

GENERAL MILITARY REGULATIONS – NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION HANDBOOKS? THE PRESCRIPTIVE NONVERBAL PROFILE OF ROMANIAN SOLDIERS

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Abstract: Noting that general military regulations (GMR) contain numerous references to aspects of nonverbal behavior expressed as prescribed behavior, we considered necessary a new reading of GMR as nonverbal communication handbooks. This new reading is possible and it reveals important aspects with regard to opportunities of education or adequate training, in agreement with some good knowledge in the field of communication sciences. This paper aims at setting up a prescriptive nonverbal profile of the Romanian soldiers in relation to behavioral requirements resulting from the current GMR of the Romanian Armed Forces. The research method consists of documents analysis and comprises: 1. placement of four general normative documents into a different context (a communicative one); 2. identification of explicit and implicit nonverbal communication prescriptions included in the body of these normative texts; 3. analysis of the nonverbal prescription in relationship with the major classes of nonverbal behavior and 4. configuration of a nonverbal profile of Romanian soldiers based on the GMR behavioral prescriptions. In this respect, the paper is similar with some projective or normative documents (regulations, memoranda, etc.) developed by institutions such as the Army Research Institute for Behavioral and Social Sciences and the Committee on Opportunities in Basic Behavioral and Social Sciences Research of the U.S. Army (Katz et al., 2006; Blascovitch & Hartel, 2008; Yager et al., 2009 etc.), designed to identify the role of nonverbal communication in the military context, especially in the context of intercultural actions in different theaters of operations. Following this study, we intend to focus our future research in the field of nonverbal communication on the Romanian military context, in order to subsequently build a first necessary instrument for the development of nonverbal communicative competence within the Romanian Armed Forces.

Keywords: nonverbal communication (NVC), general military regulations (GMR), communicative profile, communication competence

1. INTRODUCTION

In the seventh decade of the last century, following the increased interest in communication research and in clotting the communicative theories into a distinct disciplinary area, one of the myths that (non scientifically) describes nonverbal communication was born: "the 55-38-7 myth". Due to the researcher Albert Mehrabian (1971), the myth foregrounds the role of nonverbal communication, within interpersonal *face-to-face* dialogue¹, which is achieved 55% through non-vocalic body language and 38% by means of paralanguage. Certainly, the disproportion between

the role of nonverbal communication and verbal communication (93% vs. 7%) is enormous and it is against reality. Therefore, Mehrabian's position should be reassessed, in the same manner as the moderate positions of A.G. Millner and Ray L. Birdwhistell should be reassessed, as Chelcea *et al.* (2008: 37) suggested, for example, but the crucial role of nonverbal communication within daily dialogues (seen in complementarity with the verbal communication) cannot be overlooked. Furthermore, the study of the role of nonverbal does not imply only merely focusing on the measurement of communication acts in presentational communication/conversation; it is necessary to identify the ways in which nonverbal is prescribed (or suggested) in representational contexts. This is the reason for the fact that we have designed a reading of the general military regulations within the Romanian Armed Forces by means of a communicational grid of reading (mostly nonverbal).

¹ Even if some of the myth objectors exaggerate, considering that nonverbal communication in transmission of information counts 90%, Albert Mehrabian (1971) notes that his measurements do not refer to communication in general, but only to transmission of emotions.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The study of nonverbal communication within the Romanian Armed Forces managed to find but a modest place among the topics of the Romanian scientific research. With the few exceptions of some sporadic articles published in scientific journals, or of papers defended within conferences and other scientific events that included the topic of verbal (and nonverbal) communication in their areas of debates, such as: Lesenciuc *et al.* (2011), Coman (2011), Levonian & Lesenciuc (2014) etc., respectively, of some unpublished undergraduate theses, the scientific literature in Romania addressed the topic of the military nonverbal behavior limited to general issues. This limitation occurred despite the fact that the nonverbal communication, especially when it manifested in the public space, was the centre of interest for numerous studies. The armed forces of other states paid attention to nonverbal communication and created special institutions for training soldiers in accordance with the requirements of the new operational environment, characterized by direct contact with foreign soldiers, with the civilian population, and with representatives of various governmental agencies from the host country of the conflict or of the military exercise. For example, the US Army created a Research Institute for Behavioral and Social Sciences that employed well known researchers in the field of communication and social sciences, some of them being specialists in nonverbal communication. Their studies were relevant to this segment of research and they were completed by technical reports for disseminating the information, by papers published in the most important American scientific magazines, or by a design of some US military training courses useful for international missions. Moreover, this institute has managed to polarize the scientific research in this social area of study, by creating cooperative relations with researchers belonging to different prestigious universities, such as Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Washington University, University of California, San Francisco State University etc., to corporations: eCrossCulture Corporation, for example, or to military universities, Naval Postgraduate School, for example. Referential works in the field of NVC include, among others, the ones signed by Segal (1989; 1994), Kline (1996), Peterson *et al.* (2001), George *et al.* (2003), Katz *et al.* (2006), Abbe *et al.* (2007), Blascovitch & Hartel (2008), Yager *et al.* (2009),

