they have influenced social consciousness according to Marx's perspective. In Marx's view, language is not only a tool for expressing consciousness but also reflects and interacts closely with society. Studying the change of language through history helps understand how language is created and changes based on the social context of each period. Marx emphasized the interaction between language and social facilities. By studying language change, we can determine how language reflects and is influenced by the development of physical facilities, especially during important periods of social history. Language change often reflects changes in society. Economic, political, and social changes are often accompanied by changes in language. By looking at how language reflects these changes, we can gain a deeper understanding of social development as seen by Marx. Language is often used to establish and maintain power structures in society. Studying language change through historical periods helps identify how language plays a role in establishing and changing power structures over time. Language is an important factor in forming social consciousness. Language change can affect the way people understand the world around them and face social problems. This research helps us gain a deeper understanding of the change in social consciousness. Marx believed that language reflects and creates class relationships in society. Studying the change of language through history helps reflect more clearly on how language is used to protect and maintain class divisions. Researching the change of language through historical periods is an important method to clarify the relationship between language, material basis, and social consciousness in Karl Marx's philosophy.

The analysis of language in the documents aims to examine how language is used to shape social consciousness and reflect power relationships. Language is not only a tool to convey information but also a means of expressing consciousness. The way language is used in a document can reflect the values, beliefs, and attitudes of society at a particular time. Language plays an important role in forming social consciousness. The way language is chosen and arranged can influence how people understand and treat the world around them. Linguistic analysis helps us understand how this process takes place. Language

not only reflects power relationships but also participates in their construction and maintenance. Words, grammatical structures, and terminology can be used to shape and divide power relations in society. Language is often used to create and maintain ideas, i.e. systems of opinions and values that reflect a part of society. Linguistic analysis helps us see how language is used to promote social views and protect them from challenge. Language can be used to end or confront expressions of power. Linguistic analysis helps identify how language is used to defend and maintain systems of power or, conversely, to challenge and resist them. Language change often goes hand in hand with social change. By studying how language changes over time, we can become aware of the cultural, social, and economic factors that influence language and social consciousness. Language not only reflects power relationships but also helps us see social structures. By analyzing language, we can see how society is organized and shaped through language. Analyzing language in documents is an important way to consider how language not only expresses information but also has a profound impact on the formation and expression of social consciousness as well as reflecting and shaping relationships. power relations in society.

The comparative method is used to compare Karl Marx's views with other philosophers on the role of language. This can help clarify particular aspects of Marx's views and provide a comparative perspective with other schools. Analyze specific examples from history or modern times to illustrate the role of language in the development of social consciousness. This can include historical events, social movements, and even mass media. Combining many research methods to have a rich and multi-dimensional view of the role of language in Karl Marx's philosophy.

2.2. Theoretical basis

Many scientists believe that Karl Marx (1818-1893) used dialecticism to explain the development of society (McGuire, R. H. 2021); (Ford, D. R., & Chambers, C. L. 2022); (Keikhaee, A. 2020). Language, in this perspective, is not only a tool for conveying information but also an inseparable part of social relationships. Language is considered as a means of expression and interaction between classes, as an aspect of production relationships. (Chomsky, N. 2006) the belief that language, with its inherent creative aspect, is a unique human possession did not go unchallenged, of course. Thus the theory of language must at best be a very unsatisfactory theory from other points of view. Things cannot stand still, on the contrary, they are constantly moving. Language structure, vocabulary, and language expression reflect society's values, beliefs, and perceptions (Bottema-Beutel, K., et al. 2021); (Goodman, B., & Tastanbek, S. 2021); (Mercer, S. 2019). By using language, people can express and recognize specific characteristics of the social entity to which they belong. Language has the ability to express movement and change in society (Blommaert, J., & Dong, J. 2010); (Bilewicz, M., & Soral, W. 2020); (Qodriani, L. U., et al. 2020),

through language, people can express economic, political, cultural, and social changes. These viewpoints all believe that, through movement and language structure, people can recognize their identity and social movement to a certain extent. How philosophers of language act (Cardona, J. F., et al. 2014); (Desai, R. H., et al. 2015); (Van Benthem, J. 1991) can be seen as a reconciliation of both material and spiritual aspects in explaining and referring to things in order to bring people to a more accurate understanding of existing things.

