

Human relationship

VOCABULARY:

Human relationship:

Friendship: Priateľstvo

Siblings: Súrodenci

Partnership: Partnerstvo

Kinship: Príbuzenstvo

Cohabitation: Spolužitie

Marriage: Manželstvo

Love affair: Láska (romantický vzťah)

Informal: Neformálny:

Family: Rodina

Friends: Priatelia

Classmate: Spolužiak

Peers: Rovnoveriaci

Colleagues: Kolegovia

Neighbours: Susedia

Formal: Formálny

Teachers and students: Učítelia a študenti

Employers and employees:
Zamestnávateľia a zamestnanci

Doctors and patients: Lekári a pacienti

Short-term: Krátkodobý

Long-term: Dlhodobý

Ways of Creating Relationships:

Getting to know each other:

Spoznávanie sa

Making friends: Získavanie priateľov

Going out with someone: Chodenie von s niekým

Human Values and Priorities:

Liking: Obľúbenie

Love: Láska

Friendship: Priateľstvo

Tolerance: Tolerancia

Acceptance: Prijatie

Faith: Viera

Support: Podpora

Loyalty: Vernosť

Fairness: Spravodlivosť

Honesty: Úprimnosť

Care: Starostlivosť

Trust: Dôvera

Empathy: Empatia

Satisfaction: Spokojnosť

Encouragement: Povzbudenie

Willingness: Ochota

In Fruitful Relationship:

People are on good terms: Ľudia sú v dobrých vzťahoch.

Get on with each other: Vychádzať si navzájom dobre.

Get along with: Vychádzať s niekým.

Care about each other: Staráť sa o seba navzájom.

Listen to each other: Počúvať sa navzájom.

Give each other a hand: Podávať si ruku.

Give someone a shoulder to cry on: Ponúknuť niekomu plece na vyslovenie bolesti.

Solve problems together: Riešiť problémy spoločne.

Argue calmly: Hádať sa pokojne.

Do not take each other for granted: Nenadobúdať si navzájom.

Rejuvenate their good feelings for each other: Oživiť svoje dobré pocity k sebe navzájom.

Share secrets: Zdieľať tajomstvá.

Stay in touch with each other: Udržiavať kontakt navzájom.

Devote time to each other: Venovať si čas navzájom.

Hang out with each other: Tráviť čas spolu.

Features of Non-functional Relationship:

Reluctance: Neochota.

Carelessness: Ľahkomyselnosť.

Ignorance: Neznalosť.

Selfishness: Egoizmus.

Jealousy: Žiarlivosť.

Excuses: Výhovorky.

Lack of interest: Nedostatok záujmu.

Infidelity: Neviera.

Neglecting each other: Zanedbávanie seba navzájom.

Split up: Rozchádzať sa.

Break up: Rozísť sa.

Separation: Oddelenie.

Divorce: Rozvod.

Visual stimulation

Describe the people in the pictures, talk about their age, appearance, feelings, relationships, situations and activities.

Mention generation gaps.

Talk about the relations in your family.

Topic

1. Relationship in our life.

Human relationship describes the way people get on with each other, talk and behave towards other.

Relationships are created between:

-parents, children, married couples, friends, man and women or next family members = informal relationships (close)

-employees and employers, neighbours or public relations = formal relationships (not very deep, require respect)

The quality of relationships with others reflect our own personality. It is our choice who we talk to, how we treat other people, how much time and energy we are willing to spend with them.

Nowadays, human relationships are very complicated. Many people are stressed out, busy and tired. A valued relationship is something that cannot be bought for money as it is about feelings, empathy, understanding, trust, care, politeness and satisfaction. Keeping a functioning relationship with a life partner, best friends, family members or colleagues is much more difficult than bringing one to an end.

2. Talk about human relations (family, friends, work/school, neighbours, public)

Families are the basic social units in which informal relationships are formed. Our family is very important for us. Parents raise their children according to social models and patterns of behaviour. Children usually observe how their parents talk, behave to their relatives, friends, colleagues and strangers. Then, they behave accordingly in their adulthood.

Friendship is relationship between people, who have something in common, spend a lot of time together, support, understand and help each other when necessary. Friends are people who laugh together, speak about everything, share secrets.

They show their true feelings. They accept each other as they are. They look at each other and see a great person, one they love spending time with. Friends are tied by memories, tears, laughs and smiles. True friends are people who are always there for you. They support you in good or bad. In bad times you will find out who is your true friend. Friendship is about giving and getting equally.

The saying "A friend in need is a friend indeed" shows the full value of friendships. I like the saying "Truly great friends are hard to find, difficult to leave and impossible to forget."