DeConstanza *et al.* (2015), etc., and military manuals, such as F.M.21-60 (1987).

However, the mentioned works analyze NVC in the military from the perspective of developing and training communicative skills for aircraft crew members, ATCs, military personnel that accomplish international missions, etc.; the perspective of developing the ability of decoding facial expressions; of understanding involuntary gestures and emblems; of detecting changes in attitude, misleading, aggressiveness etc. None of those works proposes a decoding of the NVC behavior as prescribed by GMR. A proper lecture of GMR in NV key may lead to an adequate control of the military NVC behavior.

3. METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

In order to identify the elements of the prescribed nonverbal communicative profile of Romanian soldiers, we designed a mixed research, based on data analysis, namely on document analysis, gathering data and linking findings with nonverbal concepts, more precisely, we introduced the significance of the analyzed documents in the frame of the practical use of this data (in daily military activity). Thus, functions, interpretations and context-specific practices lead to a particular understanding of the prescribed nonverbal behavior, which allows for a distinct interpretation as compared to a content analysis, focused on quantitative measurements of the frequency of certain elements. The best example, in this case, is the one of enforcements of drill regulations, in which nonverbal communication is fundamental. The main research technique is the content analysis, focusing both on the frequency of a term or an expression within the content of a particular regulation and on the frequency of contexts in which these terms/expressions appear and refer to explicit or implicit prescribed NVC cues in soldiers' behavior.

In order to do this, we identified NV elements included in the Romanian GMR, relevant for this area. The units of analysis/recording, in this case, are those regulations which refer to prescribed NVC – general regulations RG-1 (*Regulation of procedures*), RG-2 (*Internal service regulation*), RG-4 (*Regulation of honors and military ceremonies*), and RG-5 (*Military drill regulation*), and the units of content are those articles or paragraphs which enable the characterization of recording units. The four normative documents do not have equal importance in terms of prescribed

GENERAL MILITARY REGULATIONS – NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION HANDBOOKS? THE PRESCRIPTIVE NONVERBAL PROFILE OF ROMANIAN SOLDIERS

NVC profile. The most important is RG-5 – *Military drill regulation*, focused on

„Însu irea de c tre militari a pozițiilor și mișc rilor specifice desf ur rii activit ților și acțiunilor militare, precum i formarea deprinderilor necesare execut rii lor” [“soldiers’ ownership of positions and movements specific to military activities and operations, and training skills necessary to perform them”] (RG-5, 2009:art.1, al.(1), p.7).

4. DATA ANALYSIS

RG-1 – *Regulation of procedures in military units sets*

„relațiile dintre militari, regulile de conduit a militarilor în diferite situații și cerințele ce stau la baza relațiilor dintre militari, precum și dispoziții privind desf urarea activit ților în unit țile militare” [“military relationships, military rules of conduct under different circumstances, and requirements underlying relationships between soldiers, as well as stipulations with regard to activities carried out in military facilities”] (RG-1, 2008: art.2 al.(1), p.7),

debating, accordingly to our topic, issues concerning military courtesy, with prescriptions regarding the NVC behavior (for example, Article 15, Article 19, Article 33, Article 34, Article 35, etc.), without a detailed description of it, reference being made to RG-5 – *Military drill regulation*. Descriptions also prevails in the case of rules for wearing the military uniform, that nonverbally complete clarifications regarding the NVC behavior standardized by the other GMR. For example, military uniforms – artifacts understood as elements of NVC – represent an important cue in highlighting the geographic, cultural, historical, and militarily involved determinations, while “*clothing and appearance are visible symbols that influence interactions with others, interpersonal communication*” (Kaiser, *apud* Chelcea *et al.*, 2008:59).

