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Cross-cultural communication is a field that studies how people from different cultural backgrounds understand and adapt to each other's differences in communication. There are significant differences between Chinese and Western cultures in terms of values, communication styles, perceptions of time, power distance, individualism versus collectivism, and other aspects. The following is a comparative analysis of these cultural differences:

跨文化交际是研究来自不同文化背景的人们如何理解和适应彼此在交际中的差异的一个领域。中西方文化在价值观、沟通方式、时间观念、权力距离、个人主义与集体主义等方面存在显著差异。以下是对这些文化差异的比较分析:跨文化交际是研究来自不同文化背景的人们如何理解和适应彼此在交际中的差异的一个领域。中西方文化在价值观、沟通方式、时间观念、权力距离、个人主义与集体主义等方面存在显著差异。以下是对这些文化差异的比较分析:

1. Values

- China: Emphasizes collectivism, family harmony, respect for elders, and humility. Traditional culture is influenced by Confucianism, which stresses interpersonal relationships and social responsibility.
- West: Emphasizes individualism, self-actualization, freedom, and equality. Western society is influenced by Christian culture and Enlightenment thought, emphasizing individual rights and independence.

-中国:强调集体主义、和谐家庭、尊老爱幼。传统文化受儒家思想的影响,强调人际关系和社会责任。

-西方:强调个人主义、自我实现、自由和平等。西方社会受基督教文化和启蒙思想的影响,强调个人的权利和独立。

2. Communication Styles

- ****China****: Tends to use indirect and implicit communication styles. It is a high-context culture, relying on non-verbal cues and background information to understand messages. Avoids direct conflict and values "face."
- ****West****: Tends to use direct and explicit communication styles. It is a low-context culture, where information is primarily conveyed through words, emphasizing facts and logic. Values straightforwardness and individual expression.

- ****中国****:倾向于使用间接和含蓄的沟通方式。这是一种高语境文化,依靠非语言线索和背景信息来理解信息。避免直接冲突,重视“面子”。

- ****西方****:倾向于使用直接和明确的沟通方式。这是一种低语境文化,信息主要通过文字传达,强调事实和逻辑。重视直率和个人

人表达。

3. Perceptions of Time

- **China**: Time perception is more flexible, emphasizing interpersonal relationships and the process of events. Both the past and future are important, with a strong emphasis on history and tradition.
- **West**: Time perception is more strict, emphasizing efficiency and results. The present and future are more important, with time being viewed as a resource, stressing time management.

中国:时间感知更灵活，强调人际关系和事件的过程。过去和未来都很重要，特别强调历史和传统。

- **西方**:时间观念更严格，强调效率和结果。现在和未来更重要，时间被视为一种资源，强调时间管理。

4. Power Distance

- **China**: A high power distance culture, with a clear authority and hierarchical structure. Respect for authority and elders is important. Leaders expect to be respected and obeyed, and decisions are usually made by superiors.
- **West**: A low power distance culture, emphasizing equality and democracy. The relationship between subordinates and superiors is relatively equal, employees have more autonomy, and the decision-making process is more open and participatory.

中国:高权力距离文化，权威明确，层级分明。尊重权威和长辈是很重要的。领导者希望得到尊重和服从，而决定通常是由上级做出的。

- **西方**:低权力距离文化，强调平等和民主。上下级关系相对平等，员工拥有更多的自主权，决策过程更加开放和参与。

5. Individualism vs. Collectivism

- **China**: Collectivist orientation, where individual interests are subordinate to group interests. Emphasizes teamwork, loyalty, and interpersonal networks (guanxi).
- **West**: Individualist orientation, where personal interests and self-actualization take precedence. Emphasizes personal responsibility, independence, and individual achievement.

- **中国**:集体主义取向，个人利益服从于群体利益。强调团队合作、忠诚和人际网络(关系)。

- **西方**:个人主义取向，个人利益和自我实现优先。强调个人责任、独立性和个人成就。

6. Conflict Resolution

- **China**: Tends to avoid conflict or resolve it through intermediaries. Values

harmony and face, avoiding public disputes.

- **West**: Tends to face and resolve conflicts directly. Values problem-solving and transparency, and is willing to openly discuss differences.

- **中国**: 倾向于避免冲突或通过中间人解决冲突。重视和谐和面子，避免公众纠纷。

- **西方**: 倾向于直接面对和解决冲突。重视解决问题和透明度，愿意公开讨论分歧。

7. Non-verbal Communication

- **China**: Non-verbal communication plays a significant role, with expressions, gestures, and tone conveying important information. Etiquette and politeness are highly valued.

- **West**: Although non-verbal communication is important, verbal expression predominates. Communication is more open, with rich body language and facial expressions.

