

Тема 4. Смысл и контекст

1. Э.Т.Холл о роли контекста в коммуникативных процессах
2. Типы культур с точки зрения коммуникативных процессов
3. Культуры с высокой / низкой степенью ориентации на контекст

Тема 4. Смысл и контекст

СМЫСЛ— внутреннее содержание, значение ч.-л., то, что может быть понято. Каждое выражение несет в себе мысленное содержание, которое и называют С. Понять некоторое выражение — значит усвоить его С. Если С. усвоен, то мы знаем, к каким объектам относится данное выражение, следовательно, С. выражения задает его предметное значение. Два выражения могут иметь одно и то же предметное значение, но различаться по С. Смысл сущность любого феномена, которая не совпадает с ним самим и связывает его с более широким контекстом реальности.

контекст

- 1) речевое окружение, композиционно-речевая система, предполагающая единство плана содержания и плана выражения.
- 2) бытовой контекст - ситуация, которая определяет, в каком значении употреблено слово (*операция: хирургическая операция, боевая операция, финансовая операция*);
- 3) Лексический контекст — словесное окружение, лексическая позиция слова. Контекст выявляет то или иное значение многозначного слова;

Э.Т.Холл о роли контекста в коммуникативных процессах



Photo courtesy of Kathryn Sorrells, 1998

Edward Twitchell Hall, an anthropologist and cross-cultural researcher, known for High context cultureHigh context culture, proxemicsHigh context culture, proxemics, monochronic and polychronic time

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Edward Twitchell Hall

- **Книги**

- The Silent Language. New York: Doubleday, 1959
- The Hidden Dimension. New York: Doubleday, 1966
- Beyond Culture. New York: Doubleday, 1976
- The Dance of Life, The Other Dimension of Time. New York: Doubleday, 1983
- Hidden Differences: Studies in International Communication. Hamburg: Grunder & Jahr, 1983, 1984, 1985
- Hidden Differences: Doing Business with the Japanese. Garden City, NY, Anchor Press/ Doubleday, 1987
- Understanding Cultural Differences, Germans, French and Americans. Yarmouth: Intercultural Press, 1990

Э.Т.Холл о роли контекста в коммуникативных процессах

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Э.Т.Холл о роли контекста в коммуникативных процессах

Proxemics is a psychological, social-psychological, and anthropological area of study that addresses the use of space in interpersonal communication, usually in regards to the distance between people in conversation . The term was first coined by cultural anthropologist Edward T. Hall in 1963[1] Proxemics is a psychological, social-psychological, and anthropological area of study that addresses the use of space in interpersonal communication, usually in regards to the distance between people in conversation . The term was first coined by cultural anthropologist Edward T. Hall in 1963[1] . Hall notes that the value in studying Proxemics comes from its applicability in evaluating not only the way man interacts with others in his daily life, but also "the organization of space in his houses and buildings, and ultimately the layout of his towns[2] .

[1] Hall, Edward T. (1966). *The Hidden Dimension*.

[2] Hall, Edward T. (October 1963). "A System for the

Э.Т.Холл о роли контекста в коммуникативных процессах



Strangers waiting for a train in Oklahoma try to maintain at least 18" of personal space. Edward Hall's theory of proxemics suggests that people will maintain differing degrees of personal distance depending on the social setting and their cultural backgrounds.

