Working with Different Communication Styles

CIRCULAR LINEAR Communication is conducted in a straight line, Communication is conducted in a circular manner moving in a linear way toward the main point. around the main point. The point may be left "Getting to the point" is very important and the unstated because the verbal and nonverbal point is stated explicitly. Not getting to the point information provided is sufficient for quickly is seen as a time waster. understanding. Stating the point explicitly is seen as insulting the other person. Be Brief Never preface a comment with, "the point is..." Preface your remarks with "the point is..." Embellish your remarks with stories and Provide only as much explanation as the anecdotes. Let the story make the point. other person needs Let the other person infer the meaning of your comments from the story Be explicit about the main point Do not deviate from the main point DIRECT **INDIRECT** What one means is stated in a very Meaning is conveyed by subtle means such as straightforward and direct manner. There is no nonverbal behavior, parables and stories, "beating around the bush." Directness is equated suggestions and implication. Indirectness is with honesty and respect for the other person. equated with politeness and respect for the other person. Respect the other person's time Respect the other person's feelings Don't create ambiguity or uncertainty by Don't put the other person on the spot by being avoiding the issue too direct Be straightforward **FORMAL INFORMAL** Communication is governed by strict rules Communication is less bound to specific regarding such things as: forms of address, ways conventions. Persons have more flexibility in to address persons of different ages and statuses, what they say, to whom they say it, and under topics which can and cannot be discussed, etc. what circumstances. Informal communication Communication in many respects is highly might also be demonstrated by the use of the first name, for example. ritualized. Study the rules of communication in the Try to find out what is allowable in the host target society / group and follow them. society / group and follow the conventions. LOW CONTEXT **HIGH CONTEXT** The context of the communication is not The context for communication is assumed to be assumed to be known. Things must be explained known. Hence it is unnecessary, even insulting to clearly and unambiguously. Meaning must be explain things and state meaning precisely. expressed precisely. Meaning is taken from context.

- Always communicate clearly, completely, and unambiguously.
- Don't leave understanding to chance.
- Always respect the other person's understanding of the situation.
- Leave understanding to the other person.

ATTACHED (Emotive)

Communication is carried out with feeling and emotion. Issues are discussed with a degree of passion and commitment. Communication is very expressive. Sharing one's values and feelings about the issues is highly valued.

DETACHED (non-Emotive)

Communication is carried out in a calm and impersonal manner. This is equated with objectivity, which is valued. Highly expressive, emotive, and engaged communication is inappropriate because this is seen as personalizing the issues and as biased.

- State your views with passion and conviction
- If you care about an idea, show it.
- Bring yourself as a person into the discussion and show who you are.
- State your views dispassionately
- Avoid being overly emotional
- Avoid personalizing the discussion keep yourself out of it.

IDEA-FOCUSED

The emphasis is on ideas which are seen as separate from the person. Thus, disagreement with another person's ideas is acceptable and even valued. It is not seen as a personal attack.

PERSON-FOCUSED

The emphasis is on the person, hence great importance is attached to the feelings of the other person. Issues and ideas are not separated from the person. Thus, disagreement with someone's ideas must be handled very carefully.

- Listen carefully to the ideas being discussed.
- If you disagree with someone's ideas, say so.
- Because a person's ideas are wrong, doesn't mean there is something wrong with the person.
- Respond to the person. Be attentive to feelings.
- In your communication, be careful not to hurt the other person's feelings.
- Understand that an attack on someone's idea is an attack on that person.

TASK-FOCUSED

Communication focuses on the task at hand and getting it done. The other person's feelings are secondary. Group harmony is secondary to task completion.

RELATIONSHIP-FOCUSED

Communication is focused on relationships. Maintaining group harmony is central. The task is secondary. Task completion must not come at the expense of the group or person.

- Keep focusing on the task at hand
- Don't allow too much small talk to sidetrack the task
- Clarify the task
- Publicly sanction slackards

- Make certain that your concern with the task doesn't come at the expense of someone's feelings and the well-being of the group.
- Praise the participants for their good work.
- Never publicly call down a colleague.