- **中国**: 非语言交际在交际中起着重要的作用，表情、手势和语气传达着重要的信息。礼仪和礼貌是非常重要的。

- **西方**: 虽然非语言交流很重要，但语言表达占主导地位。交流更加开放，肢体语言和面部表情丰富。

8. Social Interaction

- **China**: Interpersonal relationships are closer, and social activities usually include family and close friends. Etiquette and gift exchange are important.

- **West**: Interpersonal relationships are relatively looser, with personal space and privacy being valued. Social activities are more casual and open.

- **中国**: 人际关系更密切，社交活动通常包括家人和亲密的朋友。礼仪和礼物交换很重要。

- **西方**: 人际关系相对宽松，重视个人空间和隐私。社交活动更加随意和开放。

Conclusion

There are significant differences between Chinese and Western cultures in many aspects, stemming from different historical, philosophical, and social backgrounds. In cross-cultural communication, understanding and respecting these differences are crucial for promoting mutual understanding and cooperation. By recognizing and adapting to these differences, people can communicate more effectively across cultures, reduce misunderstandings and conflicts, and enhance mutual trust and collaboration.

由于不同的历史、哲学和社会背景，中西方文化在许多方面存在显著差异。在跨文化交流中，理解和尊重这些差异对于促进相

互理解和合作至关重要。通过认识和适应这些差异，人们可以更有效地跨文化沟通，减少误解和冲突，增强相互信任和合作。

Intercultural communication refers to the exchange of information, ideas, and meaning between individuals or groups from different cultural backgrounds. It involves understanding and navigating the differences in language, values, customs, norms, and communication styles that exist among diverse cultures. Effective intercultural communication requires sensitivity, adaptability, and a willingness to learn about and respect other cultures.

跨文化交际是指不同文化背景的个体或群体之间的信息、思想和意义的交流。它涉及理解和处理语言、价值观、习俗、规范和沟通方式等在不同文化之间存在的差异。有效的跨文化交际需要敏感性、适应性和愿意了解和尊重其他文化的心态。

Levels of Intercultural Communication:

1. Intrapersonal Level: This level involves self-awareness and reflection on one's own cultural beliefs, biases, and communication patterns.
 2. Interpersonal Level: This level focuses on communication between individuals from different cultures, emphasizing the ability to understand and bridge cultural differences.
 3. Group Level: At this level, intercultural communication occurs within small groups or teams comprising members from different cultural backgrounds.
 4. Organizational Level: This level involves communication across different cultural groups within an organization, including diverse departments, branches, or subsidiaries.
 5. Societal Level: This level encompasses communication between different societies, nations, or global regions.
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跨文化交际的层次：

内省层面：这个层面涉及自我意识和对自己的文化信念、偏见和沟通模式的反思。

人际层面：这个层面侧重于不同文化背景的个体之间的交流，强调理解和弥合文化差异的能力。

群体层面：这个层面涉及到来自不同文化背景的成员之间的小组或团队内的交流。

组织层面：这个层面涉及到组织内部不同文化群体之间的交流，包括不同部门、分支机构或子公司之间的多元文化交流。

社会层面：这个层面涵盖了不同社会、国家或全球地区之间的交流。

Importance of Intercultural Communication:

1. Enhanced Understanding: Intercultural communication promotes understanding, empathy, and appreciation for diverse perspectives and ways of life.
 2. Conflict Resolution: Effective intercultural communication can help resolve conflicts arising from cultural misunderstandings or differences.
 3. Business Success: In a globalized world, intercultural communication is crucial for successful business interactions, negotiations, and collaboration across borders.
 4. Personal Growth: Engaging in intercultural communication can foster personal growth, expand horizons, and challenge one's own cultural assumptions.
 5. Social Cohesion: Intercultural communication contributes to building inclusive and cohesive societies by fostering mutual respect and cultural appreciation.
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跨文化交际的重要性:

增进理解: 跨文化交际促进了对不同视角和生活方式的理解、共情和赏识。

冲突解决: 有效的跨文化交际有助于解决因文化误解或差异而产生的冲突。

商业成功: 在全球化的世界中, 跨文化交际对于成功的商业互动、谈判和跨国合作至关重要。

个人成长: 参与跨文化交际可以促进个人成长, 拓宽眼界, 挑战自己的文化假设。

社会凝聚力: 跨文化交际有助于建立包容和凝聚力的社会, 促进相互尊重和文化欣赏。

Difficulties in Intercultural Communication:

1. Language Barriers: Differences in language can lead to misinterpretation, misunderstanding, or difficulty in conveying complex ideas accurately.
2. Nonverbal Communication: Nonverbal cues, such as gestures, facial expressions, and body language, can vary across cultures and may be misinterpreted.
3. Stereotyping and Prejudice: Preconceived notions, stereotypes, and biases about other cultures can hinder effective communication and lead to misunderstandings.
4. Cultural Norms and Values: Different cultural norms, values, and expectations regarding communication styles, personal space, and social hierarchy can create challenges.