Э.Т.Холл о роли контекста в КОММУНИКАТИВНЫХ процессах

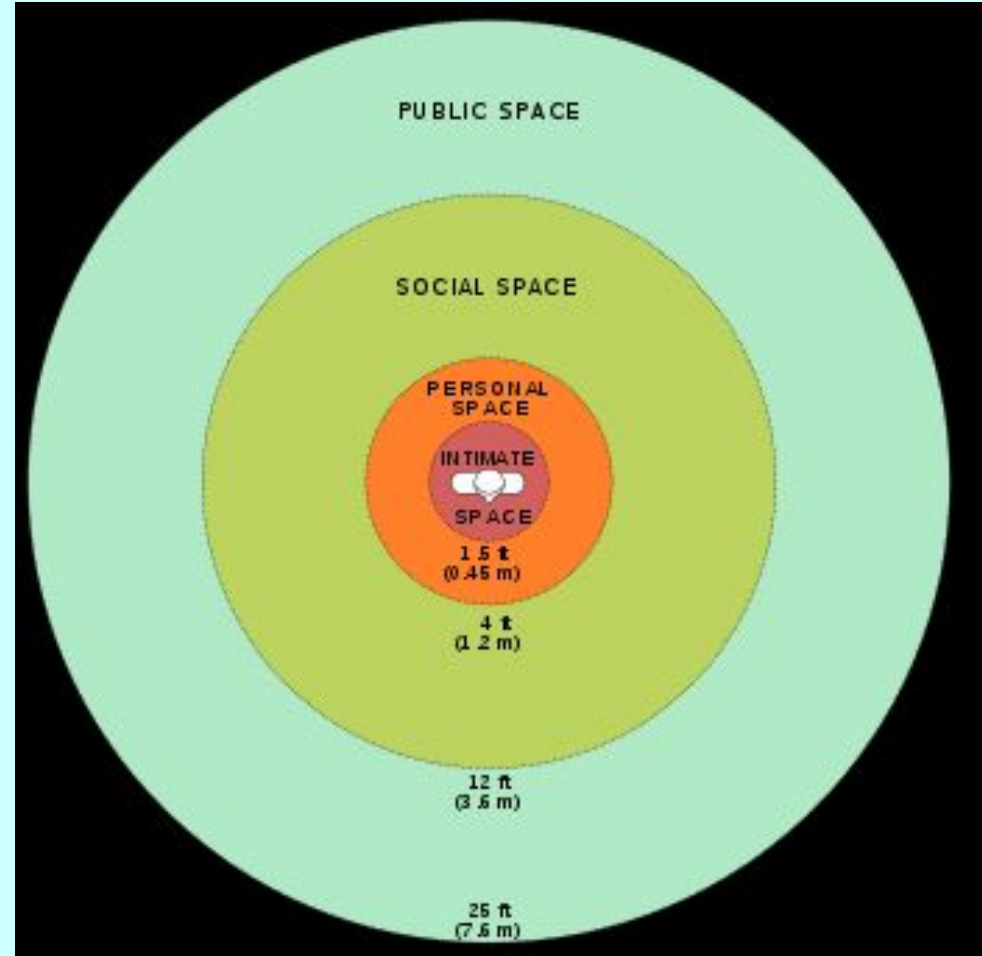
Ideal Suburban Life Near the Turn-of-the-Century



The design of houses and neighborhoods is also governed by culturally specific spatial principles and aesthetic standards. An aerial view of Yorkship Village in Camden NJ, a planned community constructed by the U.S. government in 1918, shows the winding residential streets and central community park that epitomized ideal suburban life near the turn-of-the-century.

Э.Т.Холл о роли контекста в коммуникативных процессах

In animals, Swiss zoologist [Heini Hediger](#) distinguished between [flight distance](#), [critical distance](#) (attack boundary), [personal distance](#) (distance separating members of non-contact species, as a pair of swans), and [social distance](#)



Э.Т.Холл о роли контекста в коммуникативных процессах

- Body spacing and posture, according to Hall, are unintentional reactions to sensory fluctuations or shifts, such as subtle changes in the sound and pitch of a person's voice. Social distance between people is reliably correlated with physical distance, as are intimate and personal distance, according to the following delineations:
- **Intimate distance** for embracing, touching or whispering
 - *Close phase* – less than 6 inches (15 cm)
 - *Far phase* – 6 to 18 inches (15 to 46 cm)
- **Personal distance** for interactions among good friends for interactions among good friends or family members
 - *Close phase* – 1.5 to 2.5 feet (46 to 76 cm)
 - *Far phase* – 2.5 to 4 feet (76 to 120 cm)
- **Social distance** for interactions among acquaintances
 - *Close phase* – 4 to 7 feet (1.2 to 2.1 m)
 - *Far phase* – 7 to 12 feet (2.1 to 3.7 m)
- **Public distance** used for public speaking
 - *Close phase* – 12 to 25 feet (3.7 to 7.6 m)
 - *Far phase* – 25 feet (7.6 m) or more.

Э.Т.Холл о роли контекста в коммуникативных процессах

Hall notes that different cultures maintain different standards of personal space. Hall notes that different cultures maintain different standards of personal space. In Latin cultures, for instance, those relative distances are smaller, and people tend to be more comfortable standing close to each other; in Nordic Hall notes that different cultures maintain different standards of personal space. In Latin cultures, for instance, those relative distances are smaller, and people tend to be more comfortable standing close to each other; in Nordic cultures the opposite is true. Realizing and recognizing these cultural differences improves cross-cultural

Hall's cultural factors

High context

In a high-context culture, there are many contextual elements that help people to understand the rules. As a result, much is taken for granted.

This can be very confusing for person who does not understand the 'unwritten rules' of the culture.

Hall's cultural factors

Low context

In a low-context culture, very little is taken for granted. Whilst this means that more explanation is needed, it also means there is less chance of misunderstanding particularly when visitors are present.

Hall's cultural factors

Contrasting the two

French contracts tend to be short (in physical length, not time duration) as much of the information is available within the high-context French culture. American content, on the other hand, is low-context and so contracts tend to be longer in order to explain the detail.

