



はしがき

本書は、英語で異文化コミュニケーションを学ぶことにより、英語の読解能力を養い、同時に異文化コミュニケーションの基礎知識を習得することを目的として作成した。さらに異文化理解への積極的な態度とスキルを育成することを重要な目的と考え、体験学習的な活動を導入した。

本書の特徴は、①異文化コミュニケーションの理論を日常的な例を多く示しながら平易に解説している reading text、②読解力を養うための5種類の練習問題、③学習者の考え、感情に直接働きかける異文化コミュニケーション活動である。

本書は3部から成っている。1部4課は非言語コミュニケーション、2部6課は言語コミュニケーション、3部5課は価値観と態度の多様性をそれぞれ扱っている。1課から順に学んでいくことを想定しているが、必ずしも順を追っていく必要はなく、学習者のニーズや興味に応じて、適切な課から学んでいってよい。各課は以下のように構成されている。

Warm-up

写真やイラスト、簡単なクイズを用いて課のテーマに関心を喚起する。

Key words

読解の手助けとなる語句を取り上げ、意味を確認するマッチングを行う。

Reading

実例を多数示しながら異文化コミュニケーションの理論を500語前後で平易に解説する。

Exercises

A New words

Key Words で取り上げた語句を習得できたか確認する問題。

B Read for the main ideas

本文の要旨を把握しているか確認する練習問題。

C Read for details

本文中の細かいが重要なポイントを把握しているか確認する問題。

D Read between the lines

本文に出てきた文を2つ示し、どのような接続方法が最も適切であるかを判断する問題。

E Cloze listening

本文の要旨を cloze test を用いて確認する問題。穴埋めをした後でCDを聞き答えをチェック。

ICC Activity

異文化コミュニケーションで重要な自己気づき、他者気づき、異文化理解の態度を形成するためのワークシート、ケース・スタディ、グループ・ワークなどを用いた体験学習。

本書を学習することで、国際化した社会で私たちが日常的に遭遇する異文化コミュニケーションを建設的で有意義な体験とすることができるようになることを期待している。

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Table of Contents

Unit I: Non-verbal Communication

Chapter 1:	Facial Communication and Eye Contact	1
	表情とアイコンタクト	
Chapter 2:	Gestures and Body Movement	9
	身振りと手振り	
Chapter 3:	Space and Distance	16
	対人距離	
Chapter 4:	Time in Communication	23
	時間の概念	

Unit II Communicating with Words

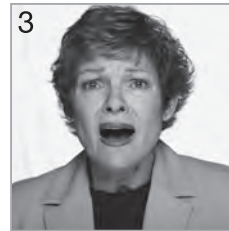
Chapter 5:	Gender and Communication Style	31
	男女のコミュニケーション・スタイル	
Chapter 6:	Culture and Communication Style	39
	文化とコミュニケーション・スタイル	
Chapter 7:	Self-disclosure	47
	自己開示	
Chapter 8:	Self-assertiveness	54
	自分の意見や考えを主張する	
Chapter 9:	Active Listening	61
	アクティブ・リスニング	
Chapter 10:	Conflict Management	68
	問題の解決	

Unit III: Diversity in Values

Chapter 11:	Cultural Values	76
	価値観の違い	
Chapter 12:	Ethnocentrism	83
	自文化中心主義	
Chapter 13:	Barriers to Communication: Stereotypes	91
	コミュニケーションの障壁：ステレオタイプ	
Chapter 14:	Barriers to Communication: Prejudice	98
	コミュニケーションの障壁：偏見	
Chapter 15:	Barriers to Communication: Discrimination	105
	コミュニケーションの障壁：差別	

References	112
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Look at the following pictures and answer the question below.



Q How does each person above feel? Choose one word below that describes the person's feelings above.

[angry / happy / sad / scared]

Key words

Match the words in the left column with their meaning in the right column. This will help you understand the reading passage.

