

1: Using passive constructions - Page 8

[D] Release or waiver of construction defect. Any release from or waiver of liability, or release from a warranty by a seller to any government agency, contractor as defined in section , or engineer, architect, land surveyor, or landscape architect licensed to practice that profession under chapter , for any defect, mistake, or omission in the design or construction of any.

Introductory remarks The project is a direct response to the evaluation of Norwegian Sociology The Research Council of Norway, of being to preoccupied with "social engineering" as an agent on behalf of the welfare state, and less concerned with core theoretical and methodological questions about sociology as a distinct and "productive" perspective to approach society. One of the main strengths of Norwegian sociology, emphasized by the evaluators above, is that it is productive in terms of empirical analyses and applications *ibid*. One of its main challenges is to find a better balance of theory development linked to social engineering perspective of applicability, and theory development based upon a genuine and creative use of existing theories with a wider and unpredictable application in various empirical settings. This is the general background to the manifold theory-development strategies characterizing this project, focusing on different principal aspects of theory-formation in social science: Analytical and genealogical study of basic sociological concepts. Focusing not on convergent definition but on the diversity of constructions and the implication for social life. This will give insights in possible reconstructions and analogous conceptual development in new empirical and practical settings An inventory of "theoretical operations" within social science. This empirical and analytical study focuses on principal aspects of concept-formation, types of aggregation etc. An inventory of "theoretical operations" within social science. The methodology and status of grand theories. Critical sociology discusses and problematizes the potentials for critical sociology applied to social issues, such as pressures against democracy and the welfare state, environmental challenges and ideologies such as neo-liberalism. To summarize, the general idea is that the study of conceptual development and application theoretical operations, holistic theoretical approaches has a wide potential of applicability and innovation in Norwegian Sociology as a whole, in various empirical fields of relevance for sociologists, and in building bridges between traditional university institutions and research institutes. Contrary to those who argue in favor of one theory or methodology at the expense of others the rationale behind this umbrella-project is to approach sociological theory from a variety of aspects, i. The sub-projects below should be regarded in the context of a more comprehensive strategy of theory-analysis and theory development. This is to specify and summarize this general context: Sub-project 1 Theoretical and social constructions of basic concepts This project focuses on a selection of basic theoretical sociological concepts and involves a combination of a genealogical and analytical study of their main constructions. Sub-project 2 Theoretical operations within social science. Sub-project 2 focus on the "theoretical operations" involved when constructing "sociological objects". With a starting-point in Bourdieu et al. This inventory could by illustrations and examples hopefully contributing to and making the sociological toolbox for theory construction more visible. The first three sub-projects are characterized by being designed wide in scope, covering different theoretical traditions and a range from classic to contemporary sociology. This sub-project focuses on a specific theoretical tradition, i. This is done with focus on classic functionalism, not as grand deductive schemes but as being empirically open research programs with interesting theoretical contributions for e. Sub-project 4 Grand problems implicating grand theories? In contemporary understandings of social and economical challenges a "holistic" or global perspective is commonplace, i. Within the sociological canon Grand theories is an interesting phenomenon, as they are highly criticized and they are rarely analyzed as a collected phenomenon in general, regarding construction, explanatory capacity and analytical use. In this project Grand theory is the object of study. Sub-project 5 Critical sociology. Sociology has from its beginning been both a product of modernity and a critical reaction to modernization processes and their results. This sub-project focus on the various options and potentials sociology as a normative, critical discipline. Certain empirical fields will be focused, in particular the background and consequences of neo-liberal ideology; the pressure against and changes in the welfare