- Highly mobile environments where people come and go need lower-context culture. With a stable population, however, a higher context culture may develop.

Factor	High-context culture	Low-context culture
Overtness of messages	Many covert and implicit messages, with use of metaphor and reading between the lines.	Many overt and explicit messages that are simple and clear.
Locus of control and attribution for failure	Inner locus of control and personal acceptance for failure	Outer locus of control and blame of others for failure
Use of non-verbal communication	Much nonverbal communication	More focus on verbal communication than body language
Expression of reaction	Reserved, inward reactions	Visible, external, outward reaction

Cohesion and separation of groups	Strong distinction between ingroup and outgroup.Strong sense of family	Flexible and open grouping patterns, changing as needed
People bonds	Strong people bonds with affiliation to family and community	Fragile bonds between people with little sense of loyalty.
Level of commitment to relationships	High commitment to long-term relationships.Relationship more important than task.	Low commitment to relationship. Task more important than relationships.
Flexibility of time	Time is open and flexible. Process is more important than product	Time is highly organized. Product is more important than process

Э.Т.Холл о роли контекста в коммуникативных процессах



Э.Т.Холл о роли контекста в коммуникативных процессах



Типы культур с точки зрения коммуникативных процессов

- **Time**
- **Monochronic time**
- M-Time, as he called it, means doing one thing at a time. It assumes careful planning and scheduling and is a familiar Western approach that appears in disciplines such as 'time management'.
- Monochronic people tend also to be low context.

Типы культур с точки зрения коммуникативных процессов

- **Polychronic time**
- In Polychronic cultures, human interaction is valued over time and material things, leading to a lesser concern for 'getting things done' -- they do get done, but more in their own time.
- Aboriginal and Native Americans have typical polychronic cultures, where 'talking stick' meetings can go on for as long as somebody has something to say.
- Polychronic people tend also to be high context.

Типы культур с точки зрения коммуникативных процессов

Western cultures vary in their focus on monochronic or polychronic time.

Americans are strongly monochronic whilst the French have a much greater polychronic tendency -- thus a French person may turn up to a meeting late and think nothing of it (much to the annoyance of a German or American co-worker).

Factor	Monochronic action	Polychronic action
Actions	do one thing at a time	do many things at once
Focus	Concentrate on the job at hand	Are easily distracted
Attention to time	Think about when things must be achieved	Think about what will be achieved
Priority	Put the job first	Put relationships first
Respect for property	Seldom borrow or lend things	Borrow and lend things often and easily
Timeliness	Emphasize promptness	base promptness relationship factors

Типы культур с точки зрения коммуникативных процессов. **So what?**

When working across cultures, pay attention to high and low cultures through the actions of others. For example if people are late for meetings it may be because they are polychronic, not because they are disrespectful or lazy.

When you understand the personal, national or organizational culture, then you can seek to align with them and hence gain greater influence.

4.3. Культуры с высокой / низкой степенью ориентации на контекст

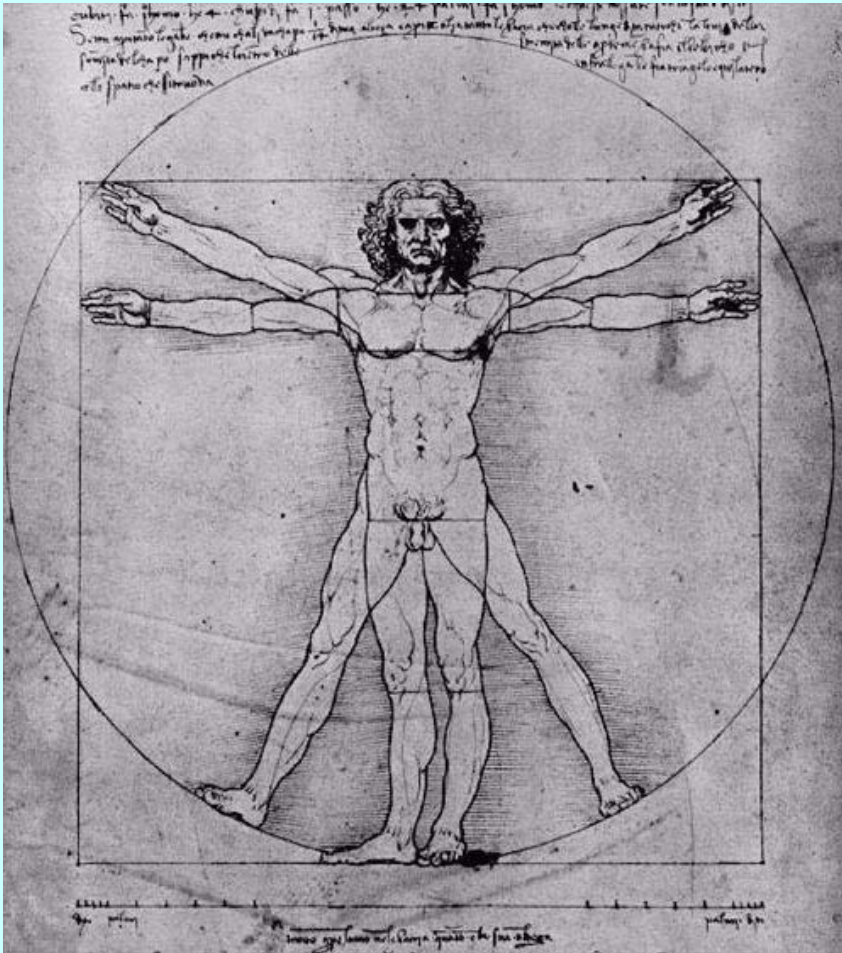
- Higher Context Cultures: USA - southern states, China, Arab countries, Italy, Greece, Japan, Spain, Korea

