

PREFACE

1. Urgency of research topics

The working class is a special part of human history and capitalist society. The concept reflects the working class is an important part of historical materialism, the theory of surplus value and scientific socialism. With such a position, so in many classic works, K.Marx, F.Engels and V.I.Lenin often mentioned the concept of the working class with many different signs. From here, there is a need to study the concept of the working class from the perspective of philosophy (thinkers also study from the perspective of philosophy) to systematize those signs in their movement and development.

In our country, although the theoretical research on the concept of the working class has achieved many results, but it still has many limitations as follows: The contents of the concept reflect the properties of the working class that have not yet been systematically organized; The position and role of the attribute are not yet define; the birth, transformation and loss of the contents of the concept of the working class have not been fully clarified; The relationship between the concepts of the working class and other concepts of scientific socialism has not been clearly defined; The concept of the working class in V.I.Lenin's thought of imperialism has not been fully exploited; the birth, transformation, losing the contents of the concept of the working class in the currents of history have not been elucidated, ...

In recent decades, under the impact of scientific and technological achievements, globalization, international integration, knowledge economy, the working class has many changes. These changes require us to generalize in the movement of the concept of the working class.

The movement of international workers from the 70s of the XX century up to now has shown to be quiet, part of the reason is that the theory does not completely satisfy the requirements of practice. The working class requires deeper awareness of itself to for its operation to be more effective. In Vietnam, when the working class is leading the country through the Communist Party of Vietnam to build the country, that need of the working class is even more necessary. The clarification of the movement of the concept of the working class also contributes to equipping the theoretical basis for the study of the theory of the concept of the Vietnamese working class in the present time.

Stemming from the above reasons, the postgraduate chooses the topic: *The movement of the concept of the working class is viewed from the standpoint of dialectical materialist philosophy* as the subject of his philosophy thesis.

2. Purpose and task of research

2.1. Purpose: Analyze and clarify the origin, nature, logic of movement and the development of general concepts in theoretical thinking and of the concept of the working class from the viewpoint of dialectical materialist philosophy.

2.2. Task

- Overview of the research situation related to the general theory of concepts and concepts of the working class;
- Indicating socio-economic conditions, theoretical premise for the formation and mobilization of the concept of the working class in the period before K.Marx;
- Clarify the movement of the concept of the working class in the thought of K.Marx, F.Engels and V.I.Lenin;
- Analyzing the movement of the concept of the working class in theoretical thinking since V.I. Lenin died until now;
- Initial investigation of the movement of concept of Vietnamese working class.

3. Subjects and scope of the research

3.1. Research subject: The logic of the movement of the concept of the working class from the viewpoint of dialectical materialist philosophy.

3.2. Research scope

The movement of the concept of the working class is mainly studied in the socialist ideology before Marx, in the classic works of K.Marx, F.Engels and V.I.Lenin, in the history of the communist movement and international workers since V.I.Lenin died until now.

The thesis focuses on studying the changes in content, catalepsy and extension based on the motor logic of the concept of the working class from the viewpoint of dialectical materialist philosophy.

4. Theoretical basis and research methods

4.1. Theoretical basis

The thesis is based on the worldview and dialectical reasoning methodology, the principles of cognitive reasoning, the rules and basic movement trends of the concept in theoretical thinking.

4.2. Research methods

The thesis applies methods: consistency between analysis and synthesis, history - logic, interpretation - inductive, generalization, abstraction, comparison, method of reading and understanding documents, Semantic methodology...

5. New contributions of the thesis

- Building theoretical paradigm on the conditions necessary for the birth of a concept, theory, doctrine in general.

- Realizing theoretical paradigm on materials about motor logic of the concept of working class, thereby confirming: The concept of working class moves from abstract to concrete; has deeper and deeper catalepsy, an extension is more and more expanded; the nature of the working class becomes the essence, prescribes the attribute, the transformation of problems in scientific socialism.

- From the theoretical paradigm, from the history of the movement of the concept of public education, initially forecast the next development trend of this concept in contemporary society.

6. The significance of theory and practice of the thesis

The thesis contributes to systematize and clarify ways of understanding and content of concept of working class in the history of socialist ideology; From there, summarize and generalize the logic of movement of the concept of the working class in theoretical thinking.

The results of the thesis can be a document for the study and teaching of dialectical logic, Marxist - Leninist philosophy, scientific socialism ...

7. Structure of the thesis

In addition to the introduction, overview of the research works related to the thesis, conclusions, references, appendices, the thesis is structured into 3 chapters and 7 periods.

OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH WORKS RELATED TO THE THESIS

1. General theoretical studies on the movement of concepts and ideas before K.Marx about the concept of working class

Some studies, although mentioned the origin, nature, characteristics, logic of the birth and movement of concepts, but they just stop at analyzing general theoretical problems. Some studies confirm that: Due to being dominated by the viewpoint of class and metaphysical research method, so, the classical British political economists have not properly or fully explained many economic concepts, so they conceive that the capital will exist forever and do not understand the nature of the working class, the conflict between the working class and the bourgeoisie. Some other works have pointed out the theoretical premise of the working class concept through the assessment of the values and limitations of British and French utopianism in the early nineteenth century. However, these works have not realized that the thinkers are not aware of the nature of the working class and the intrinsic relationship between the working class and the contents of socialism is the logical cause leading to socialism before Marx fell into a state of utopia and the concept of the working class has not yet become a specific

concept. These works also analyze quite fully socio - economic conditions for the birth of the concept of the working class.