5. High-Context vs. Low-Context Communication: Cultures vary in the degree of explicitness or implicitness in their communication styles, which can lead to confusion or miscommunication.

6. Ethnocentrism: Ethnocentric attitudes, where one's own culture is considered superior, can hinder effective intercultural communication by preventing openness and understanding.

Overcoming these difficulties requires cultural sensitivity, active listening, curiosity, and a willingness to learn and adapt to different cultural contexts. Building intercultural competence through education, exposure to diverse cultures, and practicing empathy can help individuals navigate the complexities of intercultural communication successfully.

跨文化交际中的困难:

语言障碍: 语言差异可能导致误解、误解或难以准确传达复杂的思想。

非语言交流: 不同文化间的非语言暗示, 如手势、面部表情和身体语言, 可能存在差异, 并可能被误解。

刻板印象和偏见: 对其他文化的成见、刻板印象和偏见可能阻碍有效沟通, 导致误解。

文化规范和价值观: 不同文化对于沟通方式、个人空间和社会等级的规范、价值观和期望存在差异, 可能带来挑战。

高语境与低语境沟通: 不同文化在沟通风格的明确度或暗示度上存在差异, 可能导致困惑或沟通不畅。

民族中心主义: 民族中心主义的态度, 即认为自己的文化优越, 可能阻碍了有效的跨文化交际, 阻碍了开放和理解。

Topic: The Importance of Learning a Second Language

Introduction Learning a second language has become increasingly important in our globalized world. As societies become more interconnected, the ability to communicate in more than one language is not just a valuable skill but a necessity. This essay will argue that learning a second language is crucial for personal development, career advancement, and fostering cultural understanding.

Body Paragraph 1 Firstly, learning a second language enhances cognitive abilities and personal development. Studies have shown that bilingual individuals have better memory, problem-solving skills, and creative thinking. For example, a study by the American Psychological Association found that bilingual children performed better on tasks that required multitasking and attention control. Therefore, mastering another language can significantly boost brain function and intellectual growth.

Body Paragraph 2 Secondly, proficiency in a second language can greatly improve career prospects. In today's competitive job market, employers often seek candidates who can communicate with international clients and colleagues. For instance, companies such as Google and Apple frequently list bilingualism as a desirable skill in their job postings. By learning a second language, individuals can increase their employability and open doors to international job opportunities.

Body Paragraph 3 Furthermore, learning a second language fosters cultural understanding and empathy. When people learn a new language, they also gain insights into the culture and traditions of those who speak it. This cultural awareness promotes tolerance and reduces prejudice. For example, a person who learns Spanish might develop a deeper appreciation for Latin American cultures, leading to more harmonious interactions with Spanish-speaking communities.

Counterargument Some may argue that learning a second language is too time-consuming and difficult, especially for adults. However, with modern technology and language learning apps, acquiring a new language has become more accessible and convenient than ever before. Moreover, the long-term benefits far outweigh the initial challenges.

Conclusion In conclusion, learning a second language is essential in our interconnected world. It not only enhances cognitive abilities and career prospects but also fosters cultural understanding. As such, individuals and educational institutions should prioritize language learning to prepare for a more globalized future.

题目:学习第二语言的重要性

在这个全球化的世界里，学习第二语言变得越来越重要。随着社会的联系越来越紧密，用多种语言进行交流的能力不仅是一项宝贵的技能，而且是一种必要的技能。这篇文章将论证学习第二语言对个人发展、职业发展和培养文化理解至关重要。

首先，学习第二语言可以提高认知能力和个人发展。研究表明，会说两种语言的人有更好的记忆力、解决问题的能力 and 创造性思维。例如，美国心理协会的一项研究发现，双语儿童在需要多任务处理和注意力控制的任务中表现更好。因此，掌握另一门语言可以显著促进大脑功能和智力增长。

第二，精通第二语言可以极大地改善职业前景。在当今竞争激烈的就业市场上，雇主经常寻找能够与国际客户和同事沟通的候选人。例如，谷歌(Google)和苹果(Apple)等公司经常在招聘启事中将双语能力列为一项理想技能。通过学习第二语言，个人可以提高他们的就业能力，并打开通往国际工作机会的大门。

此外，学习第二语言可以促进文化理解和同理心。当人们学习一门新语言时，他们也会深入了解说这门语言的人的文化和传统。这种文化意识促进宽容，减少偏见。例如，一个学习西班牙语的人可能会对拉丁美洲文化有更深的欣赏，从而与讲西班牙语的社区进行更和谐的互动。

