

# PROCEEDINGS OF PRAGMATIC CONSTRUCTIVISM

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# A pragmatic constructivist approach toward Higher Education management policies – The case of English medium instruction at Aarhus University

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### **Abstract**

This paper specifically highlights that discussion on instruction language does not account for stratum specific study strategies. It was presented at the 3rd Actor-reality conference, Aarhus University, October 23-25, 2013.

**Keywords**: English medium instruction; higher education; university management.

### A pragmatic constructivist approach toward Higher Education management policies

The case of English medium instruction at Aarhus University



### **Motivation & Background**

- Theoretical Frame
- 3 Hypotheses Development
- Data & Measurement
- 5 Findings & Implications

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### **Motivation & Background**

Language discussion does not account for stratum specific study strategies

### **Elite Discourse**

- "Language of higher education" (Coleman 2004)
- "Near-necessity of English proficiency for graduate employabilty" (Costa/Coleman 2012)
- Career opportunity for students (Byun et al. 2011)
- Students need "international competencies" in order "to compete on the global job market" (AU 2012)
- Split between "English-oriented elite" and Danish majority (Harder 2009)

### Research on Social Background

- Why do students self select against EMI?
- Why do students chose EMI?

## Why do lingua franca students choose English Medium Instruction?

A Bourdieuian Perspective



Motivation & Background

2 Theoretical Frame

3 Hypotheses Development

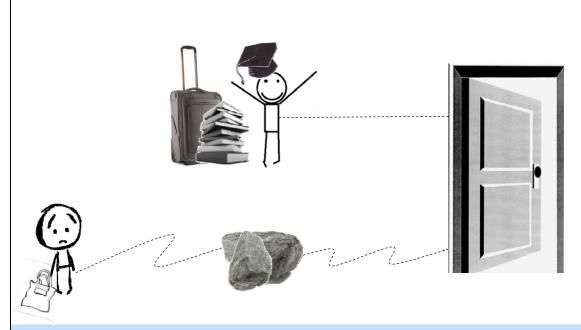
4 Data & Measurement

5 Findings & Implications

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### **Theoretical Frame**

Students are socially unequally distant from Higher Education Institutions



### Why do lingua franca students choose English Medium Instruction?

A Bourdieuian Perspective



Motivation & Background

Theoretical Frame

**Hypotheses Development** 

Data & Measurement

Findings & Implications

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Hypothesis confirmed

### **Hypotheses development**

We derive hypotheses relating to social background, cultural capital and habitus

H1a: The higher the social background, the more likely the choice of EMI

H1b: The higher the social background, the higher the expectation of English as working language

H1c: The higher the social background, the higher the expected job advantage from EMI

H1d: The higher the social background, the higher the perceived English proficiency

H2a: The expectation of English as working language positively impacts the choice of EMI

**H2b:** The expectation of English as working language positively impacts the expected job advantages

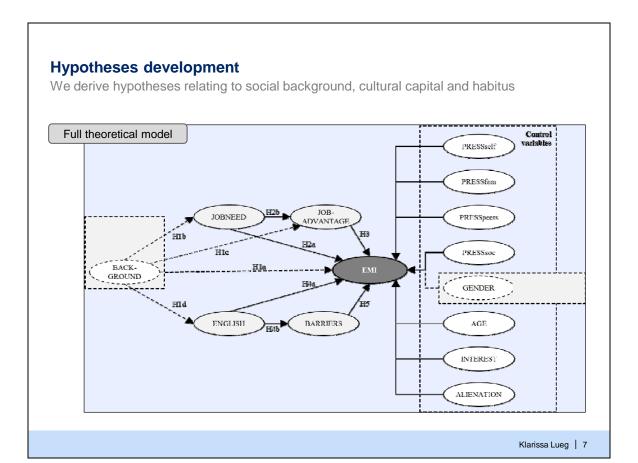
H3: The higher the expected job advantages, the more likely the choice of EMI

