TO WHAT EXTENT DOES LANGUAGE AND REASON INFLUENCE ACCEPTANCE OF KNOWLEDGE ?
GROUP MEMBERS:

Real Life Situation: People came to understand that views may differ considerably in terms of people's interpretation of a particular phenomenon by finding the truth concerning the rules of Net Neutrality. Changes in views on Net Neutrality Legislation expose the role of language and purpose in influencing people's recognition of information (Neidig, 2017). Following the mass absorption of the govt's claim to repeal the Net Neutrality Act, a large portion of the public is now in favour of the FCC rules. This creation is the perfect forum to build on our place on the high position of language and reason in convincing people to embrace knowledge.

Reason and people's language play to a large extent a vital role in influencing people's recognition of knowledge. Reason gives a rationale for a particular case, whereas language is a human mode of expression through the use of vocabulary through both a traditional and a formal way. Reason and terminology work, however, to affect how people interpret the rules of net neutrality as the creation of new facts on the government's motivation to eliminate regulations has influenced a number of experiences in a particular way.

DE-CONTEXTUALIZATION

- Main Knowledge Question: To what extent does language and reason influence acceptance of knowledge ?

- KQ 1: How is people's way of thinking shaped by language?

- KQ 2: How is the information source interrelated with its interpretation?

- AoK1: Natural science is highly reliant on knowledge.

- WoK 1: For people to accept knowledge, reason must be backed by facts.

- WoK 2: On the other hand, language depends on persuasive so that people can agree to become knowledgeable.

- Linking KQ to RLS: Because we are more likely to consider the knowledge that is at the center of their interests, language and reason affect the adoption of knowledge as shown by the shift of views on the rules of net neutrality.

- Key Terms : Reason gives a rationale for a particular occurrence, whereas language is a human mode of expression through the use of terms in both a traditional and a formal strategy..

KNOWLEDGE QUESTION

- Language forms the way people act and think. In natural sciences, for example, scientific theories are the product of rigorous and careful data collection, study and interpretation. The case in point is Albert Einstein's 1916 prediction of the presence of a black hole in the theory of general relativity (Redd, 2019). John Wheeler invented the idea of a black hole in 1964, but the first black hole was discovered in 1971. These developments show that words work ideally to impact people's perception of specific concepts in science.

- However, the misuse of information is likely to obstruct the validity of knowledge. Lera Boroditsky points out that language can influence people's thought, as shown by studies at Stanford University and MIT. However, evidence also suggests that people who converse in various dialects think differently and even flukes in grammar may have a significant effect on how these individuals view the environment (Edge, 2019). An good example of this is Colgate advertising, which represent the picture of dentists advising

- The label is favoured by other brands. In fact, dentists called different brands, but Colgate typically emerged as a rival brand. This discovery proves that the use of language can remove the impartial role of reason by manipulating people to embrace knowledge, because the reality can be twisted upon being self-seeking.

- However, language has an invaluable function to play in driving people's acceptance of information, as words are both a distinctive human characteristic and a core principle to their experience. In this respect, as people use language to communicate their relationship with the environment, they are in a position to rely on this tool to establish assumptions and clear interpretations of truth. When we accept the role of language in the creation of mental structures, we get close to accepting the very disposition of mankind.

DEVELOPMENT 1

▶ How data is interpreted highly depends on the sources where the information is sourced. A strong case for this assumption is the Hartshorne (2009) research, which reflects on people's responses to ideas that lack numerical representation. The research indicates that people prefer to assign various ideas to statistics. For eg, Eskimos is documented to have different terms for snow, which influence the way that this community perceives frozen precipitation (Hartshorne, 2009). In this respect, one would be right to suggest that language influences people's thought.

▶ Previous knowledge and vocabulary, though, tend to get in the way of logical thought. For example, scientists depend on the body of information that the scientific community has progressed in the process of knowledge formation (Egger, 2009). Therefore, if the evidence retrieved is not consistent with the preceding assertion, it is more than likely to be found inaccurate. In this respect, justification will not always have an essential role to influence people to embrace information.

▶ The credibility the information's source , however, highly assists to establish a desirable understanding. When the source of information   generates awareness critically, the level of understanding would also be high. In this situation, problems such as those that have occurred as a result of Colgate's misuse of knowledge will not be quickly discovered..

DEVELOPMENT 2

- Reason and language play a critical role in shaping people's acceptance of knowledge. Reason sets in when people need to correctly interpret data from a specific source of information. For instance, scientists rely on reason when settling on the information that they deem appropriate for their research. On the other hand, language affords people with a medium through which they can express their opinions regarding specific phenomena. For instance, language enabled the individuals that were against the net neutrality laws to understand the downsides of voting against the FCC rules.

- Nonetheless, reason and language may be manipulated to convey the wrong idea. A good case for this logic is politicians' use of rhetoric to appeal to the masses' emotions. Trump, for instance, indicated that climate change is a Chinese "hoax" (Jacobson, 2016) People accepted Trumps assertion as true because he successfully appealed to the emotions of his listeners. In this regard, reason and language may not work objectively since people will rely more on their emotions when choosing whether or not they will accept specific knowledge as true – despite the fact that the politicians may twist facts to favor their positions regarding specific ideas.

- However, when placed in an accurate context, reason and language cannot be dispensed when seeking ways of persuading people to accept specific knowledge. Individuals that are interested in gaining an understanding of reality rely on language and reason to gain a more in-depth awareness of specific positions; this was the case with the net neutrality rules.

DEVELOPMENT 3

- As supported by natural and human science, language highly facilitate the process of knowledge acceptance.

- Moreover, the usefulness or significance if language is founded by words which form the focal concepts of human experiences.

- As such, it is important and essential to understand the usefulness of language in the process of developing ideal mental constructs.

CONCLUSION

- Basically, the extent to which people understand and accept knowledge depends on reason and language. Changes in views on Net Neutrality Legislation expose the role of language and reason in influencing people's recognition of information. The mass acquisition of the government's claim to repeal the Net Neutrality Act has driven a large portion of the public to support the FCC rules.

- This growth is related to my familiarity of history and ethics; I have always believed that the British had a superior army to the Germans during the First World War. However, after thorough study, I came to know that Britain was collaborating with nations like Russia and France to fight the Germans. The German strategy was also well established in comparison with the counter-measures used by the Russian, French and British armies to combat the German troops. The British distorted information to make events look as if they had come to the rescue of France and Russia.

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