2. Studies of the works of K.Marx, F.Engels and V.I.Lenin are related to the concept of the working class

These studies have listed different phrases to indicate the concept of the working class that K.Marx and F.Engels used; showed some catalepsy signs, but did not look at them in unity; has initially suggested process of arising and developing the properties of the working class and its historical mission evolved from sporadic to shaped and systematic; mentioned most of the contents of the concept of the working class, but these contents are just arranged side by side, the intrinsic connection between the concept of the working class and the concepts of scientific socialism is still blurred; mentioned the relationship between the human quality of the worker and capitalist production, about the relationship between personality nature and class nature, about the intermediate stage, about the interaction between the concept of working class and some concepts in scientific socialism, about some concepts: freedom, "possible", "exists in the potential" from the perspective of philosophy; has criticized the thoughts of K.Marx, F.Engels and V.I.Lenin, rejected the historic mission of the working class, communist socialism, "historical theory", sought a new owner of revolution.

3. Studies related to concept of working class in the theorists after Lenin

A number of studies on Ho Chi Minh's thought have mentioned many contents: the relationship between the working class and the nation, the Communist Party of Vietnam, the stages of the process of socialism, ... and they assess that his ideology is the result of applying Marxism - Leninism to Vietnam's revolutionary conditions with many new and innovative features on the "revolutionary path of the working class"; they found in Ho Chi Minh's thought that large the extension of the working class concept, some new properties, new historic tasks of the working class after taking the government.

Some studies have put more signs of content into the concept of the working class, such as the status of the country 's master, the employment and the receipt of wages, income equal to salary as a source of life. They added to the extension of the concept of some objects, such as professional technical staff, officials, officials in Party and State agencies. Some studies criticize the doctrines, the view that the working class now does not exist, deny the historical mission and the class struggle of the working class, capitalism exists forever. Some studies provide historical data about the worker movement that the author can use to analyze and evaluate ideas about the working class at historical periods.

4. Overview of the main results of the studies reviewed and the issues

that the thesis needs to continue researching

4.1. Overview of the main results of the studies reviewed

Some studies have clarified issues such as the origin, nature and characteristics of the concept; some of the works put the research into the movement logic of the concept in general in dialectical logic, in which the authors have identified two main contents of logic. The textbook documents analyzed socio-economic conditions and premise theoretical premise for the formation of the working class concept in Marxism - Leninism.

Various phrases used to indicate the concept of working class are clarified. Many ideas of the working class are deeply analyzed from the perspective of material dialectical philosophy. While generalizing the movement process of the thought of the working class, the motor logic of the concept of working class (considered as an independent phenomenon) is initially mentioned; thus, it proves that some views that it opposes with Marxism - Leninism about the working class are wrong.

Studies have covered most of the content of the concept of the working class. But these signs are arranged side by side, so the inevitable relationship between the attributes of the working class is blurred. Therefore, the working class object is not yet aware of as a system of indispensable relations of qualities that are always moving and developing, so the logic of the process of awareness of the working class object is not clearly defined.

4.2. The issues that the thesis needs to continue researching

The thesis continues to deepen and generalize the conditions for forming a scientific concept; its nature, characteristics and movement in theoretical thinking.

It is necessary to continue clarifying the definition of the concept of working class by K.Marx and F.Engels. A true definition following the ideological spirit of the classics, in my opinion, must reflect the common nature of the working class. This universal nature in every dimension must encompass all the contradictions which are the basis for its own movement, development and destruction.

The thesis continues to clarify the logic of the working class object, study the working class in the unity of the qualities that they always develop from abstract to specific, at the same time, it is also a process of developing the concept of working class with increasingly diverse content, the extension of the concept is increasingly expanding.

Conclusion of the overview

Although, there are many works related to the thesis, but no work has considered the movement logic of the concept of the working class as its main research object. Therefore, although those works achieved certain results, they could not fully solve the purposes and tasks of the thesis. Many logical requests still need to

be answered. The thesis identifies issues that need to be further studied: deepening and generalizing the conditions for forming a scientific concept; its nature, characteristics and movement in theoretical thinking; continue to clarify the signs of the connotation of the concept of working class in the conception of K.Marx, F.Engels; continue to clarify the logic of the perception of the movement of the working - class object.

CHAPTER 1.

GENERAL THEORY OF CONCEPTS AND THE FORMATION OF THE CONCEPT OF THE WORKING CLASS IN THE PERIOD BEFORE MARX

1.1. General theory of theoretical and scientific concept

1.1.1. Nature, origin and characteristics of the concept

* *Nature of concept:* Concept is a form of reflecting the intrinsic properties of individual things or a class of things, certain phenomena by signs of nature and differences.

* *Origin of the concept:* Idea is an intermediate stage that makes the transition from emotional awareness to rational awareness, from the symbol to the concept.

* *The concept has some basic characteristics:* is a relatively comprehensive and systematic understanding of the nature and laws of the object; be active; the content of the concept is shown in the meaning of the word; The concept is made up of catalepsy and extension. The characteristics of the concept will become more evident when it is divided into two levels of experience and levels of reasoning. These two levels are qualitatively different and have a dialectic relationship.

1.1.2. Logic of concept and logic of concept's movement

The logic of a concept is a system of normative relationships and sequences of the existence, deployment and application of a concept. The logic of concept's movement is a system of of normative relationships and sequences, which is unique to the concept's (movement) implementation. A manifests through two main contents: First, the system of rules and principles of dialectical logic. Second, trends have the quality of a rule.

* *Regarding the first content:*

The rule of quantity change leads to substance change, and vice versa. The impact of this rule is shown in: Firstly, the sequence "quality - quantity - degree" in the movement of the concept as the process of object awareness. That order specifies the movement of the concept through three stages: object awareness in terms of quality, object awareness in terms of quantity, awareness in terms of

degrees. Second, this rule also governs the movement of concepts as independent phenomena. The movement of a concept, in which the step from one concept to another or from one level to another of the same concept, is a qualitative change from a qualitative change.

