ENGLISH ABSTRACTS
ENGLISCHE ZUSAMMENFASSUNGEN

ABSTRACTS

NORBERT METTE (p. 125)

Some Remarks on the Relationship between Theology and Other Disciplines with Special Attention to Practical Theology vis-à-vis the Humanities: When we examine the history of the relationship between (Catholic) theology and other academic disciplines, in an ideal and typical case, it is possible to distinguish several characteristic phases. At the beginning theology *rejected* new disciplines such as psychology, sociology, etc. but later it began to show interest in their *methodology* and started to apply their methods itself. Theology utilized the humanities for its own purposes as *auxiliary disciplines* or tools until, as a next step, these disciplines gained *independence* (pastoral psychology, pastoral sociology) and became integrated into theology as equal partners. At present, the humanities are considered *equal partners* that have to be cooperated with. The question is in what ways theology itself can contribute to this interdisciplinary dialogue.

Keywords: theology, recognition of God, practical theology, humanities, interdisciplinarity, pastoral psychology, pastoral sociology, theories, empiricism, normativity

MIKLÓS TOMKA (p. 138)

How do People in Eastern and Central Europe Feel? What Values do They Follow? Fragments from Sociological Values Research: The post-socialist countries in Eastern and Central Europe carried different firmly ingrained habits, traditions and social mechanisms into the era following the political turn in 1989. These differences have slowed down the spiritual coalescence of the Old Continent. The study describes the various emotional attitudes and value conceptions with the help of sociological values research and relevant literature. Its aim is to show how the political relations that evolved in the eastern regions of Europe in the decades following World War II have been affecting the relationship of citizens to the state and each other ever since. Of the challenges related to the need for modernisation and facing the new democracies in the region, the analysis emphasises the great weight of the agricultural sector, the underdevelopment of industry and the poor economic performance on the one hand and the tumbling of the former social order as well as the immaturity of civil society on the other. Then it goes on to show how individualism and retreat into the private sphere (patterns that were fostered by communist party politics) are still influencing social life today. At the same time, in the society of wealth and excess the attribute of highest good is assigned to such 'post-material' values as freedom, the environment, human rights and equality. Finally, the study discusses the different political opinions and value conceptions resulting from an unusual course of development, the feeling of nostalgia towards communism, social differentiation and the prestige loss of the 'working class'.

Keywords: values, research results, post-socialist countries, survey, society, changes, priorities

LÁSZLÓ TAMÁS SZABÓ (p. 158)

Schools in a Media-Rich World: Opportunities and Constraints 'Changes of Environment' in Civilisation and Informal Learning: The present study is an essay-like writing based partly on a – selective – review of the relevant literature and partly on the experiences gained during a multi-year university course. Its thematic foci are the following: mediated environment and learning; information vs. knowledge; the world of media with its values and models; 'digital folklore'; and 'homo informaticus' as a new human race. It gives a description and analysis of the sources and background of new metaphors (such as 'knowledge-based society'; 'European Learning Space' or the 'European dimensions' of education) appearing in teaching and learning environments. The study discusses the following questions: is the mediated environment an 'agora' for wider social dialogue or a tool for the massive manipulation of the masses? What is the role repertoire of the teacher in the new learning environment? What dynamics are at work in mixed-medium (image and text) communication trends in schools and society; how is the image-text ratio changing and what conclusion can be drawn from this change?

Keywords: school, learning, environment, values, teacher roles, media, digitalisation, postmodern, homo informaticus, demonstration, visualisation

KINGA BAKK-MIKLÓSI & RITA FÓRIS-FERENCZI (p. 177)

The Situation of the Hungarian Minority's Bilingual Education in Rumania: A Pedagogical and Psycholinguistic Approach: The study presents the situation of education policies concerning bilingual and minority bilingual education in Rumania, the bilingual models in education, as well as the legislation regulating the input of the second language (Rumanian). In the development of efficient pedagogical strategies within bilingual education there is need for understanding the social and linguistic environment of the pupils. In the case of the Hungarian community in Rumania this bilingualism is given due to the social and linguistic environment, but it is far from being uniform: the linguistic variation as well as its different regional variants produce a very differentiated linguistic situation both from the point of view of mother tongue usage as well as the learning of the Rumanian language. In this context, there are important improvements in the bilingual research conducted in Rumania, which – reflecting on results obtained by international studies – strives to diagnose the background of bilingual minority education as precisely as possible in an approach focusing on educational policies, sociolinguistics, linguistics and pedagogy. Taking into consideration the varied social and linguistic environment, the paper presents the most important result of a psycholinguistic research, which, through the contrastive survey of speech understanding and production of Hungarian-dominant Hungarian-Rumanian bilingual pupils, provides specific data in connection with the criteria which need to be taken into consideration during the understanding of the pupils as well as the conscious choice of pedagogical strategies.

Keywords: Rumania, bilingualism, educational models, educational policies, legislation, input regulation, psycholinguistics, speech understanding, speech production, pedagogical strategies

MÁRK BÉRDI, FERENC KÖTELES, ATTILA SZABÓ & GYÖRGY BÁRDOS (p. 196)

Placebo Effects in Sport and Exercise: A Meta-Analysis: The empirical foundation of the 'placebo effect' is presented briefly, which is followed by the meta-analysis of the relatively few published reports that have investigated placebo effects in sports performance. Based on the analysis of the fourteen studies included in the meta-analysis, an overall medium effect size (0.4, 95% CI ranged from 0.24 to 0.56) was found. Homogeneity of effect sizes ($\chi2$ (13, N = 196) = 9.35, p = 0.75) and the feasibility of possible explanation models were also tested. In various sports (e.g. cycling, running, weightlifting) the investigation of the placebo effect on various physiological or performance measures (e.g. muscle power, heart rate, running speed) and psychological attributes (e.g. perceived exertion, post-experiment interviews) yielded significant results. Indeed, the common finding of the reviewed studies was that from the point of view of the athletes there is substantial performance enhancement as a result of different forms of placebos. However, the interpretation of some of the results may be limited by methodological shortcomings. Based on the reviewed articles and further questions emerging from them, methodological recommendations as well as possible research ideas are suggested for further inquiries in the area.

Keywords: placebo effect, meta-analysis, expectation, belief, sport, physical exercise, mechanism, nocebo

HANS-JOACHIM MAAZ (p. 213)

Some Remarks on the History of Psychotherapy in the GDR: The article presents the history of psychotherapy in the GDR giving special attention to the development of psychodynamic and psychoanalytic methods. The battle around psychoanalytic theory and practice was not only significant from the aspect of therapeutic conceptions but also with regard to the personal development of psychotherapists and in view of the fact that it provided an opportunity to keep distance from the politics and ideology of the GDR. The study gives an overview of the wide range of psychotherapeutic methods applied in the GDR. The remarkable development of psychotherapy in the GDR is aptly shown by the organisational structure of psychotherapy in that country; this structure was set up by the Society for Medical Psychotherapy of the GDR, the Psychological Society of the GDR and the regional associations. Another indicator for the development can be seen in the way neurotic-functional disorders were diagnosed and treated in a mutually supportive system involving psychotherapy specialists, medical psychologists and specialised psychotherapy. The study also describes the difficulties involved in the social recognition of GDR psychotherapy up to the times of the political turn in the country, when psychotherapy practiced in the GDR merged into the guideline-based psychotherapeutic system prevailing in the Federal Republic of Germany. The article pays tribute to the work carried out by influential psychotherapists in the GDR.

Keywords: psychotherapy, GDR, communism, state socialism, dictatorship, history, retrospect, helping profession, forms of therapy, organisations, katathym imaginative psychotherapy