The military clothing is rather meant as a mark for social identity and, to a little extent, a mark for personal identity, expressed through other artifacts, such as rank insignia, branch insignia, badges, dog tags etc. The military clothing is part of the operationalization frame concept of “organizational clothing”, resulted from the analysis of Rafaeli and Pratt (*apud* Chelcea *et al.*, 2008:65), being characterized by uniformity of color: blue, khaki, (forest) mosaic etc., with high

homogeneity and low variability (RG-1, 2008:92, art.97-98).

RG-1 – *Regulation of procedures in military facilities* is connected to other GMR regarding standardized CNV, such as, for example, RG-4 – *Regulation of honors and military ceremonies*, that represents the basis for organizing military festive activities, such as the ones mentioned in Chapter IX. Elements of proxemics, regarding to perception of and use of space, are contained in Chapter X, *Military accommodation*, with an emphasis on accommodation, perceived as elements of the organizational culture and not as personal spaces, that are provided by RG-5 – *Military drill regulation*. According to the spatial typology proposed by Edward T. Hall in 1968 (*apud* Chelcea *et al.*, 2008:54), military spaces are fixed areas that involve a certain rigidity; they communicate about a series of cultural and psychological features describing the rigid and strongly hierarchical communicational context that characterizes the Armed Forces. Despite the tendency of treating the arrangement of furniture in most contemporary work spaces as semi-fixed spaces, RG-1 (2008:60, art.160) imposes a low flexibility and one’s mandatory decision with regard to these spaces. These fixed spaces are described thoroughly in terms of proxemics, determining distances and organizational particularities, as they are specified in Article 176 (RG-1, 2008:65). Elements of the proxemic arrangement of bases and training camps are detailed in the subsequent articles, but, despite a large textual space allocated to their description, those elements do not directly concern a particular NVC behavior, much rather, they contribute to a setting up of a communication framework, a psychological setting of communication, that could be understood in terms of formal communication in the military.

RG-2 – *Internal service regulation* mainly describes general rules, responsibilities, and the organization of the internal service (RG-2, 2008:art.1, p.9), and equally consists of a regulatory framework that describes NVC behavior of the soldiers that are in the particular context of accomplishing the internal service. Proxemic elements are dominant both with regard to the prescribed formations (for example, RG-2, 2008:art.30, al.(1), p.19; RG-2, 2008:83-84), and the layout of buildings (for example, when planning and equipping the guard posts, RG-2, 2008:art.30, al.(1), p.19; RG-2, 2008:83-84). Beside the proxemic perspective, the chronemic

aspects are very detailed, such as in: “Art.30. – (2) The duty officer verifies the attendance, posture and physical condition, no later than 20 minutes prior to their entry into service” (RG-2, 2008:19, 24-25). The discussed chronemic aspects unequivocally contribute to the setting of an organizational culture based on monochronic time (M-time) structure, interpreted as rational, linear, tangible, and divisible. The personal/subjective time does not count, it is not considered within GMR. The objective time, that is measurable (*clock time*), is the main characteristic of these regulations and it transfers the temporal rigor to the military activity and their NVC profile, at the level of public perception. The soldiers’ appearance, their uniforms, protective clothing items, but also constructive elements holding a protective role, are described within the 11th section, *Internal service personnel equipment and materials*, that is characterized, however, by the predominance of descriptions regarding NVC behavior.