4.3. Культуры с высокой / низкой степенью ориентации на контекст

Дистанция между русскими и английскими коммуникантами

ТИП ДИСТАНЦИИ	РУССКИЕ	АНГЛИЧАНЕ
Интимная	10–18 см	10–45 см
Персональная	15–25 см	45–120 см
Социальная	30 см–2 м	1–4 м
Публичная	с 2,5 м	с 3,5 м

4.3. Культуры с высокой / низкой степенью ориентации на контекст

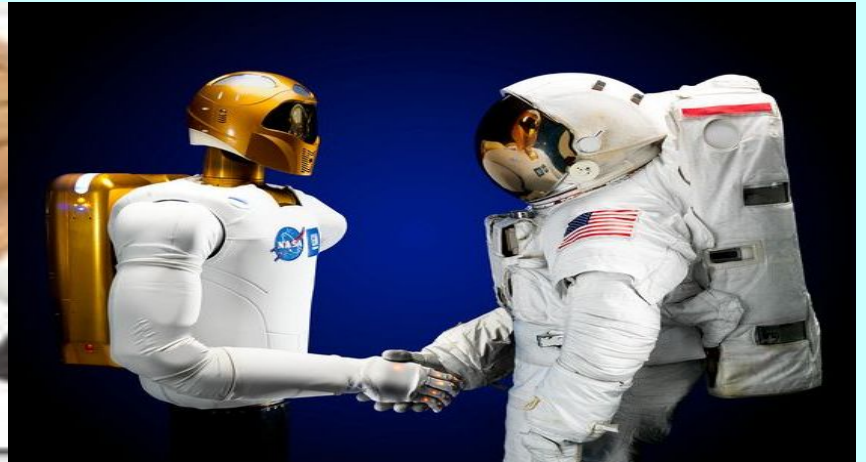


privacy ['praɪvəsi, 'prɪvəsi]
1) a state in which one is not observed or disturbed by other people 2) the state of being free from public attention.

If you have privacy, you are in a place or situation which allows you to do things without other people seeing you or disturbing you. If someone or something invades your privacy, they interfere in your life without your permission.

4.3. Культуры с высокой / низкой степенью ориентации на контекст





Английский стиль невербальной коммуникации

- значительная пространственная дистанция;
- бережное отношение к незаблемости личного пространства каждого из участников коммуникативного акта, его автономии, недопустимость его нарушения;
- практически полное отсутствие тактильной коммуникации;
- ограниченное и сдержанное использование мимики и жестов;
- сдержанность в проявлении эмоций;
- социальная улыбчивость.

Русский стиль коммуникации

- достаточно близкая дистанция общения;
- незначительное личное пространство и допустимость его нарушения;
- использование тактильной коммуникации;
- более активная жестикуляция;
- более интенсивная и выразительная мимика;
- открытое проявление эмоций;
- бытовая неулыбчивость.

В результате можно говорить о таких доминантных чертах невербальной коммуникации, как дистантность и сдержанность у англичан и контактность и бóльшая свобода действий у русских.

Коммуникативные правила

- Соблюдайте дистанцию: не приближайтесь близко к собеседнику.
- Будьте внимательны не только к тем, кто находится в непосредственной близости, но и дальше, т. е., расширяйте радиус, при котором следует обращать внимание на окружающих.
- Будьте сдержанны в поведении.
- Ограничивайте жестикуляцию.
- Избегайте тактильных контактов.
- Не протягивайте руку для пожатия при каждой встрече.
- Контролируйте эмоции.
- Не перебивайте собеседника.
- Соблюдайте поочередность реплик.
- Демонстрируйте хорошее настроение – улыбайтесь!