

UNIVERSITATEA DIN BACĂU
STUDII ȘI CERCETĂRI ȘTIINȚIFICE

Seria: Științe socio-umane

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COMMUNICATION IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING

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Abstract

The paper focuses on the conditions of an integral and efficient communication in the didactic activity, with the aim of motivating partners, increasing interlocutors' satisfaction and developing the quality of the interpersonal relationships existing between educators and those to be educated. The results of the scientific research prove the fact that, most often, partners of interaction in the didactic process do not adopt a flexible attitude of knowing and observing the code of a message, of constructive involvement in an educational relationship, compatible with the available means, channels and communication networks. The paper presents the elements that may ensure a communication based on little loss of information and much degree of reception certainty and correct decoding of the message from the part of the interlocutors.

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LA PERSPECTIVE DE LOCUTION

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Résumé

La notion de « temps » se définit, en général, par deux termes distincts, l'un de la linguistique et l'autre du vécu. Ainsi, on distingue en anglais les termes tense et time, en allemand Zeit, en français temps du latin tempus: « le temps est un constituant nécessaire mais non suffisant pour définir un texte (ou une séquence) comme un récit » (1). Pourtant le temps ne sert pas seulement à désigner la temporalité, « mais il signifie aussi un rapport particulier entre celui qui parle et ce dont on parle » (2). Ce rapport avec l'instance de l'énonciation est nommé le temps du discours et s'organise autour du présent en indiquant « le moment où l'on parle ». Les autres temps verbaux se fondent sur le présent et expriment soit l'évolution chronologique des événements (il parle, il parlait, il a parlé, il parlera) par référence à la situation d'énonciation et à l'aide des déictiques temporels (hier, aujourd'hui, demain, etc.), soit la tentative de cacher les conditions d'énonciation, en décrivant une action isolée de présent par « l'intention codée du locuteur » (il parla, il parlait, il avait parlé, il parlerait, etc.): « la complexité du temps narratif tient au fait que plusieurs couches temporelles se croisent au sein de toute narration » (3); c'est-à-dire une temporalité externe : la date de la production, la date de la publication et une temporalité interne : le temps de l'histoire et le temps lié à la linéarité de l'énoncé (4).

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MANAGING INTERPERSONAL CONFLICT

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Abstract

In their permanent attempt of preserving self-images and protecting "territories", individuals resort to different strategies that can be placed on a continuum, between closeness and avoidance, agreement and negotiation, between cooperation and solving conflicts. The problem of solving interpersonal conflicts is central to human communication, as any conflict, no matter how little serious it is, can ruin relationships and cut off communication.

The paper deals with the problem of managing interpersonal conflict, in an attempt of identifying sources of conflict, types of conflict, specific markers, strategies and styles in solving them.

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« L'ARGENT NE FAIT PAS LE BONHEUR »

CONCLUSIONS SUR UNE ENQUETE DE REPRESENTATION ECONOMIQUE

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Abstract

This expression, frequently encountered in many languages, was pretext offered by the surveyers in order to generate exemplary narrations. Three groups of students in Communication (II year and Master I year), confronted with this „proof”, highlighted several aspects of the Romanian economic speaking:

- a) the tendency to avoid the difficulties of a narrative production by while preferring the analysis of the expression;
- b) the manipulatory strategies of the sender-surveyor through prestige references;
- c) the complexe game of ethno-idiomatic patterns, beyond the instruction of the subjects on intercultural patterns.

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THE RITUAL BEATING AS A MEANS OF EDUCATION

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Abstract

Considering every tradition as a complex of rituals grouped under a central aim, around which are gravitating all the other component rites, we propose to present the ritual beating as a specific means of education in the Romanian village. One of the most archaic and universal custom, the ritual beating is known in a multitude of patterns and covers a series of traditions, mystical scenarios and folk texts. The present paper aims to represent an ethnographical radiography of this ritual, emphasizing on its psychological profile.

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AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO THE POLITICAL DISCOURSE

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Abstract

Nowadays, the field of politics and politics in general has gradually attracted the public's interest and not only. Because there is a lot to say about politics, about the way in which it manifests, or about what it communicates, many specialists have tried to explore it.

The choice of such a theme is motivated by the desire to approach the political discourse other than traditionally. For a better understanding of the subject, we have chosen as a technique – interdisciplinarity – as it allows us to interpret from different angles and methods. We find the semantic and the pragmatic perspective valuable for our linguistic interest, because it offers information about the object and the significance of the political discourse, about coherence or about its intentional ambiguity and about the principles that are governing a political argumentation.

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MEANING AND PRESUPPOSITION

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Abstract

There has been much debate in the last few years upon the relation between sign and text, meaning and sense/significance, literal meaning and implicit meaning, etc. In this paper I try to express my opinion – based, of course on what has already been said so far – with respect to the necessity of making a clear-cut distinction between sign and text and, as a consequence, between the meaning of the sign and the meaning of the text. Presupposition, as a means of adding meaning to the general significance of the text, occupies an important place in the overall structure of the paper. My considerations for the meaning of the text refer, especially, to the text out of its context of production, to what I term, in this paper, text-sentence.

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ARGUMENTATION AND ORAL COMMUNICATION

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to demonstrate why argumentation is one of the main functions of oral communication and to discuss the most important argumentative strategies: cooperation, interrogation, polemic negation, rejection and metaphor.

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THE ARCHAIC EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM AND ITS EXPONENTS IN ROMANIA

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Abstract

The present paper plans to present the structure and the functions of the Romanian traditional educational system as the identity and roles of its teachers. Covering a large range of subjects of study and using a multitude of strategies in teaching, the task of the archaic Romanian school is very important in the molding of the characters, knowledge and necessary skills acquiring that are mandatory in adult life. The Romanian teachers respect the native inclination of all offspring and aim to establish a certain value system by adapting the teaching methods to its inner meaning.

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DES HEROS DE NOTRE TEMPS ?
DONALD (TRUMP) ET BILL (GATES) VUS PAR LES
ADOLESCENTS ROUMAINS

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Inst. Simina GRIGORUȚĂ,
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Abstract

In a project of forming the teenagers for the understanding of the economic communication we have tried to highlight the patterns for defining the heroes promoted in the educative movies. Our survey focused on two groups of high-school pupils (from Iasi and Targu-Frumos) who gave qualificatives to the two characters and had to choose between the teenager Donald and the teenager Bill. The results demonstrate that the strategies of individual adaptation are more important than the representations of the socio-cultural environnement.

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VARIATION DIACHRONIQUE, DIATOPIQUE ET
DIATRATIQUE DANS LA TERMINOLOGIE ALIMENTAIRE
ROUMAINE

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Résumé

Une modalité de discuter un système terminologique est l'étymologie. Notre étude a en vue l'analyse de l'étymologie de la terminologie alimentaire roumaine par rapport aux facteurs temporels, spatiaux et sociaux. Ces facteurs représentent, dans la vision d'Eugène Coseriu, les générateurs de variation diachronique, diatopique et diastratique. Les diverses formes de la manifestation de ces variations dans la terminologie alimentaire peuvent illustrer des mécanismes essentiels du système de la langue roumaine.