RG-4 – *Regulation of honors and military ceremonies* is „*actul normativ care define te, descrie i reglementeaz organizarea i desf urarea*” [“the normative act that defines, describes and regulates the organization and conduct”] of military honors and ceremonies (RG-4, 2013:art.1, p.9). Additionally, the regulation contains a series of direct references to prescribed NVC behaviors, mostly described in a general framework of implementation, within large military groups in which the individual communicative behavior is considered to be less important. Descriptors of movements and posture specifically refer to commanders of guards of honor (e.g., art.15, al.(2), involving the carrying out of military honors), whereas chronemic and proxemic cues concern all participants in the ceremonies (e.g., art.26). RG-4 – *Regulation of honors and military ceremonies* was designed in close and continuous correlation with RG-5 – *Military drill regulation*, to whose provisions it makes multiple references, especially within Chapters IV to VII.

RG-5 – *Military drill regulation* contains provisions for military drills, a particular discipline within the general military training (RG-5, 2009:art.1, al.(1), p.7). This regulation contains normative prescriptions related to the manner in which a soldier’s body is determined to adequately respond, through unitary trained reactions, to commanders’ requests. More precisely, *Military*

drill regulation involves training NV response of the soldier’s body, to the extent that its relationship with the environment and the formation should be characterized by a unitary action, in an organized and systematic whole, leading, rather, to a response to the triggering stimulus (military command), despite the typical way of general expression of human behavior in relationship with internal and external demands, than to a particular result of individual behavioral structure. This regulation prescribes the apparent behavior, i.e. the assembly of body’s external reactions, which can be directly observed and recorded, respectively accounted, standing for both verbal and nonverbal reactions to cues studied as posture, gestures, walking, proxemics, prosody elements etc. The unapparent behavior is not (and cannot be) covered by the normative prescription through the agency of this regulation, although development and training drill skills primarily involve the emphasis of the unapparent behavior. According to our study design, focused on the NVC behavior profile of Romanian soldiers, prescribed by GMR, RG-5 is particularly useful in discussing the NVC elements within Chapter II, *Military drill*, the individual drill that capitalizes NV descriptors in terms of gestures, posture, walking, proxemics, etc., and within Annexes relating to signals for leading soldiers and subunits.

5. DISCUSSIONS. ASPECTS OF THE NV PROFILE OF SOLDIERS EXPRESSED AS PRESCRIBED BEHAVIOR

GMRs configure a NVC profile of the Romanian soldier, based on a set of traits under discussion. We started our endeavor from a complex classification of NVC components in relation with the sensory channel involved, the importance of transmitted NV signals, and the unintended messages of the human body, including the study areas of NVC elements that do not appeal to a specialized sensory organ, but to complex psychical processes, such as chronemics (Chelcea *et al.*, 2008:47). Subsequently, we reduced the field of study to the following 13 main areas: kinesics, walking, posture, proxemics, artifacts, facial expressions, oculosics, haptics, vocalics, olfactics, chronemics, somatotypology, and physiognomy. In relations to these areas, we can draw the following table, to configure the prescribed NVC profile of Romanian soldiers:

**GENERAL MILITARY REGULATIONS – NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION HANDBOOKS? THE
PRESCRIPTIVE NONVERBAL PROFILE OF ROMANIAN SOLDIERS**

