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## THE INFLUENCE OF KANT ON LINGUISTICS AND STRUCTURALISM

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### Introduction:

Praise be to God ,Lord of the worlds, and may blessings and peace be upon our  
Master Muhammad, the best of all creation

And after.

The search in the language and literature of intellectual and founded by a trend  
complex and difficult for general scholars, so as required by this research calve in  
the readings between the philosophical texts, social, psychological and access to  
the most important , but T .Wajahat in these fields , as well as the difficulty  
of philosophical texts that finds the student in the language Great difficulty, let alone  
if it is translated into another language, then the situation will be more complicated  
and difficult.

Nevertheless, the student can find his way between translated books after seeing many  
translations or more than one translation about one book, as well as the explanations  
provided by Arab scholars for some philosophical and intellectual issues of translated  
studies.

We have seen that the subject of Kant's influence in structural studies is something  
that no researcher has spoken about. Therefore, we had to collect signals and  
fragments from here and there that might help us to perceive the clear impact of Kant  
in linguistics and structuralism, which is what our research revolves around.

Therefore , this research will consist of two demands a and for them the impact  
of Kant in linguistics and second , the impact of Kant in the structural, and through  
these two requirements we can stand on the overall impact of Kant and the philosophy  
of the structural orientation in general.

We do not claim by this that we have fully and thoroughly surrounded this topic, as there are many statements and concepts of linguistic and structuralism in which Kant's influence can be traced, and as we completed this research we focused on the main concepts in both structuralism and Kant's philosophy ;It is necessary for the rest of the concepts and terminology to follow this establishment, which remains in need of further tracking and briefing.

Finally, this is the effort of the concern, and if I have fulfilled the research its right, then it is from God Almighty and His help, according to my knowledge, time and effort, and if it is the other, then error and error come back to me.

And our last prayer is praise be to God, Lord of the worlds, and prayers and peace be upon our master Muhammad and his pure family.

### **The first requirement: the effect of Kant on linguistics:**

It seems that Kant's influence appeared in the linguistic studies establishing structuralism before its appearance among structural critics. Saussure believed that linguistic study should be independent, that language is abstract rules and laws that are stable in the brain, and that language is a social institution that settles in the brain of the speaker , " [1].and speaks Jonathan Keller about the shift conducted by Saussure in linguistic studies but is to deny the link between the mark and the outside subject which refers to him , The mark in his perception of pure mental element sound (dal) on the one hand and the element of thought , which is indicated by (meaning On the other hand , therefore, the decisive factor in determining the meaning of a linguistic sign is not its material reference ,but rather the position it occupies within the language system“ [2]Thus Saussure brings us from the external natural world (which exists for himself in Kant) to his rational perception, meaning that language will become a matter of purely subjective knowledge away from the thing in itself.

We have seen that the best summary of Kant's impact on linguistics and other sciences is his saying: (We do not perceive the essences but the phenomena , and we do not perceive the essences but the laws , we do not know the objects ; we know their regularity“ [3].(And he added that linguistics, which appeared a little late, was based on this Kantian impulse, and this tendency in linguistics was evident from its desire to approach mathematics and build linguistics in a formal and mathematical construction.

On the other hand, Saussure's distinction between the simultaneous (contemporary) and sequential (historical) styles and his statement that the study of language must be contemporary simultaneous and that history be excluded from its field ,this distinction does not mean that history is completely neglected, but Saussure was meaning by this that the language student should be It studies its simultaneity in different periods , that is , it studies it as a whole in a certain period of time without dealing with the effect of one period in the other except in the form of influence" [4].Thus, the study of the history of language is conditional on the study of its simultaneity through discovering the total relationships existing between the elements in a certain period of time, and then we can look at these relationships in other periods of time.

We will stop at clarifying what Saussure did in establishing modern linguistics, as well as other contemporary and earlier currents, in order to clarify how they were all

influenced by Kant's philosophy and how it led in the end to putting linguistics in its contemplative place among the correct sciences at the hands of Saussure.

It seems that the Geneva School to count leading this the area represented by the views of Dr. J. Saussure, which the principles of its separation or distinction between what he called the language (Langue) and speech (Parole), (Explains Saussure, saying): format language, which is the former presence on the use of words, the actual practice that is uttered individually, the language they are the social aspect or common pattern, which count on it to Chomsky as speakers, and speech is the individual verification of this pattern in actual cases. From language "[5]" (And Saussure benefited here from the distinction that Kant had previously established between the mental order and the natural or existential order, and Kant made the task of philosophy in criticizing these two systems "[6]"). And, here, Saussure makes the task of the linguistic researcher to research the collective system, which is the common language system and the individual speech system.

