

TEACHING A SECOND LANGUAGE WITH A PHILOSOPHICAL APPROACH TO PRAGMATISM AND IDEALISM

ENSINANDO UMA SEGUNDA LÍNGUA COM UMA ABORDAGEM FILOSÓFICA PARA O PRAGMATISMO E O IDEALISMO

ENSEÑAR UNA SEGUNDA LENGUA CON UN ENFOQUE FILOSÓFICO DEL PRAGMATISMO Y EL IDEALISMO

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ABSTRACT: Language learning has long been one of the main principles of education, so that today in the international community, one of the hallmarks of literacy is English knowledge. Therefore, many methods for teaching and learning foreign languages have been introduced. In the meantime, to find a suitable solution, it is necessary to examine some of the philosophical views that have been spoken in the field of education. In this study, attempts have been made to study the views of pragmatism and idealism in language teaching. The thought of pragmatism is based on experience, and the view of idealism is based on the acquisition of knowledge through dialectics. However, using both perspectives can help teach a foreign language, but some of the points raised by both perspectives should also be modified or omitted. This research has been done using the descriptive-analytical method, and different literature in this field has been used.

Key words: language learning, education, literacy, English knowledge

RESUMO: *A aprendizagem de línguas tem sido um dos princípios básicos da educação, de modo que hoje, na comunidade internacional, uma das marcas da alfabetização é o conhecimento do inglês. Portanto, muitos métodos de ensino e aprendizagem de línguas estrangeiras foram introduzidos. Nesse ínterim, para encontrar uma solução adequada, é necessário examinar algumas das visões filosóficas que foram faladas no campo da educação. Neste estudo, foram feitas tentativas para estudar as visões de pragmatismo e idealismo no ensino de línguas. O pensamento do pragmatismo é baseado na experiência, e a visão do idealismo é baseada na aquisição de conhecimento por meio da dialética. No entanto, usar ambas as perspectivas pode ajudar a ensinar uma língua estrangeira, mas alguns dos pontos levantados por ambas as perspectivas também devem ser modificados ou omitidos. A pesquisa*

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foi realizada por meio do método descritivo-analítico, tendo sido utilizada diversas literaturas da área.

Palavras-chave: *aprendizagem de línguas, educação, alfabetização, conhecimento de inglês*

RESUMEN: *El aprendizaje de idiomas ha sido durante mucho tiempo uno de los principios fundamentales de la educación, por lo que hoy en la comunidad internacional, uno de los sellos distintivos de la alfabetización es el conocimiento del inglés. Por lo tanto, se han introducido muchos métodos para enseñar y aprender idiomas extranjeros. Mientras tanto, para encontrar una solución adecuada, es necesario examinar algunas de las opiniones filosóficas que se han hablado en el campo de la educación. En este estudio, se ha intentado estudiar las opiniones del pragmatismo y el idealismo en la enseñanza de idiomas. El pensamiento del pragmatismo se basa en la experiencia, y la visión del idealismo se basa en la adquisición de conocimientos a través de la dialéctica. Sin embargo, el uso de ambas perspectivas puede ayudar a enseñar un idioma extranjero, pero algunos de los puntos planteados por ambas perspectivas también deben modificarse u omitirse. Esta investigación se ha realizado utilizando el método descriptivo-analítico, y se ha utilizado diferente literatura en este campo.*

Palabras clave: *aprendizaje de idiomas, educación, alfabetización, conocimiento del inglés*

Introduction

Science provides many approaches to the definition of sovereignty. However, there is no clear definition of the demographic sovereignty concept as a state right to implement a self-sufficient and independent policy in the field of population reproduction and ensuring demographic security. The determination of precise definitions of the concept under consideration and the rationale for its incorporating in Russian legislative framework is a current scientific challenge.

Discussions are continuing on the problem of ensuring the national state demographic sovereignty. Russia takes a stand on the issue that a modern nation state is put at increasing risks of desovereignization from non-state actors equipped with modern technologies, also the basic demographic institutions and reproductive attitudes of population become the main attack target.

Cognitive desovereignization in Russia is primarily expressed in attacks on the territory and population of the country. Having 2% of the world population, Russia occupies an area with, according to average estimates, world 12-15% oil, 32% gas, and 20% fresh water sources reserves are located. At the same time, Russia is not the main consumer of natural resources lagging significantly behind the United States and China (Belov, 2014). Experience has shown that in order to gain access to natural resources and labor, a variety of techniques are used today such as humanitarian intervention, non-violent coups, conducting demographic programs aimed

at population stabilization, migration flows and labor markets management. Today, national sovereignty and population are the main obstacles to globalization in attempts to establish control over the natural resources and the labor market of the world.