Researching the relationship between language and matter in philosophy, the view is that language is not only a product of the material base but also directly affects the material base (Chomsky, J. 2021); (Coeckelbergh, M. 2022); (Vysotki, V. M., et al. 2021). Through language, people create meaning, communicate and interact with each other. Linguistic expressions can create changes in social relations and impact material existence (Szubka, T. 2021); (Forsberg, N. 2022); (Bietti, E. 2020). Researchers have shown that language not only expresses consciousness but also participates in the process of creating social consciousness. The way language describes the world and the concepts and values communicated through language can shape social consciousness and perception. We believe that language can also become a weapon to fight in society. Through the use of language to express opinions, protest, or propagate, people can influence social consciousness and even create change in the physical establishment. Some researchers emphasize the role of language in changing thinking and behavior (Oga-Baldwin, W. Q. 2019); (Reinholz, D. L., & Andrews, T. C. 2020). We see that this approach is correct but not complete because the structure of language and the way of describing the world can directly affect the way people think and behave. Language has the ability to form and transform individual consciousness, thereby influencing human behavior and material movement.

Language represents power relations (Joullié, J. E., et al. 2021); (Schwartz, E., et al. 2019); (Murphy, E. K. 2019) through terms, words, and descriptions can be chosen to protect and enhance the power of a group or social class. This can directly affect facilities and profit distribution. We believe that the use of language is not only to serve the authorities to manage society but also to describe the world. Language can even create changes in lifestyle and living habits. During the process of social development, language changes and affects material existence, and vice versa.

Researchers say that language is the main tool to express ideas (Cushing, I. 2021); (Yazan, B. 2019); (Shen, Q., & Gao, X. 2019). Studies show that, through vocabulary, sentence structure, and linguistic context, people can share, communicate, and express their ideas with others (Seltzer, K. 2019); (Alisaari, J., et al. 2019). We believe that, in communication and the exchange of ideas, language is an important means to convey ideas, create common understanding and support the process of building social

consciousness. Authorities often use language to shape and control how people perceive the world. Language not only reflects reality but also helps create perceptions of reality. Language is not only a means of expressing information but also plays an important role in the process of creating and maintaining ideas. The way language is used can have a profound impact on social consciousness

In addition to the issues that previous researchers have clarified, the authors also believe that language not only reflects but also creates and maintains class relationships in society. Terminology and language can be used to divide and reinforce divisions between social classes, creating inconsistency in social consciousness. Changes in language not only reflect but also contribute to changes in society. The development of language is considered an inseparable part of social progress. It is clear that language not only reflects but also creates and changes social consciousness. The way language is used can impact how people understand the world around them and how they deal with social issues. Karl Marx's theoretical basis on language and social consciousness focuses on the close connection between language and social material facilities, class relationships, and the role of language in creating and maintain social ideology.

4. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Why does language play an important role in forming social consciousness?

In what issues is the relationship between language and social consciousness in Karl Marx's philosophy expressed?

5. RESEARCH CONTENT AND DISCUSSION

5.1. Research content

Many researchers believe that philosophy of language (Houben, J. 2022); (Mühlebach, D. 2022); (Synnes, O., et al. 2021) is the study of language from a philosophical perspective. Its main constituent elements are grammatical form, vocabulary, meaning and function. Philosophy of language studies the origin of language, the nature of meaning, the use and perception of language, as well as the relationship between language and reality. Like other scientists studying language, Karl Marx believed that language does not exist independently but is a reflection of society. Language is not only a tool to express ideas but also reflects social structures and power relationships. He believes that there is a close relationship between language and productive forces, they are inseparable and exist together. Language is not only a reflection of social relationships but also a reflection of how society produces and consumes. Language is not only a tool of expression but also participates in the process of building social consciousness and awareness. Marx was interested in how language was used to create consciousness among the working class. Official phrases and language are often exploited to protect the interests of the powerful. Marx

considered language as part of the social superstructure, that is, the cultural and spiritual elements that society creates. The way people use language to communicate and exchange ideas can reflect and influence social relationships. Karl Marx's view on language is an important part of social philosophy, where language is not only a tool for expressing information but also a factor that has a profound impact on social structure and consciousness. society.

