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Epistemic and Deontic Rhetoric on Gender: Meta- Analysis

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Abstract

This article concerning the rhetoric of Romanian studies on gender is a qualitative analysis based on data collected between 2008 and 2014. The objectives of the meta-analysis are as follow: to diagnose the identity of gender studies in Romania and to suggest new ways to develop the field. The discursal understanding on Romanian gender is various: evidential discourses, interpretive discourses, evaluative discourses, methodological discourses. To conclude, the most important risk is the discourse alteration as result of diffusion (the discourse is not in terms of the topic) or as the effect of heterogeneity.

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1. Introduction

The gender's narratives and verbal rhetoric from all over the world includes various discourses (Arnot, 2006) from the vantage point of different areas (Iverson, 2007): critical and cultural theory (Trif, 2013), literature, film studies, psychology, sociology, education, history, theology, religion and so on. That is the reason to identify multifaceted dimensions of data collections – semiotic and linguistic (Halliday, 1994), psychological, social (Hasley, 2003), sociological, anthropological (Trif, 2014). The results of these achievements are the efforts to bringing together scholars working on the various and complex aspects of gender in order to developing academic disciplines and theoretical framework. This paper is a qualitative investigation on gender studies from Romania. The data for the current study were collected from 2008 to 2014. The objectives of the meta-analysis are as follow: 1) to identify the identity of gender studies in Romania and 2) to suggest theoretical assumption about gender research and practice in Romania. First of all we present the probabilistic expression of themes and topics about gender inserted in the international researches in the field. The globalized context specific of the issue include influences of poststructuralism, postcolonialism, postmodernism, new developments, metaphorical analysis, patriarchal and non-patriarchal literature, multicultural investigations, ethical approaches etc. This proves the relevance of the narratives and the intercultural capacities of the studies to disseminate the multidisciplinary view. The growing body of the

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research picture a mental image of gender based on three levels: a) theoretical discourses on gender (Taylor, 2013), b) gender problems as a development process and c) cultural semiotics and metalinguistics. Secondly, the paper needs a discourse about the cognitive framework of gender because the analysis of the international narratives provides data taking into account the three kinds of critical examinations:

- Cognitive process analysis
- Content analysis
- Gender analysis.

2. Analysis of the Romanian Narratives

In order to facilitate the process of analysing the Romanian writings on gender we present the thematic of the issue. A collection of the most important categories from international researches are summarized as follow: gender and literature; males and females; philosophy; the body; the colonial and postcolonial; gender and cinema; science fiction and fantasy; sexism and ageism and so on. The key terms are emerging from there: gender difference, gender role ideology (Matsumoto, 2009), gender identity disorder, gender schema (theory), gender stereotype, gender typing, politics of gender, etc. Comparing to this experiences of knowledge on gender the debating propose inferences referring to Romanian answered to the topics. Explicitly engaged within Romanian narratives we delineate that the vocabulary on gender contain more general terms. In making a response to the authentic features of the analytical approach it is necessary to establish the border between globalized and Romanians studies; in this case it is about the history. A picture discussion about the representation of gender studies in Romania might be defined starting from two stages of the Romanian history: 1) the stage of communist regime and 2) the contemporary history. As we have already stated it is well known that in Romania as in some of the eastern countries from Europe the gender categories were poorly discussed until the breakdown of communism (Mihăilă, 2013). The epistemology of gender (Trif, 2012) was not delineated as academic or scientific field after 1989. The growing of the knowledge body was depending by the writers and by the audience (students, readers, institutions, NGO). Another factor to be taken into account is the publishing of studies in the area but this usually requires the assimilating of the international research data and investigating the topical issues including ethical considerations.

Accordingly to Th. S. Kuhn's conception in sense of the basic interest for the history knowledge area we take a look on the most important Romanian activities in the field. The first legal reference treating Romanian gender differences come from the XVII century "The Vasile Lupu's law codex" („Pravila lui Vasile Lupu”) (1646) in Moldavia and The Big Legal Code („Indreptarea legii”) (1652) in the Vallachia (Tara Romaneasca)- both of them containing ideas concerning girls' education; the first institution created from the part of gender particularities involved in education gender discriminated was a school girls builded by Iohannes Honterus (1544) in Brasov. The contemporary researches on gender integrates both the "oldest studies from the XV century (first girls' school in Brasov) and the last Romanian contributions, the "academic fashion"(focused in the high level Romanian universities from Bucharest, Cluj, Iasi). Apart from these we cite studies conducted by the Institute of Educational Studies from Bucharest) that offer a considerable numbers of legal references and studies-research on this issue who have explored the social construction of gender in Romania and have contributed to the gender understanding. For examples, the "personal identity" (Romanian experiences to being a women), "social identity" (the expectations regarding me, as girl or about the gentle sex in the Romanian society) and the "power relationship" (the Romanian2women in power relationships).

The analysis of the titles published contemporary reveals a great number of empiricaled research (Trif, 2013) conducted after years 2000 to present the new contributions to gender knowledge to a limited few is unacceptable but part of the explanation is plausible. These effects may be particularly significant in case of the "translation" of the general policies (under gender differencies than the "europenisation" of woman's all gender studies in sens2of crossing borders. There are many factors limiting the extent of the topics on gender; the most important is the process of transition from the eastern countries. We suggest that sometimes the material published is inadvertent with the global tendencies in the field.

A reflective approach in the quantitative and qualitative analysing (the publishing analyse on gender differencies from the part of the impact on the higher education and the number of publishing) allow to infer that the gender dimension is not absent but is poor represented in higher education. From the psychological point of view the

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