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. cultural universal () | a. アイコンタクト、視線 |
| 2. express dissatisfaction () | b. 怪しげな男 |
| 3. a stern face () | c. 厳しい表情 |
| 4. get embarrassed () | d. 視線の強さ／弱さ |
| 5. eye contact () | e. 視線の頻度の多さ／少なさ |
| 6. mutual gaze () | f. 知らない人をじっと見つめる |
| 7. a high/low frequency of eye gaze () | g. 恥ずかしい気持ちになる |
| 8. a high/low intensity of eye gaze () | h. 不満な気持ちを表す |
| 9. a suspicious man () | i. 文化的普遍性 |
| 10. stare at strangers () | j. 凝視 (すること) |



Facial expressions are the most important type of nonverbal communication. Our face communicates eight different kinds of emotions: anger, fear, disgust, surprise, sadness, happiness, interest and disappointment. Paul Ekman, a famous researcher, labels these emotions cultural universals. People from various cultural backgrounds recognize the same emotions in these facial expressions.



In the West, most individuals smile to show happiness or to express interest in something. A smile is also the most common form of greeting. However, a smile can convey a different emotion in some cultures. In Thailand, a smile can mean many things. People smile when they are angry, when they are physically hurt, or when they express dissatisfaction. In Japan people do not show too much emotion through facial expressions. A stern and serious face is a sign of sincerity and refined personal character. A smile can show a wide range of meanings. In the past, a bride was not allowed to smile during her wedding ceremony. In daily life, some people smile when they get embarrassed, or refrain from showing any emotion at all on their face. Smiling and laughing are ways to hide displeasure, sorrow and embarrassment, especially when one makes a mistake. Compared to Westerners, Japanese had been perceived as lacking in facial expressions, but this is gradually changing now.

Our eyes are regarded as the most important part of the face and they communicate many things. In daily conversations, eye contact is important, especially in intercultural communication, because very little or too much eye contact can cause communication problems. Eye communication shows many things, such as a person's attentiveness or the closeness of a relationship. For example, a researcher named Michael Argyle says that when eye contact goes beyond 60%, the people talking are very interested in each other. There are no strict rules about how much eye contact is necessary, but the degree of eye contact people need and use differs from culture to culture.

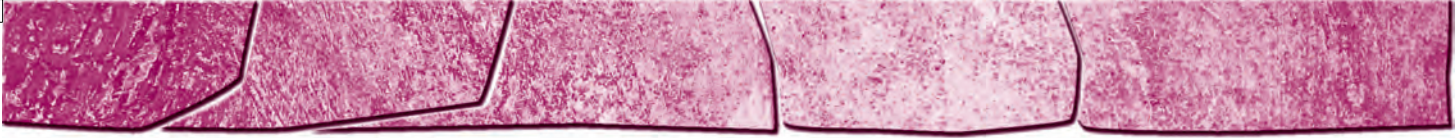
Research around the world on eye contact, also called mutual gaze, shows that

- most Americans and Arabs have a high frequency of mutual gaze. In face-to-face communication, most Americans consider someone who cannot maintain good eye
- 35 contact as dishonest, suspicious, or inattentive. It shows a lack of interest in the other person. Compared to Americans, however, Arabs look at each other's eyes with such a high degree of intensity that it would make most Americans feel uncomfortable. Although eye contact is important in the U.S., in certain parts of the country, it is considered rude to stare at strangers. In the U.K. eye gaze shows attentive listening.
- 40 Some cultures, however, perceive eye contact differently. The Japanese, for example, show very low gaze frequency. Too much eye contact may be considered impolite and disrespectful, especially to someone higher in rank or status. In the classroom, a student lowers his eyes as a sign of respect for the teacher. That is why Western teachers are surprised when Japanese students look down while talking to them. In the
- 45 same manner, an office clerk will keep his or her eyes down while talking to the boss.

New words

Circle the letter that gives the correct meaning of the underlined words/phrases.