The rule of unity and struggle of the opposites. The impact of this rule is shown in: Firstly, contradictions belong to the object that the concept reflects. Reflecting the object's contradictions into the concept is a process: The object considered as a direct unity is divided into opposites - mutual binding between opposites- it reproduces the contradiction of the object into the knowledge of the concept, making the contradiction from "itself" become "to it". Second, the contradictions of perception between subjective and objective, emotional and rational. Awareness implements a process of mutual penetration between opposites, which brings them into concept and constitutes them into dialectical contradictions of the concept. The interpenetration between opposites causes them to be improved, the conflicts resolved and that leads to the establishment of new forms of unity, taking the concept to a higher level. Third, regarding the operational structure, the concepts in theoretical thinking also include dialectical contradictions. That is the contradiction between universality and uniqueness, analysis and synthesis, induction and interpretation ...The interpenetration of opposites constitutes the "inner" source and motivation for the concept of movement.

Negative rule of negation. The impact of this rule is shown in: firstly, in the "affirmative" - "negation" sequence - "negation of negation" in the movement of the concept as the process of object awareness. This sequence governs the movement of the concept through three stages of object awareness: "negation" sequence - "negation of negation". Second, this rule governs the movement of concepts as independent phenomena. The impact of this rule makes the concept of movement in cycles. Cyclicity manifests itself in the form of a spiral in the movement of a concept.

The principle goes from abstraction to corporeality. The impact of this rule is shown in: Firstly, the process of theoretical thinking constructing, implementing and constructing concepts into a system fully reflects the nature of the object. Overall, theoretical thinking implements an integrated process. That makes the final concepts reflect the object most specifically. This process has its conditions. Second, this principle also governs the movement of each concept, considering the independent phenomena. Each concept is a dialectical structure of the opposites, the unitary and the common. The movement of each concept is implemented in two simultaneous stages of interpenetration of opposites. Together they show the

movement of the concept from abstraction to corporeality. In the movement of the concept, every step up the abstract involves a step closer to concrete.

Principles of unifying history and logic. The correlation between logic and history has at least two cases. In the first case, the correlation between the concept of motion in theoretical thinking and the object of awareness exists in reality. This correlation includes three main content: the relationship between the motor logic of the concept and the object of awareness; The relationship between the campaign logic of the concept and the visual perception and experience of the object; The relationship between perception by logical methods and perception by historical method of the object in the movement of the concept. The second case, the correlation between the movement of the concept in theoretical thinking and movement of the concept in the cognitive history of mankind. This correlation includes two main content: The motor logic of concepts in the theoretical thinking of the individual is reimagined in the form of shortening its history in human consciousness; The motor logic of concepts in the theoretical thinking of social people is shortened, summarized, raised to the highest level of history in human awareness.

Principles of unifying history and logic sets out a series of requirements for building, implementing, and applying concepts in theoretical thinking

The necessary conditions for the birth of a concept: First, the object that the concept reflects has grown to maturity; Second, the object has enough ideas, opinions, opinions to discuss about it from different perspectives; Third, there appears a progressive person who has close interests, interested in the right object awareness.

** Regarding the second content of the motor logic of the concept.*

1/When interacting with each other, concepts move toward producing new concepts. The concepts interact with each other, need some conditions: they reflect objects that are related to each other, they are movement concepts; There is at least one "master" concept. The interaction between concepts leads to the result that the concepts participating in the interaction have a change catalepsy and extension, there is the birth of a new concept. There are two types of interaction of concepts: is the same stage interaction and the calendar interaction.

2/ The movement of concepts in practice takes place according to the trend of addition, knowledge innovation and realization of the concept. The concepts are derived and developed on the basis of practical activities. In practical activities, concepts are supplemented and renewed knowledge. In practical activities, concepts guide and organize the activities of the subject, and practice is expressed as the application and realization of the concept.

3/ Concepts are moving in a tendency to deepen catalepsy and expand extension. The movement of the concept according to this trend is shown in the interplay between the common and the unitary. The unitary penetrates the common, making the content, the connotation of concepts richer and deeper. On the contrary, the common penetrates the uniqueness, making the concept of extension more open. The essence of this trend is the manifestation of the principle goes from abstraction to corporeality.

1.2. Birth of the concept of working class in the history of thought before Marx

1.2.1. The economic, political and social conditions in Europe in the sixteenth century - the first half of the XIX century

The process of transforming from labor power into labor power goods, labor was alienated, from Labor was alienated into hired labor, from all classes to the working class attached to the process of formulating mode of capitalist production. A condition for mode of capitalist production to be born is to appear in the market two types of goods: money and labor power goods. People who have money, materials for production and materials for living, need to buy labor power. Those on the other side are those who need to sell their labor power. When do they have to sell labor? When they separated their ownership of the materials of production. They want to sell labor, they have to become free people. To become free people, they need to escape the domination of guilds and not depend on feudalism. Thus, the movement of history to transform into hired workers is a two-sided process: One is to free them from dependence on feudalism and coercion of guilds; secondly, the newly liberated people only became people who sold themselves after they were deprived of all the materials of production and everything of life, provided by the feudalism. The history of deprivation has been recorded in the history of mankind with blood and fire with specific methods.

Attached to the process of birth of the working class are the revolutions in production methods with the appearance of economic forms of capitalism. The first is the birth of the handicraft construction economic form of capitalist production. the handicraft construction was formed, the handicraft construction of workers were also born. The handicraft construction of workers has not yet separated from the poor masses, has not yet become an independent political force in the society, their status as a hired employee is temporary and temporar.

The impact of the first industrial revolution caused a revolution in the mode of capitalist production, that caused the transformation from the handicraft construction to the large mechanical industry. The large mechanical industry caused the advent of the modern working class. The mode of capitalist production

and the working class undergoes a process of development from weak to growing up. Corresponding to each development step of modern workers is the level and form of their struggles, from economic struggle to political struggle, from spontaneous struggle to self-conscious struggle.