The distinction between language and speech any distinction between the laws and values stored in the awareness of the community, and involving the social conventions and concepts approved by all undecoded; As the underlying Almlfozat, and the use of individual creativity or personal or (Figure reflected the pattern language is not reflected), "[7]" break up my work so that even remotely refers to the impact of the social character of the composition of the overall pattern and the impact of the psychological nature of the composition of the individual pattern, and this is what opens linguistics on two flags important contemporary Marx prominent was the first Freud prominent in the second, this means that The linguistic study is devoted to the part, which is the transposition of the archives. Nevertheless, it cannot exclude or marginalize all that lies behind the pronouncements.

He also spoke about the duality of the signifier and the signified; And they are not intended to be the word or meaning, but rather the sound and the visualization, so the written or spoken sign is called a sign. As for the concept that we conceive of this sign, it is called a signified, and the signifier and the signified are intertwined as the two sides of the same coin, one cannot be separated from the other, and they form the two ends of the sign (the sign), and he said that the relationship between the two is arbitrary "[8]". And Kant had previously spoken of the lack of similarity between the real world and the mental world, since each of them has laws that govern it, "[9]". and this seems to have affected Saussure when he made the signifier subject to the laws of sound and signified subject to the laws of mental perception.

Then eat Saussure bilateral synchronization and succession, and through these two concepts we can study things or language according to the two axes or two directions: first, to study things according to the concurrent things existing relationships, which is what he calls Saussure axis synchronization, and synchronization (presumably composed structure, regular movement, crystalline pattern, the structure of its work laws, which in these characteristics are isolated and revealed its system and to detect the laws of this system of those coexisting elements and movement in this structure according to this system "[10]" (And the second axis is to study one thing or one case according to its chronological development, which is called succession, which is) the study of relationships between successive elements in which each element replaces the other with the passage of time "[11]". (Thus, he distinguishes between historical study and contemporary study, and believes that the student should initially

study language simultaneously, and then he can establish successive studies that show the historical changes in linguistic systems.

It is important to note here that Saussure was not working alone in this field, as crystallized in his time what was called the Russian school formal through two schools: Marovin meeting of the two Moscow School and Petersburg school, and the most prominent Oeda Iha Roman Jakobson, which contributed also to the establishment of the Prague School of Language, and was with him both Victor Scalovski and Boris Aikhnbbaum, have adopted two concepts based on the yen, two (random mark in its relationship with what it refers, and the difference that helps to establish reasonable relations between the symbols in the literary construction or linguistic general. "[12]"

When Jacobson went to Prague, he contributed to revitalizing the work of the Prague School, and there he was interested in combining my concepts; The first looks at the language as a coherent structure and not a number of entities other than the interconnected, and the second recognition of a number of functions carried out by the language in the community and the analysis of these functions) and thus cognitive function or indicative of the language of work when used to transmit information, and highlights the function expressive or emotional when used reference to the case of the speaker or writer or language of position, as the function Alenzuaah or Nashah appear when you use the language to influence the person against him. "(13)"

The views of the Prague Circle in linguistics are summarized in the fact that language is a system consisting of expressive means that perform its function in encouraging mutual understanding, so the actual function of concrete speech events should be studied, and that language is a realistic reality (that is, it is an actual physical phenomenon) and is governed by non-linguistic factors. It is the social milieu to which communication is heading, and the topic that includes it, so it is necessary to distinguish between the language of culture, the language of literary works, the language of the street, and the language of the office ... and since language has a mental and emotional manifestation, then linguistics must surround the relationship between the forms of language that it is connected ideas and emotions on succession, and that the spoken language does not match the written, each with its own characteristics, and must examine the relationship between them, and see the Sanyo (Prague) to search real-time "[14]" In language, it should be of primary importance to linguists, as this research has an impact on the actual linguistic reality. However, this does not mean that linguistic history should be excluded from the field of linguistic concerns. "[15]" .

