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editorial

Communicating Information through Modern Research Methods

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Camelia Maria Cezara IGNATESCU¹

Abstract

This editorial wishes to be a solid argument for the organizers who have chosen as title for the 11th LUMEN International Scientific Conference - Communication & Transdisciplinarity in the Ethical Society. Why rather transdisciplinarity, and what is the role and effect of this research method, how to combine the information thus analyzed with the other theoretical-methodological approaches - are interrogations that challenge us to find the chest of knowledge.

Keywords: *communication; information; transdisciplinarity; multidisciplinary; interdisciplinarity.*

At the confluence of the theory with its practical application, when researchers are meeting with practitioners, there are, of course, different opinions, opinions that become true battles, sometimes out of pride, sometimes from misinterpretation of communication between actors of the subject under consideration.

Communication, as defined by Cooley, means "a mechanism by which human relations exist and develop - all the symbols of the mind, along with the meaning of their transport through space and their preservation over time. This includes face expression, attitude and gesture, voice tones,

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words, writing, printing, railways, telegraph, telephone and everything else, perhaps even the last thing gained in conquering space and time. All these taken together, in the complexity of their present combinations, form an organic whole of human thinking, and anything related to mental development has an external existence in this regard." [1: 33] In fact, it is about transmitting a message, an information that has different purposes, from the intention of teaching someone something, all the way to manipulating.

Social communication is not only a tool for culture and civilization, but also expression of frustrations or feelings of aggression. Of course, sharing negative information or impressions can result in anxiety, depression, or fear. Therefore, the role of investigating communicative action in an ethical society would be a useful challenge, which would first identify the unclear aspects, questionable issues and then propose solutions.

Addressing this subject in a transdisciplinary manner implies "a strong transgressive interference of the laws of scientific disciplines in order to discover new areas of knowledge and to expand its development resources. Transdisciplinarity involves complex processes of integration and correlation of knowledge belonging to / not belonging to scientific disciplines, as well as their application in order to investigate complex phenomena and processes, insufficiently elucidated or newly emerged in the economic and social life or in nature. [2]

Why transdisciplinary rather than multidisciplinary or interdisciplinary? If the above definition clarifies the first theoretical-methodological and practical approach, we see ourselves having to define the others.

Multidisciplinarity is a nonintegrative combination of scientific disciplines in which each discipline retains its own methodologies, and working hypotheses without making changes or developments / processing from other disciplines within multidisciplinary relationships. Multidisciplinarity differs from interdisciplinarity by the way in which the relationship between scientific disciplines is manifested by reciprocal take-backs or loans of theories, methods or hypotheses. Thus, in a multidisciplinary relationship, the cooperation between scientific disciplines can be "reciprocal and cumulative but not interactive". [3]

Interdisciplinarity is an integrative combination of different disciplines, along with their methodologies and working hypotheses. This involves overcoming the traditional boundaries between sciences and combining their techniques in the effort to achieve a common goal. Methodologies that depend on different disciplines are linked and modified

to adapt to research needs, building new tools to investigate difficult subjects that go beyond the possibilities of a single discipline.

As a result, transdisciplinarity is based on the use of independent methods and theories of several disciplines and their application for shaping, structuring and understanding the different phenomena and processes in society and nature. The basic idea of transdisciplinarity derives from the thesis that scientific knowledge can not be considered as belonging to or coming from only one domain or subdomain of science. Transdisciplinarity occurs when a philosophy, a philosophical current, or a general hypothesis is applied creatively to other areas of science and forms a new complex of systems, laws, relationships and structures. Transdisciplinary scientific research projects involve the participation of professionals from the various fields, forming research teams in which the common scientific conditions of each participant and the distributed knowledge of the team are similar, in order to elucidate a mutual problem. [3]

New theoretical approaches, current ethical challenges of today's society converging with professional practices involve disciplines such as sociology, media, theology, philosophy, psychology and law, without closing the enumeration. A deep and complex research brings every author the satisfaction of answering questions that have not yet been solved.

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