With the direct threat of population decline, Russia's demographic security should be an object of strict strategic planning in the field of national security and a top priority of state policy. According to the current population size and qualitative characteristics, Russia is close to the status of a regional power (population size is 0.5-2% of the world population), yielding to the great powers (2-5% of the world population, for example, Brazil, Japan) and superpowers (5% or more of the world population, for example, India, China, USA). Mortality rate in Russia is 2 times higher than in Europe, 1.5 times higher than in the United States, 2/3 of citizens lives in cities, 12.6% of Russian villages no longer have a permanent population. High urbanization pace and village extinction turn the territory into an abandoned space with thousands of endangered villages. This explains such an aggressive attitude towards the resource-rich Russian space, which is seen as empty, having no future, no prospects for geographic exploration and development by the world community.

Participation of foreign NGOs in approval of national demographic legislation of Russia can be regarded as a direct threat to demographic sovereignty, namely, the participation of foreign foundations representatives (for example, from the US Department of State International Development Agency, Ford Foundation, MacArthur Foundation), actively lobbying for the pro-abortion agenda, the right to the availability of contraception, laws in the field of juvenile justice, new reproductive technologies (IVF, surrogacy, reproductive donation) and gender policy. The pressure from foreign organizations that have the status of recommendatory bodies at the UN (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA) can be regarded as an attempt to interfere in internal affairs of Russia with the help of their experts in specialized committees and departments in Russia, for example, direct demands to permit the homosexuality propaganda among children, to abolish restrictions on the activities of foreign NGOs (65th session of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child), to secure the right to abortion, should be regarded as an abuse of authorities in relation to a sovereign state, an attempt to undermine the national sovereignty and UN credibility.

Research Methodology

The research of demographic sovereignty problem is based on theoretical considerations in the field of domestic and international law and claims the high importance of this concept being crafted into Russian legislation (Belov, 2014; Mileskina, 2007; Sulashkin, 2014;

Oleinikov, 2014; Tivodar, 2007). The study also relies on works, that examine actual problems of ensuring state sovereignty in the concept of nation state (Rudakova, 2020; Tonkonogov, 2019). The main method of analysis is the investigation of the conceptual and terminological apparatus of the problem of sovereignty and demographic sovereignty and the examination of basic indicators, characteristics and components of this concept in analytical studies. Another method used is the analysis of Russian legal framework in the field of demographic, gender, family law in order to identify the effectiveness of ensuring national demographic policy and demographic sovereignty in the national security system. This has made it possible to assess the condition of Russian demographic security and its threats.

Results

Traditionally, the sovereignty is defined as an attribute of the state, which is expressed in the supremacy and independence from any other power, possession of the right and the ability to conduct domestic and foreign policy on behalf of the entire society inside and outside the country (Vengerov, 2005). Sovereignty is not the supreme authority, but is a characteristic of state power, when the state within its territory has the highest and independent power (Palienko, 1903).

The legitimation aspect of defining the demographic sovereignty concept in Russian legislation is not widely disclosed, only a few researchers use this category for investigating national security issues. The question of demographic sovereignty arises when the state is independent in determining the vectors of demographic policy and implementing a policy that corresponds to the national interests in demography field. Demographic sovereignty has an independent legal significance and institutional framework, it is aimed at achieving a demographic balance and adequate population reproduction, represents interests of the state, society and individuals in the demographic sphere (Tivodar, 2007). Demographic sovereignty as well as state sovereignty includes the following components: the right and the ability to make and implement political decisions; national interest in accordance with implementing decisions; state autonomy in determining the vectors of making and implementing political decisions (Sulashkin, 2014). Demographic sovereignty presupposes not only the sovereign right of the state to implementation, creating institutional and legal framework for the demographic policy within the country, but also independence in determining the goals and methods of demographic policy without foreign interference (Mileshkina, 2007).

The demographic sovereignty is ensured with three structural elements consisting of territory, people and state power (Oleinikov, 2014). The key attribute of the state along with

sovereignty and territory is population, which is fundamental feature of a society. The existence of the state and its ability to self-reproduce through the generational change is impossible without population. The population size indicates power of the state.

There are many approaches to assessing state sovereignty, which consider the demographic strength of the state to be fundamental. Russian experts are analyzing the following indicators : the share of the state in global indicators related to the military, territorial, demographic and economic spheres, integral indicators of state sovereignty, which are represented by the criteria of the life force of the nation (calculated by multiplying the average size and life expectancy of the country's population), the provision of natural resources and production capacities, the potential for the nation development (calculated through the multiplication of all indicators), the quality of a nation's life, as well as the costs of the state to prevent external and internal threats (Belov, 2014).

Ensuring demographic sovereignty is an important part of national security policy. Regardless of the prevailing in the world trends the state has the right to defend its own independent way of preserving and reproducing the population through institutional and legal mechanisms, to act as an institution for regulating demographic processes in society. This approach is in opposition to the neoliberal theory of demographic transition, which states that population reproduction, on the one hand, is a self-regulating process, the state should maximally distance from direct control of demographic processes but create conditions for the desired in the society forms of population reproduction, family relations and parenthood. On the other hand, the theorists of this theory consider birth control, family planning and population stabilization to be the main tools of demographic management. As this theory ideologists claim the planet population should develop according to the model with low fertility and mortality, high life expectancy due to social development and scientific progress. At the same time there will be an inevitable reduction (stabilization) of the world population, a redistribution of labor force, a decrease in anthropogenic load and competition for natural resources.