There is no place for jealousy, ignorance and excuses. We make friends during all life stages. Some friendships last a short time, others for whole life. If we want to keep our friends for a long time, we should stay in touch with them, send e-mails, occasional cards, call them, exercise together or go to lunch at least once a month. Some friendships lose importance and die out. It happens when friends stop contacting each other or because of unresolved arguments. When there is a conflict, it should be resolved by confrontation or talking it out.

I haven't got so many real friends, but I think that quality is more important than quantity.

I appreciate all my friends. My best friend is Nataly. She has never disappointed me. I like her because she helped me when I really needed it so much. She appeared as my truly great friend when I was very sad and I need someone's assistance. I'm very grateful to her. She's a great person, although she has complicated character. She is frank, strong-headed and also sensitive. I don't want to lose her.

Work: Relationship between employers and employees is formal too. Employees are often afraid of their employers because they decide about their future. But I know some relationships where these two people from the other social positions are friends. It depends on their character and personality. I think, this is the best choice.

School: Relationships in school can be formal or informal. Sometimes between schoolmates begin a friendship because they are in the same age, they have similar hobbies and opinions. If they want, they will continue in their friendship after school. They should stay in touch, send e-mails, call or meet each other...

Relationship between teachers and students is important and also various. Teachers in kindergartens are usually the second family for children, because they raise them up and they spend many hours with them every day. Teachers teach children the basic life things and moral code, therefore they have closer relationship than e.g. at schools.

Later, when children start to attend basic school, the relationship between teachers and students change. Formal relationships are formed among people of different social positions. It means that the relationship is not very deep and open. Students should respect their teachers and keep school rules. Teachers should respect student's personality and they should be tolerant and candid.

They can have a friendly relationship too. But there have to be also some bounds between them. The ideal student or teacher doesn't exist. This relationship requires a lot of politeness, patience and endeavor.

Neighbours: Relations between neighbours can be good or bad. If we live in a flat, we can easier hear the noise. For example, when our neighbours clean their household, listen to music or watch TV very loudly. Each family should be tolerant so long as it's possible. I live in a block of flats too. So when we do something we have to ask our neighbours. We haven't so deep and close relationships with our neighbours. We only greet them in a corridor.

Public: It is usually formal and we create them by travelling and in many types in service (school, shop, bank, post-office, police station, talk to strangers)

3.Family relationship (partners, parents, siblings, grandparents-granchildrens)

Partners: Relationship between two people can last different period of time. Normally, two people get married because they want to spend their whole life together. They share certain values and goals or they want to have a big family with a lot of children. The partners should love each other.

We know some types of relationships between family members:

Relationship between **parents and their children** is irreplaceable. Parents raise their children according to social models and patterns of behaviour. Children usually observe how their parents talk, behave to their relatives, friends, colleagues and strangers. Then, they behave accordingly in their adulthood. Generation gaps often exist between parents and teenagers, but it is only temporary.

Relationship between **siblings** is the longest and closest in most people's lives. In some sense, it is closer than the relationship between parents and children because siblings belong to the same generation and have usually the same opinions. I think that their relationship depends on their age too. When they are children, they can often argue about little things, but they grow out of it. They always love, need, protect and help each other.

Grandparents love their **grandchildren** very much and vice versa it is the same. They aren't as strict as parents, they give us a lot of presents, money and they teach us many important things which they have experienced during their life. Many children have their best holidays by their grandma and grandpa in the countryside.

*There are several reasons why some families are dysfunctional:

When two people get married, after some time they may find out that their relationship is weakened and there are no family reasons why they should live together and they get divorced. It is caused by love disappearing, a lack of faith and trust, financial problems and dependence on alcohol, drugs or gambling. It is harder when the ex-partners have children. They have to live in a single-parents family or later in a reconstituted family. That also influences children's behaviour and character.

4.School, work, neighbours

School Relationships:

Students-Teachers: The relationship between students and teachers is crucial for effective learning. Teachers guide, instruct, and support students, fostering an environment of education and personal development.

Peer Relationships: Interactions among peers shape social dynamics in school. Friendships, collaborations, and conflicts contribute to the overall school experience.

Work Relationships:

Colleagues: Colleagues form a professional network within a workplace. Positive relationships among coworkers contribute to a healthy work environment, fostering teamwork and collaboration.

Supervisor-Subordinate: The relationship between supervisors and subordinates influences the work atmosphere. Effective communication, support, and guidance contribute to a productive workplace.

Neighbor Relationships:

Neighborly Bonds: Relationships with neighbors impact the sense of community and well-being. Friendly interactions, mutual assistance, and a sense of shared space contribute to a positive neighborhood atmosphere.

