

EPIDORGE GLOSSARY

Margin of initiative

- 1 – recognised right (of the student) to suggest, undertake, organise something
- 2 – right to submit a proposal to the competent authority with a view to having it accepted.

Daily organisation

- 1 – The usual preparing, organising, coordination of tasks,
The usual way of organising an activity in time and in space in order to make it work.

Organise

- 1 – decide on a mode of functioning
- 2 – submit to a determined mode of living, of thinking
- 3 – prepare an action so that it takes place in the best possible conditions
- 4 – compose it of distinct organs (biology)

Practice

- = what I do
- = a considered, committed and purposeful action

N.B. more than an activity.

Theory

(in action-research)

= how I understand what I do

Two-way theory-practice

Practice (what I do) informs theory (what I think of what I do) and theory (what I think) informs practice (what I am doing).

Private study

Takes place **in** the school

Outside the classroom

May take place in the library – resource centre, in the study room, in the computer room or in places of relaxation.

Space: **SPACE-TIME**

A group of places, a place and an instrument all at once

Designed space: **DESIGNED**

Decision-makers (architects, Universities, technocrats...)

Space which is programmed, scheduled, planned, imagined **in advance** by the person who builds, arranges and equips it... to fulfil a given function. It is an **abstract** space and often based on norms and standards (ex: xm² per student).

The designer has a **vision** of the space.

REAL: **REAL (Life), based on fact, on actual experience**

The concrete space of the inhabitants, the users, space **in** which we **ACT** and **on** which we act in order to change it, to adjust it...space of representation (like a theatre stage).

PERCEIVED: **perceived (as+or) give impression (wel, sadly...), feel**

What I feel, how I **AM** in this space, linked to signs, to codes, to social relationships, space of mental representations.

One's space can be interpreted using the theoretical and operational model of analysis "DESIGNED-REAL-PERCEIVED" by acknowledging for a given place or activity the **discrepancy** between the **intended** uses, the **actual** practices and the perception of each person.

USE

1) – function, usefulness, service

the fact of being able to produce a particular and desired effect. Example: a place serves several purposes.

2) Set of social practices,: custom, habit

Usual practice of an activity, usual frequenting of a place; COMMON USE/PRACTICE.

Usage value: value that we give to a use.

The spatial practice of a group (of a school) is discovered by interpreting one's space.

RULES

– Legally standardised norms:

The uses we must submit to,

When we are in a certain situation,

When we are carrying out a certain activity.

Establish, decide on, impose, prescribe, apply, observe, follow a rule/ Relax, break a rule.

- Set of disciplinary precepts – Ex: religious community.

REGULATIONS - administrative regulations, school rules

Prescribed set of rules, which defines the discipline to be observed within a group, which governs the running of an organisation (school).

DAILY LIFE - daily (life) day to day (ex: teaching) practice

- usual organisation of social life,
- the ordinary conditions of everyday life (conversations, discussions for action, classification of objects...),

- Sociology of everyday life (Simmel, School of Chicago, Berger, Luckman, Goffman, Garfinkel, Lefebvre, Schutz)
= human science, science of discovery
Hypothesis: the methods, practices and forms of daily life play an essential role in the maintenance of social order.

ACTION-RESEARCH

1ST conception: experimental method –
method of investigation of the researcher to understand the processes of transformation.

2nd conception: action is the ultimate aim.

Analysis is a prerequisite for the management of change.

NORM:

- 1) – **Rules which govern individual and collective behaviour – NORM, WITHIN organised LIMITS** in a system, they form a mode of social regulation (Durkheim). They are linked to an order of values.

These are not only standardised rules.

The positive and negative sanctions (PERMITTED/FORBIDDEN) ensure the functioning of a prescriptive system.

They also form a moral code, ex: a professional code of practice (Merton Parsons).

- 2) – **V. Social regulation** **SOCIAL PRESSURE**

Various direct or indirect pressures exerted on the individual or collective members of a group or a society in order to correct their deviations of behaviour, of expression or of attitude, with regard to the rules and **norms adopted** by a given social group.

POWER

POWER OF (DO SOMETHING)

Ability of a given party to undertake effective actions.

POWER ON

Combination of coercion and legitimacy

POWER THROUGH

Capacity of having influence