有些人可能会说，学习第二语言既耗时又困难，尤其是对成年人来说。然而，有了现代技术和语言学习应用程序，学习一门新

语言变得比以往任何时候都更容易、更方便。此外，长期收益远远超过最初的挑战。

总之，在我们这个相互联系的世界里，学习第二语言是必不可少的。它不仅能提高认知能力和职业前景，还能促进文化理解。

因此，个人和教育机构应该优先考虑语言学习，为更加全球化的未来做准备。

Topic: The Importance of Cross-Cultural Communication in Today's Globalized World

Introduction In our increasingly globalized world, cross-cultural communication has become a crucial skill. With people from diverse backgrounds interacting more frequently, the ability to understand and respect cultural differences is essential for personal and professional success. This essay will argue that effective cross-cultural communication enhances mutual understanding, fosters international collaboration, and reduces conflicts.

Body Paragraph 1 Firstly, effective cross-cultural communication enhances mutual understanding. When individuals learn to communicate respectfully across cultures, they can better understand each other's perspectives and values. For example, a Western businessperson working in Japan might initially find the indirect communication style challenging. However, by learning about Japanese cultural norms and adapting their approach, they can build stronger relationships and avoid misunderstandings. Thus, cross-cultural communication skills facilitate deeper connections and cooperation.

Body Paragraph 2 Secondly, cross-cultural communication fosters international collaboration. In today's interconnected economy, businesses often operate across borders, requiring collaboration among multinational teams. For instance, a project team with members from the United States, China, and Germany needs to navigate different working styles and communication preferences. By promoting cultural awareness and sensitivity, team members can work more effectively together, leveraging their diverse strengths to achieve common goals. Therefore, cross-cultural communication is vital for successful international partnerships.

Body Paragraph 3 Furthermore, cross-cultural communication reduces conflicts. Misunderstandings and cultural clashes can lead to conflicts in both personal and professional settings. For example, a lack of awareness about cultural taboos can unintentionally offend someone from a different background. By educating individuals about cultural differences and promoting open dialogue, potential conflicts can be identified and addressed proactively. As a result, cross-cultural communication helps create a more harmonious and inclusive environment.

Counterargument Some may argue that learning about cross-cultural communication is time-consuming and unnecessary in a homogeneous community. However, even in seemingly homogeneous environments, cultural diversity exists,

and individuals still encounter diverse cultural influences through media, travel, and online interactions. Therefore, cross-cultural communication skills remain relevant and beneficial.

Conclusion In conclusion, cross-cultural communication is essential in our globalized world. It enhances mutual understanding, fosters international collaboration, and reduces conflicts. As such, individuals and organizations should prioritize developing these skills to navigate our increasingly diverse and interconnected world effectively.

题目:跨文化交流在当今全球化世界中的重要性

在我们日益全球化的世界里，跨文化沟通已经成为一项至关重要的技能。随着来自不同背景的人们互动越来越频繁，理解和尊重文化差异的能力对于个人和职业成功至关重要。本文将论证有效的跨文化交流可以增进相互理解，促进国际合作，减少冲突。

首先，有效的跨文化沟通可以增进相互理解。当个人学会在不同文化中相互尊重地交流时，他们就能更好地理解彼此的观点和价值观。例如，一个在日本工作的西方商人最初可能会发现间接沟通方式具有挑战性。然而，通过学习日本的文化规范和适应他们的方法，他们可以建立更牢固的关系，避免误解。因此，跨文化沟通技巧有助于更深层次的联系和合作。

第二，跨文化交流促进了国际合作。在当今相互关联的经济中，企业经常跨境经营，需要跨国团队之间的合作。例如，一个由来自美国、中国和德国的成员组成的项目团队需要驾驭不同的工作风格和沟通偏好。通过提高文化意识和敏感性，团队成员可以更有效地一起工作，利用他们不同的优势来实现共同的目标。因此，跨文化交流对于成功的国际伙伴关系至关重要。

此外，跨文化交流减少了冲突。误解和文化冲突会导致个人和职业环境中的冲突。例如，缺乏对文化禁忌的认识可能会无意中冒犯来自不同背景的人。通过教育个人了解文化差异和促进公开对话，可以发现并主动解决潜在的冲突。因此，跨文化交流有助于创造一个更加和谐和包容的环境。

有人可能会说，在一个同质的社区里学习跨文化交流既费时又没有必要。然而，即使在看似同质的环境中，文化多样性仍然存在，个体仍然会通过媒体、旅行和在线互动受到不同的文化影响。因此，跨文化沟通技巧仍然是相关和有益的。

总之，跨文化交流在我们全球化的世界中是必不可少的。它增进相互了解，促进国际合作，减少冲突。因此，个人和组织应该优先发展这些技能，以有效地驾驭我们日益多样化和相互联系的世界。