In the 40s of the 19th century, the modern working class appeared on the stage of history as an independent political - social force. There are many struggles of the working class. The revolutionary struggle of the modern working class demanded that workers be enlightened by scientific reasoning. Prior to that request, K.Marx and F.Engels built the scientific concept of working class.

1.2.2. The premise of thought

The concept of working class was also based on the values of philosophical, political economy, utopian socialism thought. The thesis focuses on utopian socialism premise.

1.2.2.1. Utopian socialist thought from the XVI-XVIII century

In this period, utopian socialist thought has some highlights, as follows: It contributes to clarifying the process of generating hired labor; it perceives the working class in harmony with the general working population; it argues that the source of social injustices is the private property system; it advocates abolishing private property system and establishing public property system in future society; It provides a fairly complete social model of the future, in which it has predictions that later prove justified, but, they did not see a logical connection between this social model and the working class. Some thinkers advocated a peaceful path, some advocated a violent path; The path of establishing a future society, it is not yet perceived as the path taken by the working class. In this period, because the mode of capitalist production is being born in feudal society or it has just emerged from that society, so the thought that reflects it cannot fail to fall into "illusion".

1.2.2.2. Utopian socialist thought-criticizing England, France in early XIX century

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the modern working class was still underdeveloped. Corresponding to the level of development of the working class in this period is the utopian socialist thought - criticizing England and France with the typical people: Henri Saint Simon, Charle Fourie, Robert Owen. It has some salient content, the following:

a. Conception of the working class

Socialist thinkers before Marx took the attribute of "no wealth" as the basis for determining the working class. However, this is not the nature attribute of the working class.

Because the development of industry and the class relations between countries are different, so the perception of class between thinkers cannot be the

same. While Henri Saint Simon was only aware of working class mixed in the third caste, Robert Owen made a distinction between the modern working class and the working public; While Henri Saint Simon and Charle Fourie found only a general conflict between the working population and people who enjoy privileges, Robert Owen found precisely the conflict between the working class and the bourgeoisie

b. Conception of the role of working class in building new society

On the inevitability of the birth of a new society. Robert Owen's ideas contain the concept of a conflict between personality relations and class relations at different hierarchy of society, including the working class. Resolving that contradiction, Robert Owen certainly came to the thought of abolishing the private property system of material of production, and establishing the public property system of material of production. Robert Owen also explained the need to establish future society on the basis of the development of productive forces. He predicted that the physical force from the industrial revolution brought about by development in society would eventually lead to social change.

About the social model of the future. All three men conceived that the future society is a human society with its characteristics:

- *In terms of ownership*, if Henri Saint Simon and Charle Fourie advocated that a new society still existed private ownership, Robert Owen had surpassed this opinion when he advocated the abolition of private property and building public regime on the materials of production.

- *About the labor organization of society.* The three men advocated collective labor. Charle Fourie also said that, in the new society, hired labor were killed, new labor will be freelance and voluntary labor.

- *Regarding distribution.* Charle Fourie thinks that: "harmonious society" performs a fair distribution, but the distribution is harmoniously combined between three factors: capital, labor and talent. Robert Owen also said that: product distribution is made fair, but this distribution is based on the public ownership of the material of production.

- *Politically*, Henri Saint Simon said that politics is the science of manufacturing and will be completely swallowed by economics. Commenting on this thesis, F.Engels writes: "The idea that the management of people in politics must be transformed into the management of things and into directing the production process, which means the thought of "eliminating the state" that recently people have been buzzing so much, - that thought was clearly stated".

In the concept of the future social model, the three utopians have made many correct predictions, but they are not aware of the intrinsic logical

relationship between the the working class and the good society in the future, have not seen the concept of the working class, through the mediation, will transform into concepts in socialism.

On ways and forces for building new society: three utopian thinkers get entangled ...in idealism when they all believed that building a new society by the way of peace, education and persuasion. They also have not realized the historic mission of the working class, have not seen that building a new society is the way of the working class.

Conclusion of chapter 1

A concept is a form that reflects the essential properties of the object by distinct essential signs. Idea is an intermediate stage that makes the transition from the symbol to the concept. The concept has many characteristics. Movement is one of those characteristics. The movement of the concept is governed by rules and principles of dialectic logic and according to the regular directions in theoretical thinking. To have a concept at the level of reasoning, it requires the object, which is reflected by the concept, has matured, the thought about the object has enough quantity, reflecting subjects have benefits attached to correct perception of the subject.

The concept of the working class was born on the basis of the working class who developed from infancy to adulthood and on the values of utopian socialism from the sixteenth to the early nineteenth centuries. In utopian socialism, the connotation of the concept of the working class has not yet reflected the nature of the working class, has not seen the internal logical relationship between the the working class with other contents of socialism, making socialism in this period fall into a utopian state. After all, that restriction is conditioned by historical constraints.

CHAPTER 2.

CONCEPTS OF THE WORKING CLASS IN IDEOLOGY OF KARL MARX, AND FRIEDRICH ENGELS

2.1. The thought of K.Marx and F.Engels on the nature of the working class and the development of the working class

2.1.1. Definition of working class

The working class is the class in which their alienated labor take the form of hired labor.

From the process of forming the concept of the working class of concept can be summarized into 3 attributes reflected in the concept of working class, as

follows:

1. Hired labor. This is the abstraction, popularity, the distinctive nature of the working class, is the catalepsy sign of the concept of the working class. Hired labor is also a dialectic abstraction because it is the unity of three aspects: 1) workers are deprived of materials of production; 2) organized social labor, 3) exploited surplus value.

2. The attribute "hired labor" implies something else of it, that is personality, personality relationship, nature in the species of human.