1. Cultural universals are
 - a. emotions that are the same for people in most cultures.
 - b. faces that are the same for people in most cultures.
 - c. expressions that are the same for people in most cultures.
2. A person gets embarrassed when
 - a. he/she greets someone from another culture.
 - b. he/she feels sad or lonely.
 - c. he/she makes a mistake in front of people.
3. Someone with a stern face usually has
 - a. a funny face.
 - b. a serious face.
 - c. a smiling face.
4. The statement "Japanese had been perceived as lacking in facial expressions" means

- 
- a. they showed emotions on their faces.
 - b. they did not show emotions on their faces.
 - c. they communicated through their faces.
5. In face to face communication, mutual gaze means
- a. the speakers look straight at each other's eyes.
 - b. the speakers avoid each other's eyes.
 - c. the speakers look in opposite directions.
6. The expression "a smile can convey a different emotion" means
- a. people's emotions change according to their faces.
 - b. people's eye contact changes according to their faces.
 - c. people smile for different reasons at different times

Read for the main ideas

Choose the answer that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

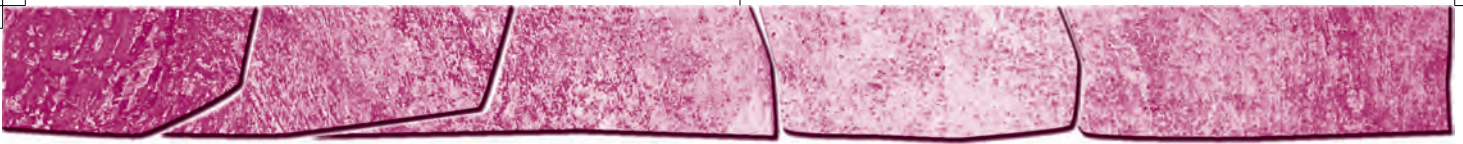
1. Sentence number four in the first paragraph is trying to say that most people around the world
 - a. cry when they are very sad and smile when they are happy.
 - b. hide their emotions according to their culture.
 - c. have similar methods of eye contact depending on their feelings.
2. In the West, most people smile to
 - a. greet others and show feelings.
 - b. greet others and show sincerity.
 - c. greet others and show embarrassment.
3. In different Asian countries, people smile to
 - a. show they are embarrassed.
 - b. show they are physically hurt.
 - c. show different kinds of feelings.
4. In Europe, someone who has good eye contact
 - a. is considered a close friend of the other person.
 - b. is considered an attentive listener.
 - c. is considered uninterested and dishonest.

5. In North America, a person with little eye contact
 - a. is considered a close friend of the other persons.
 - b. is considered uninterested or dishonest.
 - c. is considered an attentive listener.
6. The fourth paragraph suggests that most people in Arab countries
 - a. have more intense eye contact compared with North Americans.
 - b. have less intense eye contact compared with North Americans.
 - c. have the same degree of eye contact compared with North Americans.

Read for details

Choose the answer that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

1. The passage suggests that the human face communicates
 - a. six different kinds of emotions.
 - b. eight different kinds of emotions.
 - c. ten different kinds of emotions.
2. Which of the following is true of Thai people?
 - a. They smile to hide their feelings.
 - b. They smile to show they are happy.
 - c. They smile to show different kinds of feelings.
3. According to the passage, a serious face in the Japanese culture shows
 - a. a loving friendly person.
 - b. an intelligent and serious person.
 - c. a sincere and trustworthy character.
4. Thai and Japanese people are similar because
 - a. they smile to hide their feelings.
 - b. they smile to show they are happy.
 - c. they smile to show different kinds of feelings.
5. Argyle says that when eye contact is beyond 60%
 - a. the people talking are shy.
 - b. the people talking like each other.



- c. the people talking like each other's face.
6. Western teachers are surprised when
- a. Japanese students look at their teachers when talking face to face.
 - b. Japanese students look at each other's eyes during conversations.
 - c. Japanese students look down while talking to the teacher.
7. How much eye contact is necessary?
- a. Very little eye contact creates intercultural communication problems.
 - b. Too much eye contact creates intercultural communication problems.
 - c. There are no strict rules about how much eye contact is necessary.