4.5 CONSTRUCTIONS REVISITED pdf

systems and how societies handle the ongoing climatic changes and threats to the natural environment. The emphasis is on relation between critical empirical analysis and sociology as a basis for social reform. Hacking, and social constructionism has in the general discourse almost been reified as a specific standpoint in ontological and epistemological matters. Paradoxically in this light, the discourse on social constructionism is, seen in a general perspective, highly fragmented, programmatic and "chrono-centric" lacking a clear distinction between the theoretical construction of concepts and various social constructions of social phenomena, be it from an interactional or structural perspective. This rather negative characterization of a general and programmatic discourse concerning constructionism should be contrasted with the more varied elaboration of specific sociological concepts within the rich sociological tradition. The idea is to demonstrate processes of construction in theoretical and social practice. This project will highlight the theoretical construction of central concepts in sociology following their "genealogy", variety and controversies related to them see also Swedberg, Furthermore will be analyzed their role for our understanding of social life, i. Tentative concepts to be discussed are e. Flemmen, University of Oslo prof. Kalleberg, University of Bergen assoc. Andersson, and international partners prof. Gimmler Aalborg University and prof. Ahrne Stockholm University. Three stages in the process is described, i. These stages could be regarded as a sociological contribution to principles of theory-formation supplementing the more formal typology of scientific inferences in terms of e. The idea of a necessary break in sociology with commonsensical notions is worthwhile discussing and illustrating in its own right, but the heuristically really interesting part has to with "the construction of the object". Historical examples from a wide range of social science literature are used in order to show crucial aspects of how to construct the object of study, and the theoretical and heuristic value of the constructions. Entitlement approach could be mentioned. This is an approach where the understanding of famines is changed from being a matter of supply of goods to the entitlement aspect. Even if this example is from economics it is highly relevant for sociology and the social understanding of market-mechanisms. The craft of sociology will constitute the basis or starting point for this PhD-course, where principal theoretical operations in Sociology will be specified and illustrated by examples from a wide range of anthropological and sociological works. Another specific and contrasting source of theoretical inspiration to be discussed during this course is The Sociological Imagination by C. The composition with Bourdieu et al and Mills will bring into focus the relationship between everyday language and the theoretical language of sociologists, with implications e. Sub project 2 will be organized as a 3 year project with 3 workshops, 1 edited book and 1 integrated national conference with sub proj. Kalleberg, University of Bergen associate prof. Seippel, SIFO dr. Strandbakken, and international partners prof. Gimmler Aalborg University; prof. Swedberg - Cornell University and prof. As a matter of empirical observation, functional reasoning permeates much of conventional sociological reasoning c. Mouzelis, be it in forms of implicated system needs e. This prevalence of functional reasoning could from a functionalist point of view indicate some form of intellectual and functional need. The relatively undisputed assessment of functional reasoning, particularly functional explanations, in social science is that this kind of reasoning is not acceptable from a philosophy of science perspective e. Elster, Stinchcombe, and if acceptable should at least potentially be reformulate in causal terms. Contrasted with biology and medicine this is a rather strict position as in these "somewhat more hard" sciences, functional reasoning is accepted as a legitimate heuristic form of understanding, even beyond the Darwinian scheme. This being an indicator of a strong ontological background to the main criticism of functional reasoning in social science, i. A major problem when discussing functionalism within social science is the dominant position of Talcott Parsons. In the "genealogical presentation" of "the school of functionalism" Durkheim, Spencer, Malinowski, Radcliffe-Brown are often mentioned as some general and outdated background to the grand theorist Parsons, now also outdated in the "evolution" of social theory. This theoretical construction of the functional school with its focus on the abstract system-perspective of Parsons obscures the vital and more empirically oriented functionalist programmes of e. Bronislaw Malinowski and Marion Levy jr. This project gives the philosophical background to functional reasoning, beginning in the teleological tradition and presents functionalism as empirically open research-programmes rather than a deductive position in terms of grand theory. Functional analysis is discussed from a methodological