3. The interaction between the human nature and the hired labor, that creates a representative nature for the future that exists as a potential, the historical mission of the working class.

2.1.2. Conflict of the working class

In the definition of working class, the attribute "hired labor" signifies the opposing position between the working class and the bourgeoisie. It is the first nature of the working class. The position of "hired labor" implies another of it, that is the personality relationship. It is the second nature of the working class. Two rows of the nature of the working class, it contradicts each other. This conflict appears to be a conflict between the working class and the bourgeoisie. The working class is the negative side of that opposition. The working class is forced to abolish oneself, abolish the bourgeoisie and private property system and to build communism. K.Marx and F.Engels write that, within the whole opposition, the private owner is the conservative side, the worker is the destructive side. From the first one, it generates action to maintain the opposite, from the second one, it generates action to eliminate the opposite. That negative role on the opposite side is the historic mission of the working class. The working class is a unity of the past - humanity, present - hired labor, future - historical mission. The movement of the working class is the movement of the contradictory nature, each step of resolving that contradiction is the progress towards fulfilling its historical mission.

2.1.3. Forms of hired labor (forms of the working class)

2.1.3.1. Transitional workers in handicraft construction sites

This is a form of transitional workers from feudal society to capitalist society. This form of workers includes the transitional workers in inceptive handicraft construction sites and the transitional workers in official handicraft construction sites. They have different qualities. The transitional workers in inceptive handicraft construction sites is the working class in which the hired labor is of a simple cooperative nature. The transitional workers in official handicraft construction sites is the working class in which the hired labor has a division of labor.

2.1.3.2. Factory worker

They are the main people who make up the working class, the hired labor becomes a organs, dependent parts, they complement the inanimate organs of machinery.

When each form of the working class was born (extended extension), the catalepsy of the concept of working class also became deeper, because it unified new signs of all new forms of the working class; at the same time, hired labor (the abstraction) is deployed to the more specific nature and attributes of each form of the working class.

2.2. K.Marx and F.Engels's thought on the way of actualization the nature of the working class

2.2.1. The development of the concept of working class in the thought of K.Marx and F.Engels about the Communist Party

The interaction between the concept of working class with the concept of partisan leads to changes: The concept of the working class has more partisan content. That is the movement of working class nature increasingly concrete. The catalepsy of the working class, therefore, is also deepened by unifying and synthesizing new content. The extension of the concept of the working class is also broadened. The reason is that the introduction of partisan content proves that the working class has surpassed the workers in the form of manual construction excesses; The common, unified sign appears, that is party content is forming in the workers' movement, the working content is forming in the party. On that basis, K.Marx and F.Engels created the concept of the Communist Party. The concept of the Communist Party carries the content of both concepts of interaction: party content and the working class content. In which party content is a general sign, the working content is a sign of a different nature. We have the definition: The Communist Party is the party has the essence of the working class. The extension of the the working class concept is also broadened. It covers the entire Communist Party as part of itself.

2.2.2. The development of the concept of the working class in the thought of K.Marx and F.Engels on the proletariat revolution

The interaction between the two concepts of the working class and the notion of social revolution gives them a broader extension, deeper catalepsy, the nature of the working class is further developed, not only that, it also created a new concept - the concept of proletarian revolution. Because the working class concept is the master concept, so it dominates the content of the proletarian revolution concept, the contradictory nature of the working class dominates the purpose, duties, content, and quality and how to solve many other problems in the

implementation of the historic mission of the working class.

2.2.3. The development of the concept of the working class in the thought of K.Marx and F.Engels about the proletarian state

The interaction of the two concepts the working class and the state leads to the following results:1/ The concept of the working class has more content about the "state", the extension is expanded, the catalepsy is deeper because it unifies and synthesizes new content within itself, the nature of the working class is further developed; 2/The concept of the state has added the content "the working class"; 3/ creating a common and unified sign: state content is forming in the worker movement and the working class content is developing in the state. From here on, K.Marx and F.Engels built the concept of a proletarian state. The concept of the proletarian state has the content of both concepts of interactive participation: state content and working class content, in which the first content is a general sign, the second content is a sign nature, difference. The working-class nature also governs the alteration of other specific characteristics of the proletarian state.

2.2.4. The development of the concept of the working class in the thought of K.Marx and F.Engels on communist socio-economic morphology

The interaction of the two concepts of the working class and society leads to the following results:1/ The concept of the working class has more content about the " society ", the extension is expanded, the catalepsy is deeper because it unifies and synthesizes new content within itself; 2/the concept of the society has added the content "the working class"; 3/ appears common and uniform signs: the struggle of the working class gives the appearance of social elements within itself; The society is forming content of the working class. On that basis, K.Marx and F.Engels built the communist society in theoretical thinking.

The working class has a conflicting nature. This nature defines its historical mission. The resolution of conflicts of the working class led to the corrupted labor, the capitalist property system gradually abolished, the system of public ownership and creative labor was gradually formed, communism was born. Depending on the level of conflict resolution, communist society is at a low or high stage. When the conflict is completely resolved, the first-party nature of the working class is abolished, free labor, personality relations become a reality.

Conclusion of chapter 2

In the thought of K.Marx and F. Engels, the concept of the working class moves in a way from abstract to concrete. Hired labor, the most popular and abstract attribute, is the distinct nature of the working class, at the same time, is dialectical abstraction because it is the unity of three aspects: is deprived of the materials of production, organized and managed in production, exploited of the

surplus value. Hired labor has a contradiction with its other, that of human relations. This contradiction appeared to be the conflict between the working class and the bourgeoisie. The contradictory nature of hired labor dictates the historic mission and all subsequent movements of the working class. Through working class forms and through interactions between concepts, the nature of the working class is deployed into a system of specific attributes. The concept of working class becomes concrete.

