Outline a typical communication encounter (can be from your personal or professional lives) and highlight/relate to the five characteristics of communication. Briefly discuss how these components impact that interaction.

Reading this segment of chapter two made me think of a sentence that I have often heard myself say and how it means different things to different people. The sentence is “THIS makes my head hurt”. Symbolically anything that causes pain must be bad, so I imagine if you reported it to my mother or my doctor the impression would be that THIS should be avoided. Contextually, if I say this about something I am involved in at work my wife would assume that THIS is very sophisticated and interesting and perhaps I’d like to stay late and continue exploring it; whereas, if I use this sentence about a performance, movie, or a social gathering she would not assume that THIS is anything good. Perhaps because her Interpretation of my past behavior also reinforces the idea that I like to be challenged at work so something that makes my head hurt must be interesting or at least new but a social event does not carry that kind of weight. I am afraid the similar Shared Meaning that exists between my wife and me about complexity of something I’d encounter at work does not exist between most of my coworkers and me. So to some of them THIS would be a confusing solution or a problematic answer. In a transactional sense however, involving a few people that work with closely, THIS could be the subject of a very careful conversation. THIS would be endowed with all that in the past required such a distinction.

The congress , the votes the names of the bills

Characteristics of communication

Symbolic

Context

Interpretive

Transactional

Shared meaning

Elements of intercultural communication

As an action, like a text msg

As an interaction, like a job report

As transaction , most descriptive

Honesty or not?

Honesty should be the norm

What does the questioner seeking

Weigh the options

Perception

We observe the available data

We choose what data to se, or hear …

We define the person and build expectation of future behavior

Based on our expectation we form our behavior toward that person

Our behavior affects the other person’s perception

Components of perception process

Attributive: what we attribute to xyz

Expectative: what we expect from xyz

Affective: what we feel about xyz

Smart, reflective, funny, responsible, late bloomer

Joel , Zakieh, john, my mother, zakieh’s dad

Chapter 2 quiz

1. Self-fulfilling prophecies which are predictions that cause an individual to alter his or her behavior in a way that makes the prediction more likely to occur, they are events that happen as a result of being foretold, expected, or talked about.
2. Communication as the process of making sense out of the world. We make sense out of the world by listening, observing, tasting, touching, and smelling, then sharing our conclusions with others through words and unspoken expressions. TRUE
3. Social identities include all of the above
4. Communication relies on the use of symbols—concrete constructions (usually in the form of language or behaviors) that refer to people, things, and concepts. FALSE
5. Perception is a cognitive process through which we interpret our experiences and come to our own unique understandings. TRUE

Hi Hunter,

Thank you for an honest reflection on the influence of race on your perception. Now that you have identified a race based cultural bias in your communication do you think of it as an advantage, disadvantage, or natural? Do you consider maintaining this perception? Do you think you’d change it if you had to move to a different state?

Cheers, Casey

Hi all,

I accept your assertion that action model is not the optimal communication technique but I think you’d agree that there is power in the simplicity of it. I am thinking about the simple message that white lab coats, table cloth, bed sheets, chef jackets, and aprons convey the world over. Don’t think that this is an effective way to communicate “cleanliness” across various communicational barriers?

Happy birthday to me

On June 5th Robert Kennedy was assassinated, and on June 8th Martin Luter King was killed. Few weeks later Intel Corporation was formed and before thanksgiving that year NASA’s first manned mission, Apollo 7 is launched. Neither my family nor my upbringing had a direct link with civil rights movement, politics, or technology in June of 1968 when I was born.

. By the time I was born the hippie movement had already begun to become redefined and made obsolete. A movement that shared values with classic philosophies of Mazdak, Buddha, and ancient Greek was being branded as sex, drugs, and rock & roll. The focus on common good, the pleasure of being alive, the sense of plenty, the joy of building a better life, and the freedom of self-discipline were either too abstract or hard to maintain. In short order the popular stereotype defined it as drug addicted layabout oblivious to future and progress. The world moved on and we progressed with leaps and bounds. The world got smaller.

In June of 1968 Lockheed C-5 transport aircraft first flew in the U.S. A few weeks later Intel Corporation was formed and before thanksgiving that year NASA’s first manned mission, Apollo 7 was launched. Neither my family nor my upbringing had a direct link with technology but I can not see a more influential force then the culture of technology in my life today.

The massive technology

Chapter 3

Social institutions: family, community, worldview (religion)

Additional context: healthcare – education - business –

distressful ideals hypothesis.

Families job:

Reproduction, teaching economic values, socialization, teaching core religious values, identity development, communication training.