4.5 CONSTRUCTIONS REVISITED pdf

perspective as an important form of contextual analysis, specifying more sub-contexts than the all-encompassing totality. Sub project 3 will be organized as a 3 year project with 4 workshops, 1 edited book and 1 integrated national conference with sub proj. Sohlberg in collaboration with professors W. Flemmen and partners at University of Oslo prof. In commonsensical language, as well in the sociological discourse, the tale is often about global phenomena as e. To some extent social science has tried to capture these macro-developments, often in a rather commonsensical and post hoc form. Notwithstanding that the concept of society in one form or another is central in the sociological tradition, the general development in the sociological world seems however to be a matter of specialization and compartmentalization, where often an implicit strategy of some sort of "grounded theory" or inductive approach is applied to vast quantitative materials. Have social science reached a mature state where the strife for explaining Everything in a comprehensive way has been substituted for "local knowledge"? Is there no distinction between history and social science when it comes to the understanding of macro-phenomena? Grand theories are seldom an object for study per se and within a common framework, and seem to be something of a white spot on the map. This course will present and discuss the rationales behind grand theories; the methodologies of their construction; their structure; their possible explanatory status and potential deductive content; the distinction between nomenclatures and theory; and the issue of "over-explanation". Could we learn something from grand theories that could be useful and applicable in global as well as more limited contexts? Theories to be presented and discussed during the course range from Marx, Spencer, classic functionalism Malinowski, Levy , Parsons, Luhmann and Habermas. Sub-project 4 will be organized as a PhD course. Guneriussen in collaboration professors P. Kalleberg , NOVA prof.. Seippel and SIFO dr. Sociology as all other sciences is critical in a straightforward sense: Its empirical findings and theories may of course correct or overthrow established opinions and older theories in various fields. Nonetheless, the question remains whether sociology can take the "leap" across the divide between "is" and ought". In some quarters of contemporary social theory and sociological theory we find explicit normative theorizing. The social sciences should also be developed as normative-evaluative and not only as descriptive-explanatory disciplines see for instance Boudon , ; Habermas, , What can it mean that the social sciences are normative disciplines? It is argued that they have both a critical and a constructive task. Whereas the critical approach is oriented towards the positive and negative evaluation of existing social realities, the constructive one is oriented towards their transformation, and towards suggesting alternatives to the present order, This normative aim has implications also for basic research. In this sub-project we will focus on the various options and potentials for a critical sociology. In particular we articulate critical approaches in relation to the background and consequences of the neo-liberal ideology the pressure against and changes in the welfare systems and how societies handle the ongoing climatic changes and threats to the natural environment.

2: Builder pattern revisited –“ Tratif Blog

©Navigant Consulting, Inc. - Page 1 Construction Scheduling Games - Revisited & Updated1 Amanda Jo Amadon, PMP2 Emily Federico, PSP3 Stephen Pitaniello, P.E., CFCC4.