The Copenhagen School also appeared under the leadership of Brundal and H Yilmislev, the first of whom explained the major morphological structures, to match the statements they express in their basic relationships and organize them in specific paintings, relying on the functional binary principle in the distinction between negative and affirmative, singular and plural, past and present, "[16]. while calling Helmcilev E. Lee made the language for a) just a set of phenomena related to the science of nature and functions of the members and logic meeting, but is that a distinct entity independent structure in itself." [17]"

Likewise, the features of linguistics began to crystallize slowly gradually until it eventually led to the emergence of structural criticism represented by a group of great critics scattered in various countries of the world, such as Probe, Strauss, Bart,

Jacobson and others, and this is what we will turn to now, and before that it is worth noting here that we are We will not be able to address all structural trends nor all structural trends. One of the scholars previously said that counting structural trends has become a difficult matter until we can say that there are structural approaches with the number of students studying them" [18]. Moreover, our goal here is not to capture all critical trends, but rather to address the important examples of them as specifics for us in framing our research centered on the impact of modern philosophy on modern literary criticism.

### **The effect of Kant on structuralism:**

Known is that the word did not want ( the structure) in the book of de Saussure , but received km Ta (system) and (Layout) ,which is in the definition of the San says: (is a system of approved elements of each other, producing the value of each element of the presence of other elements in the One time " [19]' (The system can be defined for de Saussure or (structure) for the structuralists through the holistic view consisting of the elements, not through the partial view directed towards the element itself , " [20]" . and this means that de Saussure did not neglect the signified alone, but rather neglected with him the individual nominal value of the sign , and when he finished that he shed light on the interrelationships between the functions (difference, interdependence, differentiation) that are considered the focus of structural studies, as we find him saying The relationships and differences between linguistic terms fall into two distinct groups, each of which generates a specific class of values, and the contradiction between the two ranks leads to a better understanding of the nature of each rank , and these two ranks correspond to two forms of our mental activity, and each of them is a necessity for the life of the language so that no Can be dispensed with. " [21]"

Strauss has stated in most places that his critical analyzes of myths were influenced by his influence on Kant's philosophy. It includes the tribal principles of reasoning, thinking, and knowledge that can be analogous to what is found in Kantian philosophy" [22](.By conducting other methods, he means that Kant was interested in analyzing philosophical thinking, while Strauss was interested in analyzing ancient myths and myths in search of a structure hidden behind the outward appearance of the texts.

Elsewhere, he stated about structuralism that it is: (Kantianism without a transcendent self ... in summary of the matter is the transition of Kantian research to the ontological sphere)" [23]. This is because Kant employed the transcendent self for the sake of his philosophical knowledge, while knowledge interested in ontology and myths would abandon the transcendent self and completely isolate its existence.

Hence structuralism believes that society is defined by a group of unrealistic mental representations that are shared by members of that community, so that the individual and the internal society according to these mental representations are symbols included according to a system of logical priority and perhaps preference over both society and individuals as there is no objective social world outside its mental representations and not There is a free subject that is formed through these representations and thus returns to a new Kantian idealism , " [24](and tend structural to the thinking that looks at the phenomena as characterized Pal total of and t search for the underlying system in the phenomena group and t isolated from each other, and thus they abolish the essence of the philosophical sense, that social and cultural

phenomena ) it is not an entity A solid that can be defined in itself, but can be defined from two angles: the first is its internal structures, and the second is the place it occupies in all the social and cultural systems to which it belongs, and here we find the focus on the structure, that is, the structure, whether in relation to the phenomenon, or with regard to the comprehensive systems in which it is included Phenomenon , " [25] ' ( and this is what Kant reminds us of the work based on the abolition of the existing in itself and suspension brackets while looking at the perceptions and mental representations that Nkhtsenh image and perceived them create relationships and structures.

And structuralism(Structuralism) As for their pioneers, a building method or the symmetry of building sections in terms of architectural technology and plastic beauty" [26]. And they start from this understanding in the analysis of the linguistic system according to the levels of sound, grammar, linguistic and semantic structures, taking from the interrelationships of the elements - not the elements themselves - as a means of knowing the structure and encompassing their systematic laws , and this is what necessitates that the text alone is course of analysis, as critical structural within the limits of this disclosure seeks to describe the standard language versions, returned texts and language units consistent , including the Association of relations, courier of the description of the links link in the text ,to discover the logic behind the language of thought and metaphysics and other things are not linked to article direct For literary works“ [27] " This understanding of the being of language approaches Kant’s understanding of the entity of the elements in the world as mental representations stored by the mind, and these representations relate to bonds and relationships similar to the relationships on which the things in the world are based.