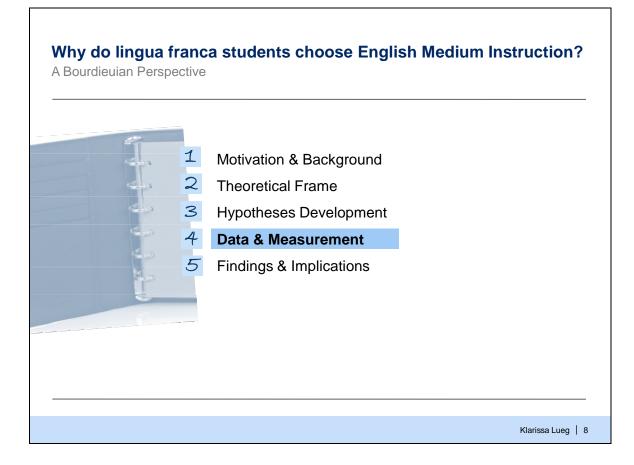
H4a: The higher the English proficiency, the more likely the choice of EMI

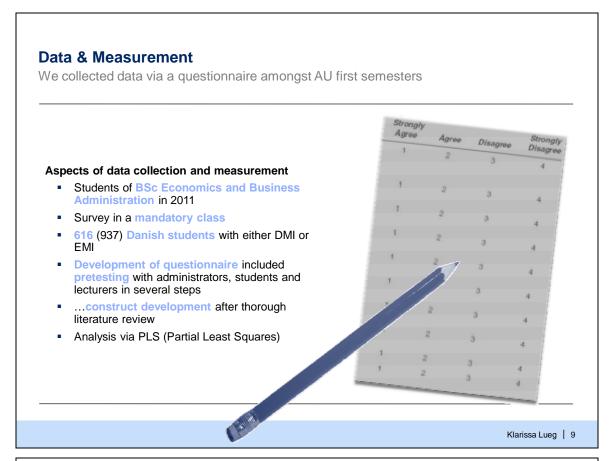
**H4b:** The higher the English proficiency, the lower the barriers to choose EMI

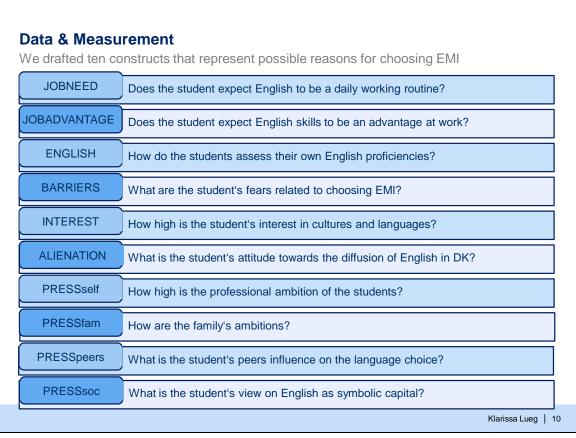
H5: The higher the expectation of barriers (inferior use of time, lower grade), the less likely is the choice of EMI.