Language is not only a tool to convey information but also a means of expressing class consciousness. There are many opinions that language itself does not have class characteristics, we also agree with that opinion. However, through studying Karl Marx's philosophy of language, we see that people of the same class often use the same language and words to express consensus and consensus in their views. Using a common language among members of a class can create strong connections. Those with power in society often control how language is used. They can create and maintain official language, and influence how others use language. The way a person talks, structures their sentences and uses language can reflect their social status. High-class people tend to use elegant, formal language, while lower-class people may use simpler, more common language. Language often reflects the values, perspectives, and beliefs of a community. Mainstream languages are often associated with high-status groups, while other language variants are often used in lower-status communities.

Karl Marx always emphasized that consciousness can never be anything other than conscious existence. Clearly, consciousness is a phenomenon that depends entirely on the physical nature of the brain. Every state of consciousness, from feeling to thinking, can be explained by considering biological and chemical processes in the brain. Humans are not only a product of natural and social development but also an active subject of changing nature and society. In his work *The German Ideology*, Karl Marx affirmed: "The conditions of human existence, from the moment humans separated from animals in the narrow sense, were completely non-existent, those conditions were first of all must be created by subsequent historical developments. Man is the only animal that can, through work, escape from a purely animal state; The normal state of humans is the state that corresponds to their consciousness and is the state that they themselves create. Karl Marx considered the relationship of production, that is, the way in which society produces and distributes the means of production, to be the determining factor in the existence and development of every society. In Marx's view, humans not only create products to meet personal needs but also participate in a complex social relationship. He argued that every society develops through the production and reproduction of material life. Marx emphasized the role of productive forces in determining how people interact and shape society. Through communication and exchange, society develops and people not only enrich themselves but also create complex social relationships. Marx's view of the relationship of production and distribution suggests the division of society into classes and

emphasizes the confrontational relationship between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Social relations are not only the result of direct interaction between humans and nature, but also the product of social relations of production, where social classes interact and confront in production and distribution process.

In Karl Marx's view, the relationship between language and social material base is placed in the context of Marx's theory of material history and the decisive role of material base in society. Marx divided society into two main components: infrastructure (production relationships and means of production) and superstructure (cultural, ideological, and religious elements). Language belongs to the scope of the superstructure and it is considered a part of the conscious nature of society. In Marx's view, language is not independent or natural, but rather reflects and reflects the relations of production in society. Although Marx emphasized the influence of material facilities on language, he also recognized that there was an interactive relationship between the two. Changes in social facilities can lead to changes in language and social consciousness. According to him, social existence is the real life process of people. It is the process of activities and material living of individuals along with their material living conditions. In all real human activities, first of all, people produce their own means of living, thus people indirectly produce their own material life.

Karl Marx said that, in a class society, the ruling class appropriates the labor of the ruled classes and classes. The ruled classes and classes not only have the results of their labor appropriated, but they are also oppressed politically, ideologically and spiritually. Because the formation of class is also the formation of different interests. Class interests are not determined by class consciousness but are objectively created by the socio-economic status of that class. The exploiting class always uses all measures and means to protect their class position, maintaining and strengthening the socio-economic regime that allows them to enjoy class privileges and privileges. The basic interests of the ruled class are opposed to the basic interests of the ruling class. This is the direct cause of class struggle. Language is considered a tool to protect and maintain the interests of the ruling class. Language is used to create consciousness and make workers accept and maintain the current production relationship, even though it may not reflect their interests. He notes that social consciousness is often shaped and controlled by the ruling class through language and other cultural factors. Language is often used to protect and enhance the interests of the ruling class, contributing to the persistence and stability of social divisions.