Table 1. Summary of prescribed NVC profile by Romanian GMR

Domain/subdomain	Presence	Observations
1. Kinesics (K)		
1.1 Emblems (E)	Prevail in GMR, especially in RG-5, Annex 3 (art.7, pp.147-155), <i>Signals for leading soldiers and subunits on foot</i> and Annex 4 (art.7, pp.156-160), <i>Signals for leading soldiers and subunits aboard vehicles</i> . The signals are accompanied by a detailed description and, based on the notes to already mentioned articles, they can be set separately for each mission, “according to acoustic or optical means at the disposal of those who transmit/receive” signals (RG-5, 2009:155).	Emblems are present in GMR as a result of they are intentional gestures.
1.2 Illustrators (I)	Present to a little extent, sporadically. An example of the presence of kinetic elements in GMR accompanying verbal communication is that of describing the manner for establishing the base soldier for alignment: Art. 85. – (4) Stabilirea militarului baz se face prin comanda „... – gradul i numele militarului – baz ... – se indic locul -, front ...!”. Militarul numit baz se deplaseaz în fug la locul stabilit, se întoarce cu fața spre direcția indicat , ridic mâna stâng cu palma întins în prelungirea antebrațului, strig „BAZ !”, apoi las mâna, energic, pe lâng corp i r mâne în poziția drepti. [“Establishing a soldier as base is done by command ‘... - soldier’s rank and name – base... - indication of place -, front...’. The base soldier runs to the established place, turns to the established direction, raises his left hand, with his palm stretched out and shouts ‘BASE!’, then he places his hand vigorously alongside his body and remains in the position of stand-at-attention.”] (RG-5, 2009:90-91).	
1.3 Adapters (Ad)	-	Adapters are not present because they are stereotyped, unintentional gestures.
2. Walking (W)	Peculiarities of military walking are very precisely presented, being relatively easily analyzed in comparison with the general characteristics of walking, regarding regularity, speed, pressure, stride length, elasticity, direction precision, durability and pace cadence, particularly in Section I / Subchapter 4, <i>Drill without weapons</i> , within chapter II, <i>Military drill</i> , from RG-5 (2009:15-20).	
3. Posture (P)	GMR assign great importance to posture, starting with the description of the fundamental position of the military, position of ‘attention’ and relaxed positions (stand at ease), e.g. Art.8-10 from RG-5, discussed in detail above.	

Example:

Art. 8. - (1) Poziția "drepti" este poziția fundamentală a militarului. În această poziție militarul stă drept, cu greutatea corpului lăsat pe ambele picioare, cu genunchii întinși, fără a fi încordată, cu călcâiele lipite și vârful degetelor pe linia frontului, depărtate la lăimea de o talpă; umerii sunt trase în jos și înapoi, pentru a aduce pieptul într-o poziție normală, fără să fie încordat sau rigid; brațul este ridicat, iar privirea îndreptată înainte la nivelul înălțimii proprii; brațele sunt întinse, cu coatele lipite de corp, iar palmele sunt întinse, în prelungirea antebrațurilor, cu degetele apropiate, având degetul mijlociu în dreptul cusăturii laterale a pantalonilor. ["Position of 'attention' is the fundamental position of the soldier. In this position, the soldier holds the weight of his body distributed equally on both feet, in a relaxed position, heels brought together and the toes on the front line, spread at the width of a foot; shoulders are square and even, without being tensed or rigid, so as to lift the chest; the chin is raised and the sight is front, at the level of the soldier's height; the arms are straight, elbows against the body, palms stretched with their back outward, fingers closed together, with the middle finger along the seam of trousers."] (RG-5, 2009:11).

4. Proxemics (Pr)		
4.1	Personal space (Ps)	GMRs abound in descriptions of personal space, and so are described distances and positions within formations of all service calls (RG-2), distances for conducting military ceremonies (RG-4), and especially positions in formations, for giving the military salute, reporting to superiors and others. (RG-5)
		The whole <i>Military drill regulation</i> can be summed up in a manual of military proxemics, where distances are the result of drilling and fighting experience of thousand years (Lesenciuc <i>et al.</i> , 2011) ²
4.2	Space organization (So)	Space organization is very important within GMRs by defining, especially in RG-1, but also in RG-2, military spaces as being sociofugal, with fixed organization.
5. Artifacts (A)		
5.1	Clothing (Cl)	Military uniforms are analyzed in detail especially
		Military clothing is

² Lesenciuc *et al.* (2011), in their work *The proxemic code beyond the cultural connotations: Elements of human topology in military drill regulations* defended within The 4th ENIEDA Conference on Linguistic and Intercultural Education *Negotiating and constructing European identities across languages and cultures*, Vršac, Serbia, 29 September-1 October 2011, emphasized that proxemic cues present in GMRs are the result of fighting (and drilling/training) experience since, most probably, the use of the Macedonian phalanx : „Coming from the old structure of the Macedonian phalanx, afterwards being modified as a necessity of new principals of organization in the legion of the Roman Empire, the assembly formation preserves the compaction features imposed by the requirements of the battlefield, being representative for the singular formation that soldiers form, and provides more security than a single soldier could offer himself.”