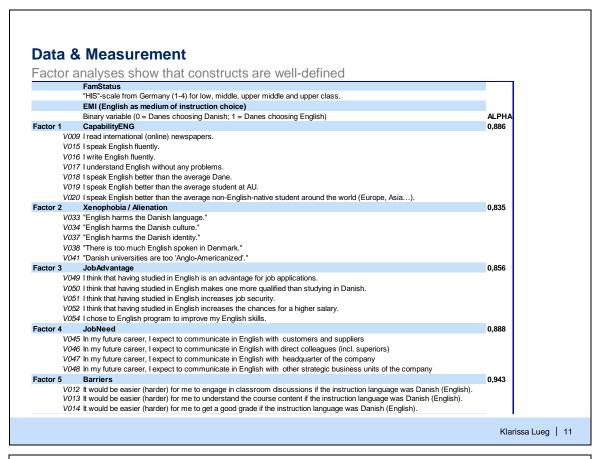


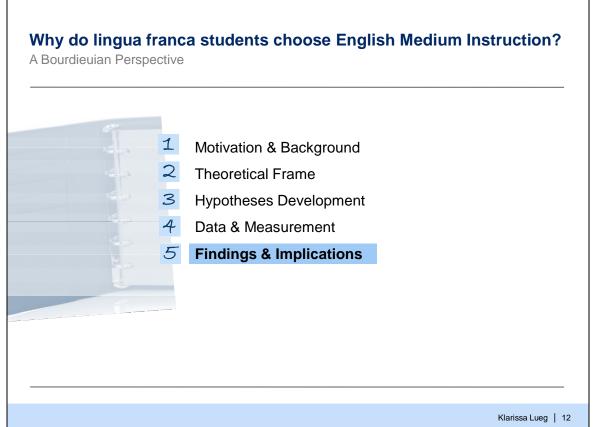


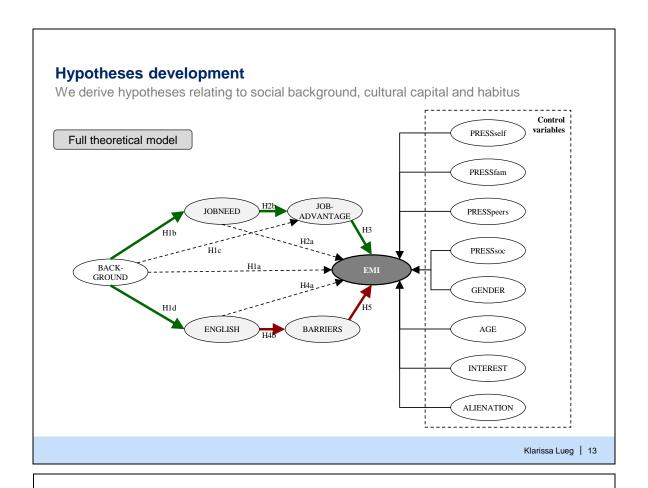












### Theory transition

Connecting Bourdieu's constructivist structuralism and pragmatic constructivism



- Seemingly endless interdependency between agency and structure (perceived as deterministic)
- Doxical reproduction via manifestation and recognition of symbolic capital
  - → Group a: self-selection against
  - → Group B: opting for EMI
- Implication: Deconstruct the symbolic capital, in this case the value and prestige of EMI
- Nearly impossible within a management perspective
- No clear framework/constructs for deconstruction of symbolic power



- Framework needed within the school of constructivism...
- ...yet must recognizes certain management and organizational facts (organizational frame)
- Step-by-step-framework (construct causality) understand agency
- Given: a set organizational frame)
- → Pragmatic Constructivism

Actor Reality

### Implications for policy makers

What are the implications for policy makers, from the PPC perspective?

- English IS the European lingua franca, English IS dominant in management education
- Chances to choose EMI are 50% higher if a student is from a higher stratum (given same average grades)
- EMI serves as distinction
- The effect is "hidden" (indirect) through habitus and cultural capital
- Low-stratum females also seize the opportunity
- Pressure from peers is more important for students from lower social backgrounds, families matter for high-stratum males

- Equal opportunities
- High quality of content
- Pedagogics in education
- Local roots, international orientation

- Devaluating/deconstructing EMI is not an option → possibility is to deconstruct some misunderstandings that come with it
- Higher absolute English proficiency will not help, the barriers must be torn down
- Translate continental business tradition
- Avoid "undergraduate MBA"-industry
- Explore construct causality of actors:
  - Gendered strategies
  - Self-efficacy, reflexive practice

 Clarify that use of English literature necessary (most sophisticated)

- Explain individual benefits to lower strata students
- De-emphasize "Oxford English" in course descriptions, oral exams etc.
- Demonstrate equal opportunities for the "man on the street" to lower political resistance

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