Family roles:

Problem solver, jokester, peace maker, troublemaker, care giver, helpless victim

How does the FIRO model above describe or relate to the community groups or organiza- tions we participate in? Explain how the concepts of inclusion, need for control, and openness directly relate to our involvement in a group or organization we value.

Alcoholic anonymous

Chapter 3

How do you define family? What members currently make up your family? How has your cultural background influenced your perception of (the make up of) your family? Page 69

In my opinion a family is composed of a mother and father and their biological children.  Also, a family is constituted of a single mother or single father raising their children.   A family live under one roof when the kids are younger; they take care of each other by providing food, shelter and nurturing.  Family is people who take care and love each other’s, even if they live far away.   I believe that children are what initiate a family, and without them there would be not a definition of family.  The nucleus of the family is based on the parents and their kids as well as the brothers and sisters.   On the other hand, we have extended family in which is created by grandparents, uncles, aunts, nieces, nephew, and cousins.

The members that make up my family are my children, spouse, parents and siblings.  I consider them my immediate family, the closest to me.  I also consider my aunts, uncles, and cousins members of my family, but they are not the closest to me or my immediate family.  Even though, family member are related by blood, there are family that are not.  This is the case of having stepchildren or the in-laws by sharing a common bond through marriage.

My cultural background has influenced my perception of my family in food, family structure, music, and religion.  My cultural background is from the Dominican Republic.  In my family, we still eat the same type of food as back home.  For Hispanic, the most important meal of the day is lunch and the largest.  When my family gets together we listen and dance to merengue and bachata in which is the traditional music from the Dominican culture.  Food and music is something that is always present from our cultural background.   I have a close family and, it is the most important in my life, for those of us who have it.  Religion is very important in my family.  I believe very strongly in my catholic religion and our family values.

Hi Paula

I can imagine that your initial definition of family would be the same whether here of if you were in Dominican Republic. I also appreciate the fact that being away (long-term/short-term) from your Dominican homeland has made you to be more inclusive in your definition of family “Family is people who take care and love each other, even if they live far away”. Do you think that your definition of family could ever grow as wide as to include people that “take care and love each other” even if they did not included “mother and father and their biological children”? If your cousin and her husband decide to adopt children rather than having children of their own would you think of their family unit as incomplete? Do you think this is a definition you have come to on your own?

Cheers

Casey

Hi All,

It is nice to see multiple comments on a tread about education. If there is one thing that is mandated by the age of information is our ability to continually learn. I recon most of us are here because we want to learn how to learn, thus the importance of recognizing one’s learning style. I wish I could so easily subscribe to the idea of studying “without regard to … particular interest”. There are certainly multiple occasions where we have to learn what we are not interested it. Taxes, mortgages, homeowner’s association bylaws, and … I’d gladly submit myself to the dentist’s office instead if given the chance.

Cheers, Casey

Hi Wei,

Thais is a very introspective post; thank you for sharing. I also appreciate that you kept the idealistic aspects of a friendship in perspective. It was easy for me to visualize a friendship based on close commonalities “supplementary or identical”. But do you think we could learn to build friendships based on a common core quality such as the ones you listed: avid listener, willing to give advice, willing to share their thoughts?

Which approach(s) to health care outlined above does your cultural background follow? How does your culture define disease? How does this blend with society’s definition?

Unfortunately I am a victim of the biomedical approach. For a very long time now we4 have defined health as absence of disease of disease symptoms. Consequently healthcare providers very often diagnose and treat my chart instead of me. On more than one occasion I have felt that I could make an appointment, sit in the waiting room, visit my doctor, and walk out with a tumor on my neck without anyone noticing! Hopefully the upcoming healthcare reforms that focuses on quality of care rather than quantity of procedures performed will change this situation. But as it stands I find communication with in the healthcare context a very challenging one. And disease is defined as an abnormality in a matrix based set of low and high values.

Quiz for chapter 3

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | 1 The family is the oldest and most fundamental of all human institutions  TRUE |  |  |  |
|  |  | | | |
|  | 2 Culture has little influence on the conduct of business both domestically and internationally.  FALSE |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | https://learn.vccs.edu/images/spacer.gif | |  |  |  |
|  |  | | | |
|  | 3 Local community building requires understanding of the FIRO model which includes; Inclusion, Control and Openness |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | 4 **Learning preferences** are usually defined as the ways in which individuals like to receive and process information, they describe the different processes people use to absorb information, solve problems, and create objects  5 Improving communication in families involves strict discipline and an Authoritarian leadership style by the head of the family. FALSE |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | |  |  | |  |  |  |

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