Read between the lines

Choose the word/phrase that best connects the meanings of the sentence pair.

1. 1) Ekman, a famous researcher, calls these emotions cultural universals.
2) People from various cultural backgrounds recognize the same emotions in facial expressions.
a. this means b. as a result c. therefore
2. 1) A smile can show different emotions in some cultures.
2) In Thailand, a smile has many different meanings.
a. as a result b. therefore c. for example
3. 1) In Thailand, People sometimes smile when they are angry, physically hurt, or when they express dissatisfaction.
2) In Japan, people do not show too much emotion through facial expressions.
a. similarly b. in contrast c. certainly
4. 1) Studies on eye contact around the world show that most Americans and Arabs have a high frequency of mutual gaze.
2) In face-to-face communication, most North Americans think someone who can not keep eye contact is dishonest, suspicious, or inattentive.
a. certainly b. in contrast c. furthermore
5. 1) Too much eye contact may be considered impolite and disrespectful especially to someone higher in rank or status in Japan.

2) In the classroom, a student lowers his eyes as a sign of respect for the teacher.

- a. furthermore b. in contrast c. that is why

Cloze listening

Fill in the gaps with words/phrases from below. Then, listen to the recording and check your answers.

1. can cause 2. terrible grief 3. express dissatisfaction
4. physically hurt 5. strict rules 6. different emotion
7. of greeting 8. tend to 9. serious face 10. get embarrassed

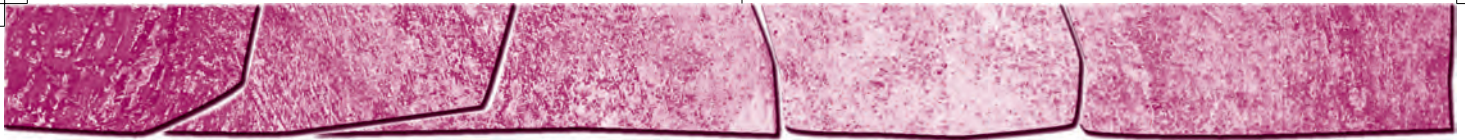
A person's face tells others so much about their feelings. We smile when we are happy; we cry when we are sad and in **a** _____.

In Japan, people do not show too much emotion through facial expressions. A stern or **b** _____ is a sign of sincerity and refined personal character.

⁵ A smile in Japan can have different meanings compared to other societies. For example, people **c** _____ smile or laugh not only to show happiness but also to hide displeasure, sorrow or embarrassment. In daily life, some people smile when they **d** _____, or would not show any emotions at all in their faces. Smiling and laughing are ways to hide displeasure, sorrow and embarrassment especially when one makes a mistake.

¹⁰ In the West, most individuals smile to show happiness or when something is interesting. A smile is also the most common form **e** _____. However, a smile can convey a **f** _____ in some cultures. In Thailand, a smile can mean different things. People smile when they are angry, when they are **g** _____, or when they **h** _____.

Our eyes are regarded as the most important part of the face and they communicate many things. In daily conversations, eye contact is important, especially in intercultural communication because very little or too much eye contact **i** _____ communication problems. Eye contact shows many things



20 such as a person's attentiveness or closeness in a relationship. There are no j_____ about how much eye contact is necessary, but the degree of eye contact that people need differs from culture to culture.

ICC Activity

A Work with a partner. Choose one of the emotions below and make a facial expression to show that emotion. Your partner will guess the emotion in your face. Take turns.

1. happiness 2. interest 3. sadness 4. anger 5. fear

B Check your eye gaze. Tell the short story that your teacher will give you to a classmate.

1st reading Look at your classmate all the time while reading the story.
How did you feel? Discuss.

2nd reading Read, but do not look at your classmate. Ask how your classmate felt. Discuss.

3rd reading Read, looking occasionally at your classmate's eyes. Did you feel any difference during these three times? Discuss.