

## RECEPTION OF LANGUAGE – THE BASIS OF PRESCHOOL SOCIALIZATION

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Fundamental quality of human being as a personality is to be a social being. The skills that children need to realize social tasks are called *social skills*. Of them take part the **skills regarding the body language**: visual contact, posture and facial expressions. Children look to their partners of discussions to show that they listen and are careful. Also, they can use specific function at certain situation and can communicate through pantomime, positive or negative emotions; **voice qualities and appropriate use of their**: the tone. For the most part, a child has a pleasant, expressive and friendly tone. The volume, the flow and quality of utterance are other aspects of this category and the ability to realize a **conversation**: the habit to greet and to introduce you followed by the initiative of a conversation asking simple questions or by realizing simple statements [9, p 42]. The perception of language is the foundation of social skills development.

Language is the all operations and resources through the system communicate the information to another system. Typically, the term is used to define the function by which human beings communicate with each other. Within the language sistem, we distinguish three functional segments:

- receiving segment at the level which enter signs from outside are detected and recognized (that means reported to a classification system);
- segment effectors, which has a collection of subroutines and allows the broadcast out messages;
- segment decision, located between the two previous, which, based on input signals chose subroutines and indicate their ordering in temporal sequences [1, p 191].

The reception of language shows **T. Slama-Cazacu**, is an *interpretate act, a total act*, which refers to *context* and to situation, and to a concrete person of the transmitter/receiver; crystallize the direct contact between speaker and auditor. In this process are important the nonverbal means, who enhance the quality of socialization [7].

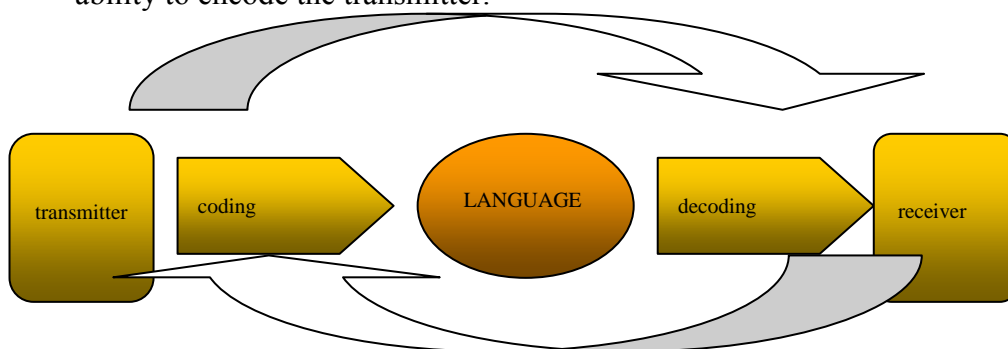
Language allows us to be both objective and subjective at the same time. While talking with others, we hear what we say (as they hear) and we react to those statements/ affirmation (as they react). In those situations are both, the subject (the person who "acts") and the object of action (one of those who "receive") [8].

The sociologists consider the communication through language as a process that highlights certain social determinations and certain psychological mechanisms; they emphasize the stakes proposed and real effects of communication for society, as a whole, for each member.

Communication being susceptible to receive a favorable or unfavorable appraisal, based on values and ideals on which that society subscribe [2].

Language is the basic lever of socialization. Socialization of children consist in receiver that is the encoder and decoder of language used in the social environment. The first condition of the functionality of this system is that all components to be functional which means certain quality for each component:

- information of component for the source that depends on the transmitter and receiver experience, defined by knowledge, skills and attitudes;
- ability to decode the receiver;
- ability to encode the transmitter.



Each child is both encoder and decoder are an active transmitter and receiver receiving and transmitting messages, actively participate at this process of socialization and adaptation to the social environment.

A sociological model considered one of the most comprehensive attempt to specify all the steps and communication activities, [4, p.39] being applicable to all situations of communication, is one developed by G. Gerbner, considered one of the leading/ important theorists of communication . The model is characterized by the following aspects:

- is a linear model that relates the reception of events - output messages - their reception, introducing as original elements: reception - production – the meaning of messages, message form and content as a unit, the notion of inter subjectivity as an expression of the report between production messages and perception of events and messages, the communication process is subjective, selective, variable and unforeseeable process;

- synthetic, the model says that a communicative process occurs when: someone receives an event and react in a given situation using certain means to make available messages that have certain form lies in a certain context; content transmitted a context and entails certain consequences;

- perception resulting from the event, it reflects, but also is different from him, because perception depends on the event and communications agency, the aspect that influences the report between reality and perception, a process that is usually interactive, involved as many elements of the situation and context of agent communication;

- model shows a great variability in the perception of an event by a communicating agent and the messages about the event by the receiver, since each person has their own receptions and different people can receive the same event differently, but because communicating system is dynamic and open in meaning that the effects (consequences) are partly predictable, partly unpredictable;

- Although the model does not address the significance and meaning really matters (essential to communication), it can be used in analyzing different situations and types of communication, for analyzing the messages, content, the correspondence between realities and mass communication messages, the reception of messages by the receiver.