In each of these settings, communication, respect, and understanding play crucial roles in building and maintaining positive relationships. Trust and cooperation contribute to a supportive atmosphere, whether in the educational setting, workplace, or neighborhood. Additionally, conflicts may arise, and effective resolution methods are important for sustaining healthy relationships. Building connections in these various contexts enhances the overall quality of life and contributes to a sense of community and belonging.

5. Describe people's celebrations and mention reasons for meeting people

People celebrate various life occasions or achievements; they like to share their joys and sorrows with others. Celebrations such as birthdays, job promotions, weddings, the birth of a child, or other milestones often involve some alcohol and good food. However, many times, people simply meet over coffee, sharing their daily experiences. Being social creatures, humans often seek company, finding it crucial to talk about their problems and not keep their feelings bottled up—it's calming and healthy. Such celebrations frequently strengthen human relationships, bring people together, and form friendships. In many families, these gatherings are the only moments when everyone can come together around one table, enjoying the warmth of family.

Birthday Celebrations:

Celebration of a birthday and celebration of the number of years. Often, there is a cake with candles on the celebration, with the number of candles corresponding to the years being celebrated. Special occasions include so-called milestone birthdays like 50th, 60th, ... Friends and family gather, bringing gifts for the celebrant.

Weddings:

Celebration of marriage, when two people join their relationship "forever." In each culture, such a wedding takes place differently, but here, the bride wears long white ceremonial dresses, and the groom wears a suit. The ceremony can take place at a registry office or in a church during a religious ceremony. It can be an intimate gathering with only a few people, mainly family, or it can be a grand celebration with extended family and friends. The celebration continues throughout the night with good food and drinks.

Holidays:

Various holidays, such as Christmas, Easter and others, bring people together to celebrate religious, cultural, or national traditions.

Other celebrations:

Anniversaries, Graduations, Cultural Festival, Religious Gathering, Achievement Milestones, Community Events

In all these celebrations, the foundation is the gathering with loved ones, expressing joy and gratitude, sharing exceptional moments among people. They are very important for maintaining good relationships, bringing people together, and giving them a sense of belonging to the community.

6. Compare love and friendship, mention values you appreciate on your friends

Love:

- Love is the strongest feeling. We know some types of love. Love between family members and between man and woman and sometimes between man and man and woman and woman. We are talking about homosexual couples.
- When two people fall in love, they feel very happy and they want to spend all time together. Love between family members is never-ending, deep and important for everybody.

Friendship:

- Friendship is a relationship between people who have something in common, spend a lot of time together, support and help each other when necessary. Friends are people who laugh together, speak about everything and share secrets. They show their true feelings.
- They accept each other as they are. They look at each other and see a great person, one they love spending time with. Friends are tied by memories, tears, laughter and smiles.
- True friends are people who are always there for you. Friendship is about giving and getting equally. The saying "A friend in need is a friend indeed" shows the full value of friendship. There is no place for jealousy, ignorance and excuses. We make friends during every stage of our lives. Some friendships last a short time, others for our whole life.
- If we want to keep our friends for a long time, we should stay in touch with them, send e-mails, call them, send occasional cards, exercise together or go to lunch at least once a month. Some friendships lose importance and die out. It happens when friends stop should be resolved by confrontation or talking it out.

A best friend is someone who:

- Is always here for you when you need him
- Always helps you when you have problems
- Always finds time to listen to you
- Doesn't envy when you are happy and successful
- Helps you when other people disappoint you and let you down
- Can also forgive and forget when you disappoint him

7. Discuss the existence of social problems : attitude to handicapped, violence, dysfunctional families, divorces, racism, vandalism, quarrels, indifference, egoism, generation gap

- **Attitude to Handicapped:**
 - Despite progress, there are still instances of discrimination and lack of accessibility for people with disabilities.
 - Promoting inclusivity, raising awareness, and implementing policies can help address these issues.
- **Violence:**
 - Violence exists in various forms, from domestic violence to societal conflicts.
 - Education, social programs, and legal measures are essential in combating violence and promoting peaceful resolutions.
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- **Divorces:**