In the thought of Marx and Engels, the concept of working class has extension that is increasingly expanded, due to the appearance of new forms of workers; has a more and more complete content, because when a new worker object is born, it appears with new attributes; has deeper and deeper catalepsy, due to its higher and higher level of generality because it unifies all new content, which has just emerged. It also gradually became reality.

The interaction between the concept of the working class and other concepts forms a system of concepts of scientific socialism, in which the concept of working class has a role as the master concept, it dominates the level of a new concept which is newly born; the nature of the working class becomes the essence and dictates other aspects of socialism. The concept of working class in the thought of K.Marx and F.Engels has become a scientific concept, so the conceptual system of socialism has also become a science.

CHAPTER 3.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE CONCEPT OF THE WORKING CLASS FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE XX CENTURY TO THE CURRENT TIME

3.1. The development of the concept of the working class in V.I.Lenin's thought

3.1.1. The development of the concept of the working class in V.I.Lenin's thought of imperialism

The working class in imperialism has the following changes:

Firstly, the working class becomes the direct hireling of many capitalists allied together in a monopoly organization, directly hireling for the bourgeois state (the bourgeois state becomes the business owner y). The change in the position of hired labor as above manifests as follows:1/In this period, the working class were people who do not have documentation of production in relation to the transformed bourgeoisie, with the emergence of owners who were coalitions of capitalists and private states; 2/Workers are not only organized of social labor by individual capitalists but also by capitalists allied with one another to benefit them, by state-owned enterprises; 3/ In the same production process, the the working

class is not only exploited for surplus by a capitalist but by an alliance of capitalists. With the appearance of monopoly profits, the working class is not only exploited by the capitalists in the factories and enterprises that they join in the labor but also by the capitalists of the factories and other enterprises. Not only that, workers are also directly exploited for surplus value by the bourgeois state, because, that state appears as a capital owner. Due to the application of scientific achievements, the level of exploitation of surplus value is relatively heavier than the workers in the previous period.

Secondly, the emergence of the form of capitalist export, the formation of alliances of international monopolies, the intensification of colonization and the first world war due to the uneven development rule of capitalism leads to many consequences: 1 /Continue to make people in colonial countries to become workers; 2/These workers and workers in invading nations have direct and common conflicts with capitalists in monopoly organizations. 3/There is a direct common conflict between workers in different colonies and in different invading nations with the same capitalist coalition in different countries in the international monopoly coalition. That makes the unified ability of workers in the same country to work for the international monopoly alliance enhanced.

Thirdly, in imperialism, under the impact of Industrial Revolution 2.0, many new economic professions have appeared, thereby creating new parts of workers corresponding to those new occupations.

Thus, the working class has many changing properties, with new properties appearing. It shows that in V.I.Lenin's thought, when the appearance was expanded with the appearance of workers in imperialism, the nature of working class continued to be developed more specifically, the catalepsy of the concept of the working class becomes deeper because it has to unify new signs.

3.1.2. The development of the concept of the working class in V.I.Lenin's thought about some contents of the new bourgeois revolution (the bourgeois democracy revolution)

3.1.2.1. The development of the concept of working class in V.I.Lenin's thought about the nature of the new bourgeois revolution

Interacting two concepts of the working class and bourgeois revolution lead to consequences: the concept of the working class is supplemented with the content of "revolution" to eliminate feudal society; The concept of bourgeois revolution is supplemented with "proletariat content". That addition made the catalepsy of the two concepts of the working class and the bourgeois revolution deepened by unifying within themselves new signs, their extension also expanded due to the appearance of a new object, the working-class nature also continued to

show more concretely; The appearance of general signs: Revolutionary content is growing in the working class; proletariat content is growing in bourgeois revolution. From that common sign, V.I.Lenin created a new concept: the new bourgeois revolution.

3.1.2.2. The development of the concept of the working class in V.I.Lenin's thought about the union of workers - farmers under the leadership of the the working class in the new bourgeois revolution

The interaction between the three concepts of the working class , Farmer class and class alliance leads to the following results: The working class concepts and Farmer class concepts are added with the content "alliance", class alliance concepts is added with the content "workers" and "farmers" ; The nature of the working class is therefore also more specific, the catalepsy of the working class concept is deepened because it unifies and synthesizes new content; forming common and united signs: the content "alliance" is developing in the movement of workers and farmers and the content of "proletarians" and "peasants" are developing in class alliances. From that unification, V.I.Lenin generalized into the concept of class alliance of workers and farmers. In that interaction, the concept of the working class has a dominant role, so the content of newly formed concepts bears the essence of the working class.

3.1.2.3. The development of the concept of working class in V.I.Lenin's thought of non-stop revolution

Non-stop revolution is a concept reflecting the transitional and continuous nature of the revolutionary process of the working class from the new bourgeois revolution to the socialist revolution. According to V.I.Lenin, the reason for being able to switch to the socialist revolution after the completion of the new bourgeois revolution is that these two revolutions are of the working-class nature, those are the contradictions of the working class and the continuous resolution of them to gradually fulfill the historic mission of the the working class. The continuous, continuous nature of non-stop revolution is a contradictory reflection and reflection of the transitional and continuous nature in resolving contradictions of the working class. With the formation of concept non-stop revolution, the concept of the working class has actually been added with the content of "incessantly" and "continuously" in resolving contradictions, its catalepsy, therefore, is deepened by the unity and synthesis of new content, the nature of the working class is therefore also more specific. At the same time, the concept non - stop revolution is also added with the *workers* sign.

3.1.2.4. The conceptualization of the working class in V.I.Lenin's thought of the revolutionary democratic dictatorship of the the working class and farmer

class

The development of the contradictory nature of the the working class and of the peasantry with tsarist dictatorship manifests itself as a revolutionary democracy dictatorship.