Structuralism ,then, is a research approach based on studying the relationship between the parts and determining the order that they take in between them, which is (a pattern of thinking about human phenomena that stems from a basic premise which is the regularity of phenomena into latent structures and the tightness of significance with the relationships existing within those structures or between the structure and the other“ [28] " ( .It does not stop at discovering small or partial structures, but rather it tries to discover the broad structures that surround the entirety of literary works as laws governing literary production in a given era, and this is very close to what Kant was talking about about the initial plans and comprehensive layouts created by the analyst. Through the power of imagination.

He also denied the approach of structural owners of a Z reference foreign language when you try to search for literary text identity , and returned instead to the overall system , which determines the value and importance of the text in question, with the marginalization and exclusion of historical, social and psychological research ,which was the eyes of their owners revolutionary stance founded on his looks The mentality is its cognitive orientation and undermines through it the pillars of the previous (contextual) curricula, confirming the futility and futility of these studies after they fell into the arena of utilitarian ideologies related to the concerns of politicians, socialists and psychiatrists searching for literature and not literature itself, while structuralists advance with a new desire in which it seeks to explore the depths of The text is by studying different phenomena such as societies, minds, languages, and myths by describing each of them as a complete system or an interconnected whole, i.e. as structures, so they are studied in terms of their internal

interconnected systems, not in terms of which are groups of units or isolated elements, nor in terms of their historical succession" [29]. And this can only be done (by complicating phenomena and analyzing their multiple levels in an attempt to capture the relationships that control them)." [30] .

Based on this , the disclosure of the analytical levels of the artistic product and the statement of the network of relationships and patterns is the millstone for structural criticism , " [31]. and what this attempt only try to establish a scientific methodology for the study of literature , an internal study on the unit in accordance with the purpose of an independent faculty relationships revealed things are not the same things " [32] " It is Kant's basic ambition which is reflected in his desire to bring human studies closer to pure sciences .This is what Levi Strauss B explains by saying: (The attempts of constructivism to discover order in phenomena should not become an entry of reality into a pre-prepared system, but rather require reproduction This reality, its construction, and the formulation of its models are in forms that are imposed on it) " [33] " Which paved the way for the application of the secularization of literature or the actual entry of the idea of literary science into the heart of structuralism, as (LyubierSaty) sees it , " [34] " .which made the structural University for many science - based and open up to them such as mathematics, chemistry, geometry, algebra and others.

But that Strauss makes linguistics founder and other useful for her science ,saying):that science Alphenologia can lead to what human science played mathematics Physics Modern" [35] " (And he himself benefited in the field of his anthropological studies from this structural analysis when he came to view the myth (as a whole linguistic object, constituent units, and that these units correspond in some way with the linguistic units ... namely the phonem, the morpheme and the sime, and Strauss calls these units) In the name of methim and methim the smallest mythical unit, and according to legend, the place of phoneme in the science of sound and the morph in the exchange , " [36]" (Strauss was able to apply Kantian theory to knowledge through the Sociological understanding of the binary encounters developed by Saussure for the treatment of language, and thus he was able to form or create his anthropological structural approach, in addition to his direct influence with Kant as he passed with us previously.

Structuralism benefited from other tributaries that were considered to be more contemporary views of Kant's theory. For example, it benefited from Freud's psychoanalysis and his talk about the unconscious to decide that the discovered structures of discourse refer us to the structures of the unconscious, and here Jakobson refers to a thinker who was of great importance in the development of structural linguistics. It is Crosszewski who was of the view that the unconscious nature of linguistic processes aroused his attraction to the logic of language, and indicated that he was pleased with Hartmann's research in which he insisted that grammatical statements are an unconscious creation of the human spirit , " [37] .which represents a development of Kant's ideas because Kant did not speak of the unconscious.

If it is necessary to clarify the structure that fulfills its conditions, then it is necessary to introduce the concept of the structure in which it represents the basic stone, as the structure appears based on three features:

1- Comprehensiveness: You see that the structure is made up of elements, but these elements are subject to laws that distinguish the group as a group. These laws are not

limited to being cumulative bonds, but they confer on the whole as both properties of the group that differ from the properties of the elements as they are based on the idea that the whole is different from merely collecting a group of elements.

