



Communication

Communication is treated in social psychology as a specific informational-communicative activity, including the partner's cognition of each other, the relationship between them, the influence on each other, empathy and interaction.

The main characteristics of communication:

- ▶ 1. Invalidity
- ▶ 2. Holistic perception
- ▶ 3. Recognition of rights
- ▶ 4. Interdirectionality
- ▶ 5. Purposefulness
- ▶ 6. In communication, there is not only an obvious exchange of thoughts, feelings, but also a hidden exchange of values, personal meanings.



Robert Semenovitch Nemov picks out in communication a number of aspects: content, aim and means.

- The content of communication is information, which is transmitted in interindividual contacts from one animate being to another.
- The aim of communication answers the question « Why does a being come in an act of communication? ».
- Means of communication is the way of encoding, transfer, elaboration and decoding information which is transmitted in the process of communication from one animate being to another.

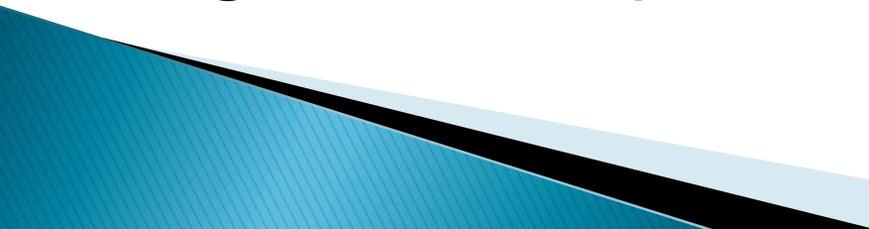


Structure of communication:



- The communicative side of communication (the exchange of information between subjects).
- Interactive side of communication (making an impact on behavior, installations, opinion of interlocutors in communication, building a common strategy of interaction).
- Perceptive side of communication (perception, learning, the establishment of understanding, partner's value of each other in communication).

Communication functions :

- ▶ **Informational-communicative** (in the wide sense, communication is the exchange of information or the receiving and transfer of information between interacting individuals).
 - ▶ **Regulatory-communicative** (consists in the regulation of behavior and immediate organization of people's collective activities in the process of their interaction).
 - ▶ **Affective-communicative** (connected with the regulation of person's emotional sphere).
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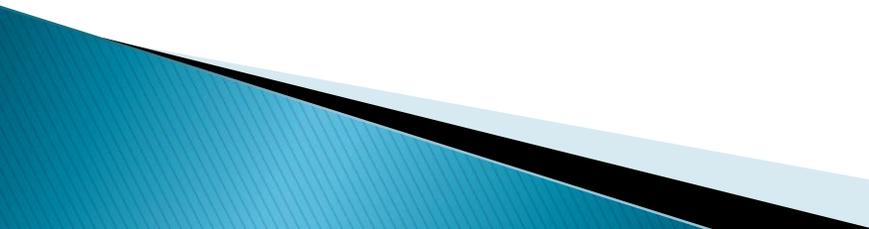
Types of communication:

- ▶ 1. Formal communication (characterized by a lack of interest in communication with the interlocutor.)

Formulaic phrases, flashy politeness, false compassion – this is a set of stamps under which it is easy to hide the true attitude to another.)

- ▶ 2. Primitive communication (its feature is indifference to the interlocutor, unwillingness to understand him, as a rule, is accompanied by a quick, dismissive speech.)

- ▶ 3. Formal–role communication (the basis of the relationship to the interlocutor consists not of personal interest, but of the social role)

- ▶ 4. Business communication (already proposes a closer relationship.)
 - ▶ 5. Interpersonal is close contact with the interlocutor, unfeigned interest to him.
 - ▶ 6. Social (empty, insignificant, ritual behavior. Filled with dialogues adopted in appropriate situations, when their content doesn't interest both sides.)
 - ▶ 7. The manipulative level of communication — the interlocutor is considered as a resource, alive tool on the way to personal interest.
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Means of communication:

Any information is transmitted through two sign systems:

1. Verbal (speech) sign system.

Characteristics:

- The main option of human communication;
- The unique means belongs only to man;
- Universal means which can transfer any information.



2. Non-verbal (non-speech) sign system:

Characteristics:

- Additional means of transmitting information;
- Means for the transfer of emotional state, attitude to information, to the interlocutor, to the situation of communication.

There are 3 groups:

1. Optical-kinetic (gestures, body language, pantomimic)
2. "Ay-contact"
3. The organization of time and communication's space.



Communication is an extremely complex phenomenon in the life of the individual and humanity as a whole, it covers a large number of interconnections, interpersonal relationships, it is carried out in various forms through various means which are an essential factor of culture and are constantly being improved and enriched. In the process of interpersonal communications takes place such interaction of people, in which each of the participants realizes certain aims and at the same time to know each other, changing themselves and the interlocutor.