**GENERAL MILITARY REGULATIONS – NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION HANDBOOKS? THE
PRESCRIPTIVE NONVERBAL PROFILE OF ROMANIAN SOLDIERS**

		in RG-1, Chapter V, <i>Military clothing</i> .	detailed within
5.2	Other artifacts (Oa)	Prohibition or restriction in use of other artifacts is subject to the same regulation and the same chapter.	specific regulations (military logistics), but also by orders issued by the minister of defense.
6.	Facial expressions (FE)		
6.1	Facial expressions themselves (FE)	-	
6.2	Smile/laugh (S/L)	-	Included in the category of prohibitions, laughter is subject to description under general instructions (RG-2)
7.	Oculesics (O)		
7.1	Eye contact (Ec)	<p>Eye contact is suggested by RG-4 and RG-5, for example when saluting:</p> <p>Art. 95. – (1) Onorul cu grupa de pe loc, f r arm , se prezint din poziția drepti, la comanda „Grup , pentru onor – ÎNAINTE!/ spre dreap-TA!/ spre stân-GA!”. Dup partea s vâr itoare a comenzii, militarii întorc capul în direcția indicat , privind spre persoana care prime te onorul. [“Group salute without moving, unarmed, is given form the stand-at-attention position, at the command ‘Group, to the front/left/right – SALUTE!’. After the final part of the command, the soldiers turn their heads toward the indicated direction, looking to the person that is saluted”] (RG-5, 2009:96).</p> <p>We mentioned that eye contact is suggested because it involves obligations only on behalf of subordinates, given the impossibility of the superior of establishing eye contact with each of the subordinates. This type of eye contact is also suggested during the salute in the absence of moving or in march, despite of the subunit/unit size.</p>	
7.2	Eye movement (Em)	<p>Eye movement is suggested in saluting in march, when soldiers in the groups that are not placed to the flank of the superior rank to be saluted, turn their heads (implicitly their eyes) toward the person that is saluted.</p> <p>Art. 95. – (9) Onorul din mi care cu grupa se prezint începând de la 15 – 20 de pa i de superior, la comanda „Grup , pentru onor sspre dreap – TA!/ spre stân – GA!”. Dup partea prevestitoare a comenzii, militarii continu deplasarea în pas de defilare, iar dup partea s vâr itoare, întorc capul spre superior. [“Group salute in march is presented from a distance of 15 to 20 paces from the superior, at the command ‘Group, to the right/left –</p>	

		SALUTE!'. After the preparatory part of the command, the military continue their march, and after the execution part of the command they turn their heads to the superior"] (RG-5, 2009:97).
8.	Haptics (H)	Handshake is suggested in GMRs, but not described. All the other haptic elements: kissing, hugging, self-touching, etc. are not mentioned in these regulations.
9.	Vocalics (V)	
	9.1 Prosody (Prs)	Prosodic elements are present in description of the different parts of the military command; the execution part of the command is especially marked with capital letters in all GMRs.
	9.2 Paralinguistics (Prl)	-
10.	Olfactics (Of)	-
11.	Chronemics (C)	By specifying elements of timing, pace, periods, duration, clearly defined time intervals, all GMRs contain many chronemic cues, configuring a monochromic (M-time) profile of time in the military
12.	Somatotypology (S)	-
13.	Physiognomy (Ph)	-

It follows that, from the set of 13 areas of NVC study in Chelcea *et al.* (2008) classification, GMRs exploit eight and suggest or vaguely mention (including the level of prohibitions) two more, without taking into account aspects regarding the unintended messages of the human body, expressed at somatotypologic or physiognomic/phrenonogic levels. Facial expressions, haptics and oculusic cues are not subject to GMRs, each of these areas being focused on unintended, uncontrollable, and difficult to evaluate and standardize elements. Regarding somatotypology and physiognomy, Com noia (2013) argues that within the Romanian Armed Forces the previously mentioned issues were not given much attention:

Somatotypology was not given special attention within the Romanian Armed Forces. Several particular studies have been sporadically published, especially in the branch of sports, linking physical constitution and exercise capacity or a certain particularity of training,