2- Transformation : structuralists hold that structure is capable of producing a large number of phenotypic transformations.

3- A self-tuning : ie that the structure adjusts itself in order to maintain the same ie they turn inward , past transformations be disciplined , then the law of self - control is not allowed for any shift that slips out in order not to generate our elements outside the structure of limits , however , it is possible for a structure that It is included as a sub-structure in a broader structure. " [38] " .

These principles will be fundamental to all structural analysis of all structural critics and in all its branches (textual structuralism, formative, semiotic, etc.) , and by researching the Kantian foundations, we will find that these features are in fact emerging from two basic principles that Kant talked about at length, namely necessity and inclusion, and if the principle of inclusion is The same is the first principle that has been mentioned earlier, because the second and third principles fall under Kant under the principle of necessity, as Kant spoke about the possibility of change according to the axes of time and space, which was the precursor of the structuralists that there are transformations that can happen to the structure, but this change in him but must lead us To a more comprehensive formulation because the change of time and place does not lead us to the stability that Kant and the structuralists alike are looking for, and as for self-control, what is meant is very clear through the principle of inclusion, it is not possible to formulate a law of structure that allows one of the constituent elements to escape, i.e. the structure must It is inclusive of all presses included in it.

If as a Net structural applications many have entered the scientific fields Kalontropouloggio, signals and fashion and others , it in literary structuralism seen the tongue as the value of the system consists of a number of elements and each element of which is equal to something and play a role in the function of a broader dependent upon other relations with other elements based on the difference" [39]"Solving the text to discover its parts and access by identifying the existing differences between them to its meaning and then synthesizing it again. It is a process of analysis and synthesis at the same time that depends on the differences " [40]".Saussure had previously referred to this basis in language analysis when he talked a lot about the principle of negation, contradiction, or difference that governs language" [41].And it is taken from Kant's consciousness and his differentiation between the thing-in-itself and the phenomenon. He sees that the thing-in-itself cannot be known. Rather, its phenomenon can be known in the sense that the mind perceives it. Thatthe difference be referred to a more general and greater unity . " [42]"It is also known that Kant's philosophy is based on controversy, and his argumentation is the contradiction between the components of the natural world, but he refers these contradictions to the broader unity in order to produce mental knowledge about the phenomenon. " [43]".

According to Strauss, one text cannot be studied and satisfied with it, but rather a large group of texts should be studied, because he believes that texts do not live in isolation from each other and that the characteristics of a single text do not fully emerge except when it is placed in relation to other texts" [44].This does not mean

that the analyst studies a large number of texts at once, but rather Strauss says: (Any myth is nothing but a modification of other myths)" [45]. But he does not reach this conclusion except after dealing with one text and trying to approximate it with other texts, and in order to provide a good analysis of any text it is necessary to start with the sentence. So, to have a goal or topic that is higher than the sentence, and the discourse will accordingly be organized as a group of sentences through units, rules and laws." [46].

Here, Bart presents a concept of an integrated analysis process, as he first puts the issue of designating smaller units in the text: (Since each format was a superposition of units of known types, it was necessary to divide the narrative in the beginning and define the sections of the structural discourse that could be distributed to a small number of categories, i.e., in short, the structural units must be defined. On the basis of the complementary vision that was defined above, the analysis cannot be satisfied with determining a pure distribution of units. The meaning from the beginning should be the scale of any of the units, " [47]. which is the so - called Northrop Frye archetypes says E) .n literature grows upward from mythology , which direct its output and therefore has then a group of interconnected , including modesty upon people 's stories and by those recurring units that call archetypes" [48] "(On his part, Strauss also adds that embodied things or functions are intellectual tools for the expression of abstract ideas" [49]. We can approximate between these archetypes and minor units of discourse as suggested by Barth. In all cases, the analyst must pay attention to the formation of discursive units consisting of a sentence or group of sentences and rely on the minor unit (the sentence) and then proceed from it to expand the units. For his part, Piaget adds that structuralism is incompatible with the fragmentation of heterogeneous chapters and that critics try to find unity by way of isomorphisms" [50]. Among the units that they find, and after obtaining the formal similarities or similarities, the analyst must move to study every narrative of one type, one age and one community, and then move to experimenting with a general model." [51].

