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The language of research and the importance of the tacit dimension

PESGB annual conference, New College Oxford, 1-3 April 2011

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Research

- (1) A practice which (adults) have to learn how to do
- phronesis
- (2) a form of learning, directed at the object of research, the world
- finding more out about the world

Skills training requirements for research students: joint statement by the research councils/AHRB (2001)

- A Research Skills and Techniques
- **B** Research Environment
- C Research Management
- D Personal Effectiveness
- E Communication Skills
- F Networking and Teamworking
- G Career Management

"Skills Agenda"

Stephen Rowland

- lowest common denominator problem

Diana Leonard – leads to infantilisation

And amounts to external interference

- skills for other employers' interests
- top-down imposition and autonomy problem

Rowland, Frank Furedi – misguided Realists

Competence and 'skills' (knowledge practices)

- Realism (ontologically distinct entities):
 X is a skill, Y is not a skill
- Irrealism:

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{A has skill X} = {A is skilled at doing X}
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{A is competent at conducting lab work} = {A is skilled at conducting lab work}

{A is skilled at conducting lab work} = {A has lab work skills}

Michael Polanyi

Tacit dimension/component

knowing vs learning

articulated/codified vs inarticulate/practical knowledge(Robert Kirk – "raw feeling"/qualia as pre-linguistic– ineffable because too rich – even if mundane)

focal (explicit) vs subsidiary (implicit) awareness

explicit vs **hidden** (soln to new problem)

(2) The object of research

Two sorts of research:

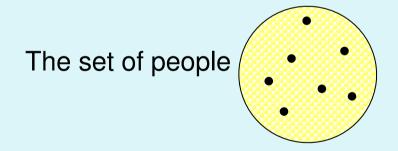
- i) Finding out more of the same (much social science, market research, etc....)
- ii) Discovery of new type of knowledge

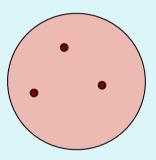
Immanuel Kant:

Phenomenal vs Noumenal
Things-as-they-appear vs Things-in-themselves
(the ineffable as mystical, other-worldly)

Hegel and Peter Strawson apply Occam's Razor

Graham Priest – the "torn boundary" at the limit





The set of biycles