Published by John Benjamins. Click here for details. Mirjam Fried Charles University, Prague and Kiki Nikiforidou University of Athens The aim of this international, peer-reviewed journal is to promote innovative research that extends constructional approaches in new directions and along interdisciplinary paths. Articles published in *Construction and Frames* range from descriptions of grammatical phenomena in different languages to constructionally oriented work in cognitive linguistics, grammaticalization theory, typology, conversation analysis and international linguistics, poetics, and sociolinguistics. Submissions that explore applications to or implications for related fields, such as communication studies, computational linguistics, lexicography, psychology, and anthropology are also invited. An electronic journal publishing constructional research. One of the long-term goals is to establish contact between researchers from various perspectives. *Constructions* is not restricted to any particular language or language family, and aims at combining theoretical, empirical, and applied issues. Construction Grammar Bibliography Note: The items on this list are, for the most part, works that individual authors suggested as relevant to a constructional approach to language in general. Constraints on Adjectival Past Participles. Evidence from the Icelandic Inchoative. Predicting the Productivity of Argument Structure Constructions. The Development of Case in Germanic. Constructions as the Main Determinants of Sentence Meaning. French *voilà* and *voici*". Constructions and language change. Contexts and constructions Bickel, Balthasar. Typologische Grundlagen der Satzverkettung Bickel, Balthasar. The syntax of experiencers in the Himalayas. Back to the Roots. The morphology of Dutch *Booij*, Geert. Verb particle explorations *Booij*, Geert. A functionalist approach to grammar and its evolution. Evolution of Communication *Bybee*, Joan. The Panels *Bybee*, Joan. Phonology and language use. Frequency effects on French *Liaison*. In *Joan Bybee and Paul Hopper eds. Frequency and the Emergence of Linguistic Structure*. Main clauses are innovative, subordinate clauses are conservative: Complex sentences in grammar and discourse: The effect of usage on degrees of constituency: Three frequency effects in syntax. Berkeley Linguistic Society *Campbell*, A. The semantics of the English *to*-dative and the Dutch *aan*-dative. In *Timothy Shopen ed. A usage based approach to the development of grammatical constructions*. Synchronic variation and diachronic change in Dutch Turkish: A corpus based analysis. Innovative constructions in Dutch Turkish: An assessment of on-going contact induced change. *Language and Cognition*, 12 1 , The case for case. In *Universals in linguistic theory* *Fillmore*, Charles J. Santa Cruz lectures on deixis *Fillmore*, Charles J. Syntactic intrusion and the notion of grammatical construction. Varieties of conditional sentences. Grammatical Construction Theory and the familiar dichotomies. In *Language processing in social context* *Fillmore*, Charles J. Lectures on deixis *Fillmore*, Charles J. Inversion and constructional inheritance. In *Lexical and constructional aspects of linguistic explanation* *Fillmore*, Charles J. Construction Grammar *Fillmore*, Charles J. Regularity and idiomaticity in grammatical constructions: The case of *Let alone*. From Cognitive Semantics to Lexical Pragmatics: *Traugott*, Alice ter Meulen, *Judy S. Reilly*, and *Charles A. From interest to ownership:*

3: Backlog of Construction Work?

Good Mythical Morning with Rhett & Link S14 E59 Recreating Discontinued Burger King Menu Items (TASTE TEST) - Duration: Good Mythical Morning 1,, views. New.

His book is lengthy at pages excluding the index, and filled with illustrations of them and numerous appendixes and footnotes. The pages are high quality slick paper which allows the photographs and drawings to stand out sharply. Romer is a good writer and makes his points clearly, even if periodically his wording bars the way to complete insight. Rocks do not live and finding this slogan used numerous times in nearly every chapter grinds on this reader. To his credit the author prompts us to remember that our minds are not the minds of the ancient Egyptians and trying to look at their pyramid with a modern mind can quickly lead one astray. He reminds the reader that the amount of information concerning the Great Pyramid, outside of the structure itself, is almost non-existent. Romer takes great pains to include in his writing a complete survey of the Giza Plateau and how the Great Pyramid fits into the geography and geology of the area. This is a key element in understanding the wondrous building. Without knowing how the Great Pyramid fits into its surroundings we cannot hope to understand how it was constructed. The author gives us a good understanding of previous pyramids and their flaws, and how this perhaps influenced the builders of the Great Pyramid. The book does have its negatives. His theories about how the ancient Egyptians used a theoretical double six square grid to guide them in the construction of their monument is dubious and takes up too much of the text, especially given the speculative nature of the double six square grid concept. The author also ignores the odd measurements of the major elements of the structure as the standard ancient cubit does not fit the pyramid with exactness and the interior measurements do not fit well with the external measurements. Line of site measurements could not have been used. See Egyptian Pyramids by Chapman e-book here on Amazon. The concept that the Egyptians used long and somewhat steep ramps covered with a slick mixture of mud will not work either. The great blocks of stone may slide easily over the unctuous mixture, but how do the workers hauling the blocks up the long ramp maintain their footing? If the block slides easily so do the men pulling the block or maybe pushing it ; thus, the slippery ramp concept fails. He never discusses this or any of several other obvious construction problems. His methods are very exacting and the results of his work stand today as the penultimate work on the Great Pyramid. Overall, an excellent book somewhat damaged by excessive speculation and a bit of critical omission. AD2 9 people found this helpful Top critical review.