The second stage is the stage of identifying the characters or the speaker in discourse, and Bart proposes to divide them into pronouns by oppositional dualities (I / you, the / T) which are either individual, binary or collective" [52]. That is, the analyst must include in his perception of who is speaking and who is being addressed, and start from this duality to present a clear conception of the subjects in the text, whether they are characters in a narrative text or subjects in a poem.

And the third stage is the stage of identifying the structure of the discourse" [53]. At this stage, one should stop at the overall organization of the text and try to find comprehensive discourse structures in order to be ready for comparison with other structures from other texts of the same writer or other writers from the same era or from other eras and from the same society or other societies.

Strauss referred here to the need to pay attention to explaining the method of classification into groups and how societies classify things according to their importance to them by addressing the relationship of the practice with other stipulated practices and its relationship to other practices absent from it and far from which have a role in the emergence of these practices" [54]. And he refers by this to the issue of the vertical axis, as groups of texts contribute to the formation of the text before us, just as the analyst in turn contributes to the formation of other texts.

Bart tells us that these three stages are interconnected and growing, that is, each unit takes its meaning by incorporating it into the general work of a specific actor, and this action takes on its meaning in establishing his own system of symbols" [55]. Hence, the analysis must take into account that he progresses in every part of his analysis towards the higher stage in order to make sure of the validity of his hypotheses and that they are in line with the constructiveness of the general discourse, and in all these stages the analyst must pay attention to the projection of the horizontal sequences of the structural thread on Vertical axis implicitly , "[56]" which is the process that Jacobson talks about in the axes of selection and distribution.

And God may ask: Where is the meaning in all of that ?Strauss replies that the relationships between the elements are meaning, and the system that includes them is a network of meanings" [57]. And that these meanings reflect the abstract meanings preceding it before they were embodied in verbal or non-verbal elements, and Strauss uses here a pleasant and indicative example at the same time saying: Let us suppose that life has been erased on the face of the earth and that other creatures from other planets have come To Earth and found remnants of human civilization and wanted to know them, they will surely find difficulties in recognizing its language, and if we assume that they have found a musical note, they will try to break its secrets, so they start reading the musical points, starting from the top of the page, and they will realize that there are groups of musical symbols that are repeated regularly in Certain intervals and that some symbols differ among themselves representing harmonious formations compatible, and then they will wonder whether they should read the similar and different units in succession, or whether they should fully comprehend them. If they choose the second solution represented by comprehensive reading, they will be able to get closer to understanding the harmony of rhythms, so that the nature of the musical organizations will be revealed and distinguished By nature about human language, but it will be close to it." [58]" .

### **Conclusion:**

After we have completed this brief and concise research on the impact of the German philosopher Amanuel Kant on linguistics and structuralism, we must pause at the most important results of the research, which we can summarize in the following points:

- 1- Kant's philosophy influenced structuralism by first influencing linguistics, and then this influence moved to literary and non-literary critical constructivism due to the prevalence of Kantian ideas and their spread among intellectuals in general, so that his point of view became representative of universals and scientific principles that every scholar and critic must rely on.
- 2- Based on this, Saussure was clearly influenced by Kant's philosophy through the dualities he proposed, which are the dualities of the signifier, the signified, the simultaneous, the sequential, and others, which are dualities in which we can clearly see the effect of Kant.
- 3- The influence was not limited to linguistics and Saussure alone, but extended to include the rest of the linguistic scholars such as Jacobson, Helmsleaf and others, as they walked on the foundations and principles of linguistics established by Saussure based on Kant.

4- After linguistics, structuralism as an analytical critical approach was also influenced by Kant's philosophy, and this is what Strauss spoke about directly. Therefore, we did not find it very difficult to trace the statements made by structural critics in which they sometimes speak frankly and sometimes by symbolizing this effect.

5- Exposing the Kantian influence in linguistics and structuralism helps us greatly to understand structuralism and its correct application free from errors and lapses. It is well known that knowing the cognitive and philosophical foundations that led to the emergence of a critical approach enables us to adhere to its foundations, principles and procedures and to not deviate from the intellectual foundations of the curriculum in order not to We make mistakes and inconsistencies.

.6I would advise contemporary scholars of trying to reveal all the linguistic and monetary currents through the clarification of a intellectual and philosophical Ssha may be that we can then accomplish the task of monetary and linguistic levels properly and free of errors and steps away from denouncing.

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