This demographic policy model doesn't benefit Russian national interests, which are in desperate need of the increase the birth rate, strengthening the gene pool and developing large territories. Moreover the European experience of democratization of demographic processes (for example legalization of abortion, sterilization popularization, high accessibility of contraception, promotion of same-sex unions and alternative family lifestyles, open door policy for migrants) demonstrated that such measures do not lead to the population stabilization. On the contrary these actions have already put entire nations of the modern Europe on the brink of physical degeneration due to an increase in abortions and a decrease in the birth rate among the

indigenous population (due to mass female employment and the predominant support of migrants) (Rudakova, 2020).

Nevertheless, there are continuing aggressive foreign attempts to impose specific demographic norms and standards on Russia, including through the activities of a non-governmental political organizations related with gender and family issues. Media and the Internet are used to form false demographic attitudes among youth. In contrast with the classic wars the goals of desovereignization (cognitive desovereignization) are achieved through transformation and substitution of the value system. This means that the state sovereignty ensuring, based exclusively on the armed forces and the old warfare principles, today do not eliminate existing threats posed in the demographic sphere (Tonkonogov, 2019).

Modern methods of information confrontation are changing the perception of state demographic sovereignty threats. Whereas in traditional desovereignization the direct physical destruction of the population were the emphasis, today we are discussing cognitive, informational and social threats associated with the destruction of values system and models of reproductive behavior (Baghdasaryan, 2014). A source of external threats to sovereignty can be not just states but also non-state actors, forcing some states to be dependent (mediated) in making decisions that do not meet the state national interests, the interests and demands of the population living in a given territory. The manipulation of consciousness for the purpose of sabotage actions on the territory of a foreign state contradicting national interests is carried out, on the one hand, in relation to the ruling political and economic elite, on the other hand, in relation to the scientific elite and the expert community by imposing alien, false ideas, facts, demographic theories, that subsequently affect their expert professional opinion and is of crucial significance in the process of agreeing and making political decisions.

Discussions

As a result, many strategic documents of Russian demographic law, enacted for a long-term period, for a number of reasons do not meet Russia's national interests in the field of demography and have not received wide public discussion and debates (in particular, the Concept of Family Policy until 2025 (The Concept, 2014)). New National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation, which is the main document in the field of ensuring national security, did not consolidate the demographic priority, the priorities of "state and public security" noted in the document are of a general declarative nature, the document doesn't determine the state priority in the field of demography. One of the main shortcomings of demographic legislation is that new version of laws do not embed the perception of traditional family values. Bearing in

mind the widespread international discussions on this subject it is necessary to consolidate the understanding of family values, expressed in traditions and culture of the peoples of Russia. It is necessary to prevent attempts to implant the image of a “working mother on maternity leave” in Russia (the “Demography” project in terms of encouraging female employment during parental leave and creating an extensive network of preschool nurseries). This practice has already led to a total gender imbalance in the distribution of family responsibilities on the European labor market, and this negative experience should be taken into account. It is also necessary to put obstacles and find a balance in attempts to consolidate legislatively the functions of total supervision and government control in relation to the institution of the family (concerning the promoting topics of orphanhood, juvenile life, abuse, violence, monitoring the financial intensity and status of the family, family troubles). A family should be regarded as an equal participant of social relations that cannot be excluded from the decision-making process in the field of demography. Legislative enshrinement of family values, the right to national culture, along with the moral, spiritual and cultural needs of the peoples of Russia, refers to the sovereign right of the state, as well as the right to government, constitution, laws, defense, language.

Conclusion

Therefore, in order to preserve demographic sovereignty, programs aimed to increase the population, maintain the gene pool, population size, protect the territory of residence, natural resources and preserve the way of spiritual and folk life should become the target in the field of demography. The state as a guarantor of demographic security is obliged to counteract external information threats to demographic security, to support information programs aimed to increase the birth rate, with the use of the media, culture, religion, education, science, to recreate the value of family and childbearing in society, to preserve and strengthen the institute of maternity, which today, being extremely underestimated and unprotected in the system of social relations, still remains an irreplaceable basis for development, culture and spiritual values. Otherwise a positive reinforcement conditions will be created for a behavior assessed as a pathological in Russian society. In case of legal preferences it will create a new social regulation mechanism and threats to the demographic sovereignty. The main measures must be aimed at maintaining the young people positive reproductive attitudes, so it is necessary to pose obstacles to the foreign funds and organizations activities in Russia, as well as the media that represent a challenge to the Russian national security in the field of demography, harming the physical and spiritual health of the nation.

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