The interaction between the three concepts of the working class, farmer class and dictatorship leads to the following results: The working class and farmer class are added with the content "dictatorship", dictatorship is added with the content "workers" and "farmers" ; The nature of the working class is therefore also more specific, the catalepsy of the concept of working class is deepened by the unity and synthesis of new content; Forming common and united signs: the content "dictatorship" is developing in the movement of workers and farmers and the content of "workers" and "farmers" are developing in dictatorship. From that unification, V.I.Lenin generalized into the concept of revolutionary democracy dictatorship of the working class, farmer class. Because the concept of working class is a master concept in interaction, so "the revolutionary democratic dictatorship of the working class and the peasants" has the nature of the working class, it regulates the movement and development of this autocracy.

3.1.3. The development of the concept of the working class in V.I.Lenin's thought about the proletariat revolution (socialist revolution)

3.1.3.1. The development of the concept of working class in V.I.Lenin's thought about the violent revolution

By the time of V.I.Lenin, the catalepsy of the concept became more profound, the basic sign of "the power used to force others to submit" generalized both the signs of armed power and political power. Its extension is also wider with the form of political struggle and form of armed struggle. Development of the concept of violence also makes the revolutionary content of the concept of the working class become more complete and specific, so the movement way of the concept of the working class from abstract to specific has been taken one step further, its catalepsy also deepens, because it unifies new signs.

Why do the working class and the working people have to use "power" to seize government and eliminate the bourgeois state? This is derived from the contradictory nature of the working class with Bourgeoisie. The resolution of such contradictions in extremely rare and precious conditions may be used by peaceful way.

3.1.3.2. The development of the concept of working class in V.I.Lenin's thought about the proletariat dictatorship state

The concept of the proletariat dictatorship state continued to be explained and continued to be added properties by V.I.Lenin to be "people", "suppression",

"freedom" and "death". These properties are indicative of the contradictory nature of the concept of working class specifically developed in the proletarian dictatorship state.

When V.I.Lenin explained the different names of the concept of the proletarian dictatorship state, the various signs in the content of the concept of The proletarian dictatorship state are perceived more clearly.

During the time of imperialism, the concept of proletarian state also had the expansion of the extension with the birth of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

3.1.3.3. The development of the concept of working class in V.I.Lenin's thought about the proletarian dictatorship system and the proletarian democracy

The interaction between the two concepts of the working class, the dictatorship system leads to the following results: the working class is added with the content "dictatorship", the dictatorship system is added with the content "workers"; forming common and united signs: the content "dictatorship" is developing in the movement of workers and the content of "workers" is developing in the dictatorship systems. From that unification, V.I.Lenin generalized into the concept of proletarian dictatorship system. In that interaction, the concept of the working class has a dominant role, so the content of newly formed concepts bears the essence of the working class. This concept has 2 signs: "dictatorship" and "workers", where "dictatorship" is a common sign, "workers" is a sign of nature and difference. Based on this, it can be defined that: The proletarian dictatorship system is the dictatorship system, which is of working class nature. With the emergence of the concept of the proletarian dictatorship system, the extension of the concept of the dictatorship system was expanded.

The interaction between the two concepts of the working class, the democracy leads to the following results: the working class is added with the content "democracy", the democracy is added with the content "workers"; forming common and united signs: the content "democracy" is developing in the movement of workers and the content of "workers" is developing in democracy. From that unification, Reasoning thinking generalized into the concept of the proletarian democracy. This concept has 2 signs: "workers" and "democracy", where "democracy" is a common sign, "workers" is a sign of nature and difference. Therefore, it is the essence of the proletarian democracy. With the emergence of the concept of the proletarian democracy, the extension of the concept of democracy was expanded.

3.1.3.4. The development of the concept of the working class in V.I.Lenin's thought about the communist socio-economic form

Firstly, V.I.Lenin has made new analyzes on communist socio-economic form, thereby contributing to further clarifying the concept of the working class.

Secondly, V.I.Lenin analyzed that: The stages of the communist socio-economic form have the same substance - is public ownership. The public ownership is an expression of the nature of society, at the same time, it is the tools to do freelance labor.

Thirdly, V.I.Lenin analyzed the transitional period. That helps explain and supplement the tasks in the content of the working class concept. Specific tasks during this period to resolve the conflict of the the working class. In each form of transition, the working class 's tasks has many differences.

3.2. Development of the concept of the working class since V.I. Lenin died to the present

3.2.1. Development of the concept of the working class since V.I. Lenin died until the 70s of the XX century

In the period after V.I.Lenin died until the 70s of the XX century, the concept of the working class was supplemented with new content. The the working class must do the duties of the proletariat revolution in capitalist countries. In addition to that, they must lead the democratic national revolution in colonial countries. The status of the working class also changes in production; and they became masters of the country when the democratic national revolution succeeded. During this period, the concept of the working class also gradually became a reality, it developed into the communist parties, the state democratic people.

3.2.2. The development of the concept of the working class from about 70s of the XX century to the present

** The concept of working class in the context of increasing number of transnational monopoly companies*

Workers from hundreds of countries became hired laborers, become jointly deprived of material of production, are jointly organized labor, production management, are exploited surplus value by the same coalition of capitalists in transnational monopoly organizations. There is the formation of international general workers, and international division workers. The international nature of the working class has taken on a new form. The way of working also changes. If on a manual site, workers use manual tools, in factories, the workers serve the machines, in monopoly organizations, workers serve a line of production, in monopoly organizations, workers serve a line of production.

** The concept of working class in the form of share ownership*

From the second half of the XX century, there was a trend of socialize the

ownership with a large number of workers becoming owners of shares.