- It is sad that after some time, partners may find out that their relationship is weakened and there are no more reasons why they should live together. The statistic shows that high rate of divorce is caused by love disappearing, a lack of faith and trust, financial problems and dependence on alcohol, drugs or gambling.
- Keeping a functioning relationship is very hard. An arranged marriage is a marriage arranged by both families. The bride or the groom does not have any say in it. The woman is often only a property of his husband. Arranged marriages are typical for Muslims or in India.
- They are created for several reasons: money - business, social status, to settle land conflicts or to keep land in the family. Arranged marriages have fewer divorces, but in spite of this fact, marriage without love is a big mistake and unhappiness.
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- **Racism:**
 - Racism remains a persistent social problem, leading to inequality, discrimination, and social unrest.
 - Promoting diversity, implementing anti-discrimination policies, and fostering education about different cultures are crucial steps in addressing racism.
- **Vandalism:**
 - Vandalism reflects a lack of respect for public and private property.
 - Community engagement, art initiatives, and increased vigilance can contribute to reducing vandalism.
- **Quarrels, Indifference, Egoism:**
 - Social conflicts, indifference, and egoism can strain interpersonal relationships.
 - Encouraging empathy, conflict resolution skills, and promoting a sense of community can help address these issues.
- **Generation Gap:**
- There are some generation gaps between young people and their parents.
- Children about parents - are too conservative, stick to traditions, say how different young people are today, don't give us enough freedom, interfere too much. are always criticizing young people, don't like our clothes, hairstyles, music, friends; say we are lazy, easy-going, not willing to work hard; underestimate us, don't respect our individuality, would be satisfied if we spent all our leisure time on studying or helping; don't give us enough pocket money
- Parents about children - don't respect the older generation, think they don't need any advice, are rude, impolite, badly behaved, use bad language, are only interested in music, fashion, their friends; don't study enough, don't think of their future, spend too much time with friends, their music is too loud, their clothes and hairstyles are awful

Social problems often intersect, and addressing one can positively impact others. It requires a collective effort involving individuals, communities, and policymakers. Initiatives focusing on education, awareness, and building a culture of empathy and inclusivity can contribute to mitigating these challenges over time.

8. Show possible solutions of the problems with relations

- **Communication:**
Problem: Lack of communication or misunderstandings.
Solution: Open and honest communication, active listening, and expressing feelings.

- **Empathy:**
Problem: Lack of understanding or empathy.
Solution: Practice empathy, try to understand others' perspectives, and communicate with empathy.
- **Compromises:**
It's not always possible to satisfy only one person. Make compromises, discuss the pros and cons; if something bothers you, say it and try to come to a fair agreement that works for both.
- **Quality Time**

Allocate enough time for each other. Don't take your relationship for granted, and take care of it. Go on trips together and engage in shared activities.

- **Expressing emotions:**
It is very important to talk about your love and your feelings. Remind the other person that the love is still there and that it remains unchanged. It's pleasant to hear that someone values you or loves you. Such beautiful words can greatly help in moments of relationship uncertainty. On the other hand, it's also good to express negative qualities so that one can consider changing or reflecting on them.
- **Forgiveness:**
Allocate enough time for each other. Don't take your relationship for granted, and take care of it. Go on trips together and engage in shared activities.

Every relationship is unique, and these suggestions may need to be adapted based on the specific dynamics involved. Patience, empathy, and a willingness to work together are key elements in resolving relationship challenges.

9. Relationship in your family, your friends

In my life, I try to maintain good relationships, but sustaining a good relationship with everyone is not always easy. In my family, I strive to maintain positive connections.

When I was younger, relationships with my siblings weren't the best; we often argued, but as we grew older, we started helping and understanding each other more. However, with my parents, it's the opposite.

When I was little, everything was simpler, but as I've gotten older, I find myself disagreeing with them on various opinions. Still, I love them and try to help and accommodate them because, despite our frequent disagreements, I know we love each other, and I can't imagine life without them.

With friends, I also aim for good relationships, choosing friends I know won't betray me and will stand by me. As we grew older, the number of friends decreased, but even with a few, I know they are the true ones. It's not important to have many friends; having the right ones around is crucial. We can't have a good relationship with everyone, and not everyone will like us.

Everyone has someone they can't stand, but we also have someone we love the most, and that's what matters.

Role play

You are not satisfied with the way your parents treat you. You have to be at home by 10:00 p.m. and cannot wear what you want. They do not allow you spend your weekends according to your expectations and you have to do what they want. You have decided to explain to them that you are 18 and have your own life. Talk to your mum first.

- I think I'm old enough to stay out a bit longer. As an 18-year-old, I know what's right and wrong, I can behave decently, and think rationally. You don't have to be afraid for me. We can agree that I'll text you every hour to let you know where I am, so you don't have to worry about me. I'm not 15 years old to come home so early. I know you only want what's best for me, but you should give me more freedom. After all, everyone learns from their mistakes. Let me make decisions on my own.
- I would also like to dress the way I want. It's a different time, and you don't know what's modern. Clothing is very important among my peers, and many people judge you when you dress poorly. We can come to a compromise, but I suggest this.