Unconventional pedagogical methods: neurolinguistic programming

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In NLP (Neuro Linguistic Programming), is based on the assumption that the human being is constantly receiving information through senses (visual, auditory and kinesthetic) and one of those channels that tend to be preferred at a time. Identifying the dominant sensory channel is through verbal expression and eye movements. Each type corresponds to certain sensory verbal expressions, eye movements, postures and rhythms of breath. Determine the dominant sense of preference for a channel in sensory perception and processing. Using these preferences in learning has a significant effect on academic achievement and on students' self-confidence. Trainers and teachers teach, usually in styles that have managed to get good school performance when they were students. Education experts agree that people learn in different ways and have different learning styles. From this statement, the thesis aims to acknowledge the need to differentiate between styles of teaching according to learning styles. Channel "privileged" communication is the basis of our system of representation of reality. This channel can be identified either by the vocabulary used psycholinguistic analysis, but through careful observation of eye movements. Psycholinguistic analysis methods are used to test vocabulary and "sensory perception" and an evaluation questionnaire. In the determination of samples, we chose 50 subjects aged between 25 and 35, students at the Faculty of Psychology Education in Brasov. Research results will show that to obtain rapid and dramatic changes in behavior, with an adapted mode of action, without having to refer complicated and especially making long and expensive therapies economy, energy and time.