Because of the share ownership, workers have the power to dispose of their own capital shares by participating in the management of businesses through the "attendance mode" and the "delegated regime". Although workers have initially taken part in economic management decisions, in fact, decisions on production and business and labor organization within the enterprise still belong to the capitalist who holds mainly shares. Regarding the status of workers in the distribution of products, workers who own shares, in addition to wages, they also receive dividends from their shares.

Although the working class holds a small portion of the material of production, the attribute of depriving the material of production has not changed in nature. The majority of workers are still those who are organized labor, production management, are those who are exploited surplus value, are still people with the status of hired labor.

Workers have increasing share value. That grows to a certain threshold, it will contradict deeply with the nature of the bourgeoisie. That conflict will be solved, which will lead to the transformation from a quantitative transformation into a qualitative transformation, from hired labor to freelance labor.

** The concept of the working class when there is the phenomenon of worker groups becoming business owners*

Currently, capitalism is the phenomenon of workers becoming a collective owner of the enterprise. As the owner, the the working class has the power to organize labor, manage production by "use different mechanisms". They are both the manager and the subject of management in production. In production, working time is divided into indispensable working time and surplus labor time. They worked both time. Their labor is still hired labor. They have the power to distribute, to decide the method of payment for leaders and senior management. Their income is not only wages, but also the profits from their shares. They are appropriated a part of surplus value by themselves. They receive a portion of the surplus value by themselves.

** The concept of the working class when the state of private ownership does not use hired labor (of others)*

The world is developing private ownership without using hired labor. Who is the private owner who does not use the hired labor? We analyze their production process. They are the owners of production materials, so they have a managerial and production role. Here, labor time is divided into indispensable working time and surplus labor time. The owner must conduct labor during both of these times. Due to the impact of the law of surplus value, a company wants to survive and

develop, firstly, the production needs to create surplus value and profit to invest in expanded reproduction. Therefore the division of labor time is inevitable and surplus is inevitable. Therefore, their Labor is still forced labor - forced by economic law. They pay them the value of indispensable labor. They exist as workers. They pay them for the value created during surplus labor. They exist as capitalist bosses. they are both capitalists and workers. As capitalists, because they do business in the capitalist way, with some value becoming a bigger value, still having surplus value, still profitable. As workers, because their labor is the source of their capitalization. They are workers of a bourgeois nature more or less. They are workers of a bourgeois nature more or less. The emergence of private ownership without using hired labor is a step to erase and restore oneself to the working class.

** The concept of working class in the knowledge economy*

Intellectual workers have higher intellectual level than other workers. They are the people who analyze symbols. They are workers who manipulate symbols instead of using machines. They include architects and bank staff, fashion designers and pharmaceutical researchers, teachers and policy analysts....When the knowledge economy was born, the concept of ownership had a extension expansion. It includes material ownership of production materials and intellectual ownership. In private "knowledge businesses", workers create knowledge, inventions and inventions, but they are the intellectual property of the "knowledge business" boss. In the capitalist market economy, due to the influence of economic laws, knowledge cannot be shared for free, it cannot become popular social knowledge for everyone.

** The concept of the working class transitioning to socialism*

The transitional the working class to socialism is the working class, they have both a hired labor position and an ownership position as a result of the movement of their own contradictions. There are two types of transition the working class to socialism: 1. Transitional the working class to socialist countries; 2. the working class transitional to socialism in countries transitional to socialism. These two types of workers have different characteristics.

Thus, from the 70s of the twentieth century up to now, the nature of the working class has changed in its qualitative framework. The change and the appearance of new properties shows that the content of the working class has become richer, catalepsy has also deepened. The the extension of this concept is also extended in two directions: the appearance of new parts of workers and new forms of workers.

3.3. Concept of the Vietnamese working class

Vietnamese working class is reflected in the concept both with the nature of the working class and ethnic characteristics. Ethnic characteristics are always manifested in all the characteristics of the working class in Vietnam. They originated from the Import and practice of the capitalist production method of the French colonialists. Through each period, due to the impact of changing national conditions, the concept of the Vietnamese working class has always changed because Vietnamese workers have always changed their status, origin, duties and nature. The change of the concept of the working class of Vietnam is also a process of campaigning from abstract to corporeality.

Conclusion of chapter 3

The concept of the working class from V.I.Lenin up to now, compared to the period of Marx and Engels, has richer content due to the addition of many new features: directly working for the alliance of capitalists, having shares, receiving a part surplus value, more advanced knowledge, "transition" characteristics to socialism,...; has a deeper catalepsy because it has unified all the signs of the object of extension more broadly in reality; has an intrinsic relationship and it defines the nature, variations of the conceptual system in scientific socialism; its nature is developed in a more specific way and gradually becomes a partial reality. The Vietnamese working class is reflected in the concept both with the nature of the working class and ethnic characteristics and content, catalepsy, extension of the concept of the Vietnamese working class always moves through the periods of the ethnic history.

CONCLUSION

Up to now, there is no work that has taken the movement of the concept of the working class as the main research object. Therefore, there are some problems of the motor logic of the working-class concept that need to be answered. To solve that problem, the thesis has built a theoretical paradigm for the necessary conditions for the birth of a concept, a theory, a doctrine in a general sense. Through the realization of the theoretical paradigm on materials on motor logic of the concept of the working class, we can conclude: The concept of the working class was born on the basis of the working class object, who developed to maturity and the values of utopian socialism in the period before Marx; It moves from abstract to concrete, it has deeper and deeper catalepsy, has an extension is more and more expanded and gradually becomes a reality; The concept of the working class has a role as master concept, giving birth to other concepts of scientific socialism through mediation; Level of the concept of the working class determines the level of the system of scientific socialism concepts. The Vietnamese working class is reflected in the concept both with the nature of the working class and

ethnic characteristics and it always changes through the periods of the ethnic history.