**Tatiana Slama-Cazacu**, shows that "perception of language is an act of *interpretive* reception, which can not miss the thought operations". Perception is a *total act*, which refers, generally, *to context*, but especially in oral communication contextual supported in the around situation. Crystallization in the speech of direct contact between speaker and auditor *reporting* to the event, call at everything around, hence a concrete person of a transmitter or receiver, which serve not only as "actors" of communication, but also as " objects "of tools of communication are used in the expression or communication reception. An important role in communication is given to nonverbal means: mimicry and gesture. [7, p 110]

D.Bruner explains the notion of reception by the source of information which originates the abstraction which is achieved through language. Articulated speech provides information through hearing body and they, being processed in the brain compared with other information from other sources, concurrently or recently filed, stored in different parts of the brain. Then the brain control measures to be taken bodies to put the body in optimal reaction under these information. Verbal response to a verbal message, verbal response to an information transmitted to brain by articulated speech doesn't consist one of the executed commands after different confrontations of received messages from the brain. [10, p 377-403]

The socialization thought perception of language values the general language. **T.Callo** explains: *the relations* developed in the communication that contains the contents of communication, *the form* of the communication is the synthetic (digital) or analytic (involving " infinite continuous values"); *the changes* involved in communication are synthetic or complementary; *the effects* of communication depends of previous content of communication; the communication *act* is irreversible; *the behavior of communication* requires adjustment and adaptation processes in relation to the partner, *the transaction* in communication depends on the quality of design sequences and will of actors or interlocutors. [3, pp. 36-37]

The language uses a special class of signals reunites in language units. The handset segment, linguistic units are detected and recognized. The effectors segment models are linguistic units extracted from the stocks and the corresponding linguistic units are issued, finds **C.Bălăceanu** [1, p 191].

The perceived processes are subject to adjustment processes. The main types of peripheral receptors are endowed with associated afferent innervations, which have the function of "providing" the best possible reception. At these innervations is added mechanism the search, the targeting, and regulation of reception by a continuous game of mutual information, and its central projection, the mechanism whereby a device connection is reversed. The perception process of the objective world is made of complicated nervous equipment which not only receives passive, but through some efferent channels which starts at an excited center to brain and controls, modulates the reception, consider **M.Golu** [5, p 50]

The speed of capturing the information is a characteristic of specific to people with artistic inclinations; the receiving at such persons is more quantitative and qualitative.

When perceptual field offers a variety of stimulus or skills of one and the same amount, the quantity of information obtained is higher. The reception depends on several parameters such as:

- the functional status of analyzer (the integration and effectiveness of receptors, the pathways of transmission and nervous centers);
- the standby of receiver regarding the probability of the stimulus and the message structure;
- the functional status of the body (leisure, health);
- the particularities of objectives of the stimulus (duration of action, frequency, significance);
- the attention and motivation that directs explorative activity of the subject;
- the individual factors (standby, experience, age, traits of personality);
- the general context in which appears the message to be received;
- the social context in which is known the context. [Ibid., P 19]

During the reception, these factors directly affect the senses, when one factor affects the senses he don't complicates the reception, but when is exerted a multiple influence several factors, the perception becomes complicated. The sensorial process formed in early mental development of the individual and not losing lifelong significance. Obviously, moving from one level to another of development, it changes, enriches and transforms.

According to **D.Muşat**, the proper conduct of the activity of perception occurs and the emotional tone as mobilizing element that keeps the individual dynamic equilibrium. May appear contrary affective feelings, the emotion serves disorganized; the individual is overworked, nervous or blocked in the reception process and the transmission of information. [6, p 20]

In socialization process, children listen the message, receives not only the words and sentences; in the obedience process they are compared with the reality that they perceive it in real life. As the children form the link between real world phenomena and word, their meanings, and some, and others in the child's consciousness appear as a whole, they form the imaginary model represented by words and life factors. These representations take a concrete form only if it is based directly on own experience, mention **N.S.Karpinskaia** 35 years ago. [11, 49]

General reception includes the language reception (common and artistic), and language - nonverbal means of communication, which, represent the means by which are realized the decoding / producing of message.

The defining characteristics of reception, pedagogical represented by reception skills, psychological perception and mark the mechanisms production and the development of knowledge, skills (including the motivations, acquirements, skills) and personality attitudes in developing.

In conclusion the socialization is a communication process through which affective and interpersonal messages are sent to child verbal and nonverbal. Thus, language is seen as the foundation of the socialization process of children.

Perception is psychological process, intellectual, spiritual and cultural complex and includes the perception, the imagination and thought, associated with the language, communication and axiological orientation of the receiver is mostly emotional-affective knowledge.

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In the process of its development as a personality, educational subjects exchanging messages through verbal and nonverbal language take place socialization.

Language development and socialization occurs simultaneously with organic unity skill training of perception, which is a synthesis / interaction of knowledge-skills-attitudes, through which is realized the communication in the languages verbal and nonverbal, characterizing the own socialization.

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