Com noia (2013) concluded that a focus on somatotypology and physiognomy in the Romanian Armed Forces, a correct registration of aspects regarding these two NVC areas of study on standard military records, would entail a better understanding of the subordinates and a better control of them. After analyzing the four GMRs that include elements of NVC profile of Romanian

soldiers, RG-1, RG-2, RG-4 and RG-5, the result was a profile expressed in qualitative terms, but possible to be summarized in quantitative terms, using the following formula: **K-W-P-Pr-A-O-V-C**, in which we K stands for kinesic elements, W for walking, P for posture, Pr for proxemic elements, A for artifacts, O for oculusics, V for vocalics and C for chronemics; we used bold characters for issues prevailing in the prescribed NVC profile of the Romanian soldier, and normal characters for issues with no predominance in GMRs, but that are detailed in other specific military regulations (SMR), such as A – artifacts, detailed within *Regulation on the description, composition and use of military uniforms by the personnel of the Ministry of National Defense at peace time* issued in July 9, 2012 and within other manuals of military logistics, or such as C- chronemics, imposed especially by internal regulations, specific to each military base/facility (*Schedule of Air Force Academy*, in our case, for example).

6. CONCLUSIONS

The first conclusion that can be drawn based on this structure of prescribed NVC profile is that GMRs highlight the intended NV behavior, possible to be trained, and not the unintended communicative aspects, describing in details another type of profile. We can imagine that

GENERAL MILITARY REGULATIONS – NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION HANDBOOKS? THE PRESCRIPTIVE NONVERBAL PROFILE OF ROMANIAN SOLDIERS

GMRs generate a skeleton of the NVC profile, on dimensions **K-M-P-Pr-A-O-V-C**, providing necessary details in each case, namely as it can be seen in figure 1. In this figure we highlighted, depending on the intensity of the color, with blue boxes, the NVC elements prevalence in GMRs,

with pale blue boxes the existence of NVC elements in GMRs, and with white boxes their absence or mere suggestion. Broadly speaking, this is the skeleton of the prescriptive NVC profile of Romanian soldiers, according to the already mentioned GMRs.

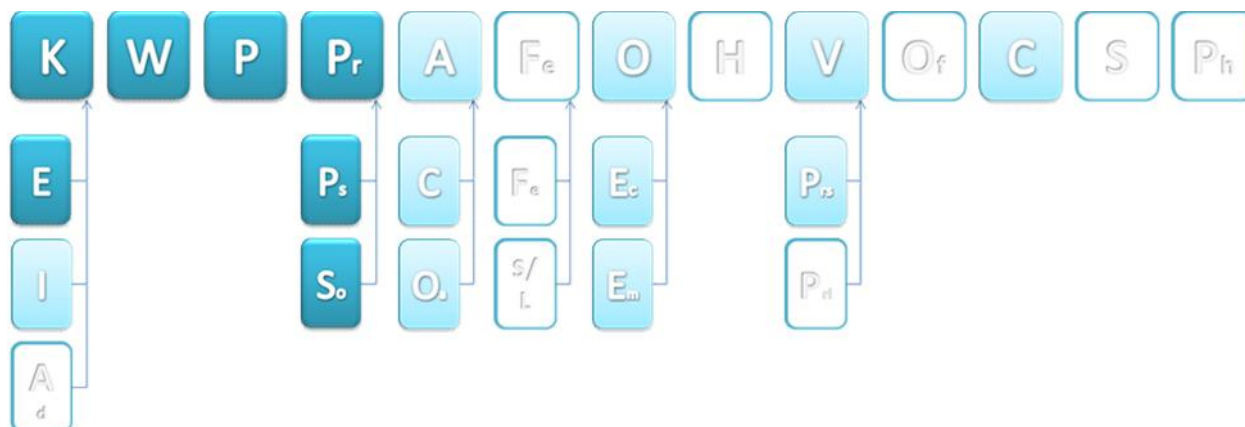


Fig. 1. The skeleton of NVC profile

This skeleton or framework provides only prescriptive data about a designed NVC to be developed and no data regarding the NVC openness of the Romanian soldiers and/or their natural behavior in informal communicative contexts, which needs to be studied, by means of different methods, within a future study.

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