

АННОТАЦИЯ РАБОЧЕЙ ПРОГРАММЫ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

ОСНОВЫ КОММУНИКАТИВИСТИКИ

(НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ)

Направление подготовки (специальность)	44.04.01 Педагогическое образование
Направленность (профиль) подготовки	Иностранные языки и межкультурная коммуникация (на английском языке)
Цель освоения дисциплины	изучение основных теоретических и практических аспектов коммуникации в человеческом, в том числе особенностей коммуникации в ситуации межкультурного взаимодействия. Курс исследует основные психологические и культурные концепции, объясняющие культурные различия между людьми. Достижение этой цели будет способствовать повышению уровня межкультурной чувствительности и поможет развитию навыков, необходимых для коммуникации в многокультурных условиях.
Общая трудоемкость дисциплины	6 зачетных единиц, 216 часов
Форма промежуточной аттестации	зачет
Краткое содержание дисциплины:	<p>Communication as an object of research. The subject of the theory of communication. Laws and categories of communication theory. Methods of communication theory. Symmetry, simultaneity and continuity of communication. Functions of communication. Types of communication.</p> <p>The Lasswell communication model. Philosophical model of communication. Shannon and Weaver's model of communication. Inference model of communication. Interaction model of communication.</p> <p>Direct and indirect communication styles. Elaborate and succinct communication styles. Personal and contextual communication styles. Instrumental and affective communication styles.</p> <p>Basic approaches to the analysis of intercultural communication. The social science (functionalist) approach, the interpretive approach, the critical approach, the dialectical approach. Six dialectics characteristic of intercultural communication (by Martin, Nakayama and Flores).</p> <p>The concept of cultural intelligence, the emic approach, the concept of cultural syndrome, the Cross-cultural adaptation</p>

theory, Coordinated management of meaning, the Cognitive theory, the theory of social categories, the Conflict theory, the Face-Negotiation Theory, The uncertainty reduction theory, the Anxiety / Uncertainty Management theory, the communication accomodation theory, the conversational constraints theory.

Intercultural communication theories and concepts: Edward Hall. Cultural intelligence. Definitions of culture. Big "C" and little "c" cultures. Edward Hall's contribution towards the theory of cross-cultural communication. The concept of High and Low context cultures. The role of context in communication. The main peculiarities of High-context cultures. The basic characteristics of Low-context cultures. Distinguishing features of people's behaviour in High-context cultures. Distinguishing features of people's behaviour in Low-context cultures. The attitude towards time in various cultures. Hall's theory of the organization of time: monochronic vs polychronic cultures. Typical patterns of people's behaviour in polychronic cultures. Typical patterns of people's behaviour in monochronic cultures..

Intercultural communication theories and concepts: Geert Hofstede. Dimension 1—Power Distance Index; Dimension 2—Collectivism vs. Individualism Index; Dimension 3—Femininity vs. Masculinity Index; Dimension 4— Uncertainty Avoidance Index. The dimension "long-term short-term orientation". The dimension "indulgence - restraint"

Other Intercultural communication theories and concepts. Richard D. Lewis. Classification of cultural norms into Linear-Active, Multi-Active and Re-Active. Categorisation of cultures by Trompenaars: Universalism versus particularism (rules versus relationships), Communitarianism versus individualism (the group versus the individual), Neutral versus emotional (the range of feelings expressed), Diffuse versus specific (the range of involvement), Achievement versus ascription (how status is accorded), Sequential Time Versus Synchronous Time (How People Manage Time), Internal Control Versus External Control (How People Relate to Their Environment). Kluckhohn and Strodtbeck's model. Holistic thinking versus analytic thinking. Monumentalism versus flexhumility. Cultural value orientations by Schwarz.

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