4: Serial Verb Constructions Revisited: A Case Study from Koro

constructions, and gapped degree phrases is that they all have an embedded clause that is a null-operator structure. Introducing an experiencer PP into these constructions creates an.

Page 23 Share Cite Suggested Citation: The National Academies Press. Once there, astronauts would again employ grappling technologies to explore the boulder and return to Earth with samples in the s. The International Space Station ISS could be an effective platform for evaluating and testing the performance of the electromechanical elements of grappling systems. Reliability testing of the grappling capture and preload systems could be conducted inside or outside the ISS. The lack of detail in the TA 4 roadmap for this technology is a concern. Only a single level 4 research task was proposed, and its description gives little additional detail over the level 3 description. A potential level 4 research task of interest would be nonrigid approaches to grappling large, spinning structures. For example, grapples attached to adjustable tethers could perhaps be used to immobilize a spinning object and secure it to the spacecraft or secure the spacecraft to the object. Control includes teleoperation, supervisory control, and other control strategies. Remote Interaction includes supervisory control technology, which is ranked as a high priority in the NRC report. Supervisory control increases the number of robots a single human can simultaneously supervise, reducing costs. This technology also reduces the impacts of time delays on remotely supported robotic teams, improving the synergy of combined human-robot teams, and facilitating teams of distributed robots. This technology will support the design of game-changing science and exploration missions, such as new robotic missions at remote locations and simultaneous robotic missions with reduced human oversight. In addition to supervisory control, 4. These technologies are compatible and complementary to supervisory control technologies, and successful systems for remote operations must integrate all these technologies. Appropriate visualization, interfaces, and decision support for situation assessment are necessary to enable smooth transitions between supervisory and manual control, as required by the task. This capability to transition between modes is particularly important in performing novel tasks or in responding to unanticipated situations. Technology for remote operations that integrate supervisory control, manual control, and effective interfaces will enable realization of efficient and productive remote operations. As noted in the NRC report, limited supervisory control has been deployed for the Mars rovers, so that the basic capabilities have a high TRL 9 but the advanced capabilities have a relatively low TRL. Remote interaction generally has applications across the government agencies, including the Departments of Defense, Energy, and Homeland Security. For example, submersible unmanned vehicles can encounter time delays while under water; although the range of time delays of interest for submersible unmanned vehicles is different than the range of time delays of interest to space applications. There may also be opportunities on some aspects of this technology for NASA to collaborate with both industry and international partners, such as Japan, France, and Germany. The alignment with other aerospace and national needs is considered to be moderate, since the results can impact remote interaction for any robotic system. The risk is assessed as moderate to high, based on the fact that providing for remote interaction is a systems engineering problem. Page 24 Share Cite Suggested Citation:

4.5 CONSTRUCTIONS REVISITED pdf

5: ConstructionOnline Reviews and Pricing -

Mr. Steve Benegas June 24, Page 2 of 4 5. Construction of a microwave communication relay system, comprised of new towers and control buildings at the ECO Substation and White Star Communication Facility and the.