Karl Marx's basic view is that the existence of social classes is the result of stages in the historical development of the production process. Marx argued that every society goes through different stages of economic and social development, and within each of these stages, new social classes emerge and develop. During the period of industrial development and commodity production, Marx saw the

emergence of the bourgeoisie, who owned the means of production such as factories, machinery and capital. This class controls power and resources and they utilize the labor of the working class to create profits. The working class, or working class, are workers who sell their labor to make a living. They did not own the means of production and had to work under the control of the bourgeoisie. Marx emphasized the division and conflict between these two classes in industrial society. Marx did not view social classes as an eternal phenomenon, but instead argued that they existed only during a specific period of history, and would disappear as society developed further. According to Marx's theory, technological and productive progress will lead to changes in social organization, from which a new society will arise without class divisions.

The struggle between the bourgeoisie and the working class will lead to the transformation of society from capitalist production to proletarianism. The working class will wage a struggle to protect their rights from the imposition of the bourgeoisie. This struggle is not limited to the economic field but also extends to the social, political and cultural fields. The result of this struggle, according to Marx, will be social transformation. Proletarianism is understood as a society without class divisions, where everyone has common rights and responsibilities in managing and using the means of production.

Social relationships have a great influence on language and vice versa, language also plays an important role in building and changing social relationships. Language often reflects and maintains the values, beliefs, and social practices of a community or cultural group. The way people use language, words, and linguistic expressions can reflect social norms. Language can be used to reinforce or challenge power, and how people use language often reflects their level of power and social status. As society develops and changes, language also changes to reflect new challenges, new values and new social relationships. Language is often used in political contexts to express opinions, persuade others, or even to fight for specific rights and viewpoints.

5.2. Discussion

It can be seen that Karl Marx's philosophy mainly focuses on analyzing society, power and production relationships in historical and economic contexts. In this context, language plays an important role in the development of social consciousness, as Marx saw it. Language is not only a means of communication, but also a tool to express the consciousness and views of different social classes. Marx was interested in the role of language in defining and protecting the interests of social classes. The concept of ideology in Marx's philosophy is an important part of social consciousness. Language plays an important role in creating and maintaining ideology. Marx believed that language not only reflects social consciousness but also affects perception of the world. Linguistic debates and dialogues can be a forum

for expressing and resolving these conflicts. It is clear that language is not only a means of communication but also an important part of social consciousness and productive relationships. Language not only reflects but also impacts how we understand and express society.

To learn about the role of language in the development of social consciousness in Karl Marx's philosophy in the future, we believe it is necessary to focus on clarifying the following issues: Focus on how language reflects production relationships and productive forces in modern society in today's social context; Research directions could probe the impact of contemporary media and social networks on language and social consciousness. In the context of the ongoing Fourth Industrial Revolution, how is the role of language expressed in the change of social consciousness; Research could examine the role of language in social change. These research directions can help expand and apply Karl Marx's philosophy on language and social consciousness to the modern context, helping us better understand the role of language in social development.

6. CONCLUSION

Language, according to Karl Marx, is not only a communication tool, but also an important means of expressing, influencing and maintaining social consciousness. The close connection between language, relations of production, and productive forces creates a complex system that Marx sought to explain social development. Language reflects not only the reality of social relationships but also helps build and protect the interests of different social classes. It is not only a tool to express social consciousness but also an important part of ideology, shaping the way people understand and perceive the world around them.

In the future, research on the role of language in Marx's philosophy may expand into areas such as the influence of contemporary media, globalization, and social change. These studies will help us better understand how language not only reflects but also impacts the development of social consciousness in today's world context. Overall, continued research on the role of language in Karl Marx's philosophy is important to clarify and apply these theories to contemporary practice.

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