They wear this like a gold medal they have won in a race. Nothing could be further from the truth in the minds of the potential client. What the potential client hears is, "We are not important. Done correctly, you can get them to agree to wait to have you do the work. They want their job done, preferably yesterday. The time schedule for the job will come up. Before you talk about the time schedule you need to have their confidence. You will know if they have bought you. You can tell by the physical and verbal responses they are giving you. If asked about the schedule before I had their confidence, I always made a habit of stalling this discussion. I need just a bit more information to be sure we can, in fact, help you with your job. Is that fair enough? When you are ready to talk about the time schedule, here is the approach you should take. I know that may sound like a long time, but with everything and everyone involved, getting ramped up and started, the meetings we will have, it is easy to spend those three to four weeks. Then I will write the specifications for the job and compile the agreement under which we will work. You will probably take three to five days to go through the entire package. Then we sit down and finalize everything. This will take anywhere from three to five weeks more for approval. When the permits are issued, we will be ready to start your job. I believe you said you are due in late September. As you can see, even with our best efforts and everything going perfectly with the plans and permit process, it will be very difficult for us to complete your job in the two or three weeks time left. We are working through them as quickly as we can, but each job takes careful planning on a daily basis to be sure we do the job we agreed to, just as we will for you. We will seal the rest of the home off from the work area, put up noise barriers, and make sure that you and the baby have a minimum of disturbance during the construction period. We will have the job complete before Thanksgiving, and you and your family will be able to spend the weekend together in your new addition with no disruptions. I have used this approach a number of times and it always works. If you can show a reasonable approach and why it makes sense, they will agree almost every time. If they tell you they are going to go to another company to do the work, remind them that the other company will have the same time constraints. If they were any good, they would have a backlog of work also. And do you really want a contractor who would start the job without spending time in careful design and planning? You want them to be able to come back to you without embarrassment or anger. Put this scenario in your own words; adjust it for any number of different scenarios. You will find most people are willing to wait if you give them a good reason and you have sold yourself. And make sure that everyone in your office knows they are not to discuss the company time schedule or any backlog with potential clients. That is a huge No-No. The client should be told that scheduling will be discussed by the company estimator or salesperson when they meet with the owner.

6: www.enganchecubano.com: Customer reviews: The Great Pyramid: Ancient Egypt Revisited

The only thing you get to change is yourself, and in the prerequisites to this course we've given you real tools to do that. Now, use those tools to influence the course of your future, your team's future, and your organization's future.

7: Serial Verb Constructions Revisited: A Case Study from Koro (eBook,) [www.enganchecubano.com]

It is a decade and a half since Nigel Edley and Margaret Wetherell's () "Jekyll and Hyde: Men's constructions of feminism and feminists" called scholarly attention to men's discursive splitting of feminism and feminists into good and monstrous variants.

8: Markup & Profit: A Contractor's Guide, Revisited: Michael C Stone: www.enganchecubano.com: Books

4.5 CONSTRUCTIONS REVISITED pdf

An efficient method for the preparation of 4-oxo-4,5,6,7-tetrahydroindoles was successfully applied to the synthesis of N-substituted 7-oxo-4,5,6,7-tetrahydroindoles for the first time.

9: Construction Grammar Website

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

4.5 CONSTRUCTIONS REVISITED pdf

Profiles of California Lectures on the heart, comprising the Herter lectures, (Baltimore) Mark one: the dummy The Garfield book of cat names The potato cookbook Little Teddy left behind Interfaces for Information Retrieval and Online Systems The west bank of the Hudson River, Albany to Tappan Chiltons Tractor Repair Manual 8Hp to 30 Pto Globalization and indigenous peoples : new old patterns Colin Samson and Carlos Gigoux Toyota yaris 2007 service manual Not one less Cynthia Wu The Universal Tank Premier Street Map of Birmingham Edit in browser asp net The Mongol conquests, 1206-79 A manual of wedding design styles Brennans War: Vietnam 1965-1969: Brennans War Yin 2009 case study research design and methods How to care for your dog Magnetohydrodynamic Turbulence Perfection of the universe according to Aquinas Idea of European unity Data structures and algorithms for game developers Extreme fat smash diet Help with heating bills Latin America in the year 2000 History of the Confederate States Navy Hamlyns family cookbook Theory versus scientific fact Honesty (Learn About Values) Dnd 5e dungeon masters guide Haloperidol davis drug guide 3d game programming all in one second edition African-American Christianity Jon Sensbach Some spiritual aspects of being single again The Bavlis primary discourse Hp photosmart 145 manual How to Live to be 100 Years Old, but Feel Like Youre 20! Famous aviators of World War II