

Handbook of
INTERNATIONAL
AND
INTERCULTURAL
COMMUNICATION
SECOND EDITION

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COMMUNICATION
SECOND EDITION

Editors

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Contents

Foreword ix

1. The Histories of Intercultural, International, and Development Communication 1
Everett M. Rogers and William B. Hart

PART I: CROSS-CULTURAL COMMUNICATION

- Cross-Cultural Communication: Introduction 19
William B. Gudykunst
2. Cross-Cultural Communication Theories 25
William B. Gudykunst and Carmen M. Lee
3. Cultural Communication 51
Gerry Philipsen
4. Language and Verbal Communication Across Cultures 69
Tae-Seop Lim
5. Nonverbal Communication Across Cultures 89
*Peter A. Andersen, Michael L. Hecht,
Gregory D. Hoobler, and Maya Smallwood*
6. Cultural Influences on the Expression and Perception of Emotion 107
*David Matsumoto, Brenda Franklin, Jung-Wook Choi,
David Rogers, and Haruyo Tatani*
7. Cognition and Affect in Cross-Cultural Relations 127
Cookie White Stephan and Walter G. Stephan
8. Cross-Cultural Face Concerns and Conflict Styles:
Current Status and Future Directions 143
Stella Ting-Toomey and John G. Oetzel
9. Issues in Cross-Cultural Communication Research 165
William B. Gudykunst

PART II: INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

Intercultural Communication: Introduction	179
<i>William B. Gudykunst</i>	
10. Intercultural Communication Theories	183
<i>William B. Gudykunst</i>	
11. Intercultural Communication Competence	207
<i>Richard L. Wiseman</i>	
12. Identity and Intergroup Communication	225
<i>Jessica Abrams, Joan O'Connor, and Howard Giles</i>	
13. Communication in Intercultural Relationships	241
<i>Ling Chen</i>	
14. Adapting to an Unfamiliar Culture: An Interdisciplinary Overview	259
<i>Young Yun Kim</i>	
15. Issues in Intercultural Communication Research	275
<i>George A. Barnett and Meihua Lee</i>	

PART III: INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

International Communication: Introduction	291
<i>Bella Mody</i>	
16. Theory and Research in International Communication: A Historical and Institutional Account	295
<i>Stephen D. McDowell</i>	
17. Media Corporations in the Age of Globalization	309
<i>Edward Comor</i>	
18. Global Communication Orders	325
<i>Oliver Boyd-Barrett</i>	
19. Media, War, Peace, and Global Civil Society	343
<i>Thomas L. Jacobson and Won Yong Jang</i>	
20. Transnational Advertising	359
<i>K. Viswanath and Liren Benjamin Zeng</i>	
21. Differing Traditions of Research on International Media Influence	381
<i>Bella Mody and Anselm Lee</i>	
22. A Pandemonic Age: The Future of International Communication Theory and Research	399
<i>Sandra Braman</i>	

PART IV: DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION

Development Communication: Introduction <i>Bella Mody</i>	415
23. Theories of Development Communication <i>Srinivas R. Melkote</i>	419
24. State, Development, and Communication <i>Silvio Waisbord</i>	437
25. Development Communication Campaigns <i>Leslie B. Snyder</i>	457
26. Communication Technology and Development: Instrumental, Institutional, Participatory, and Strategic Approaches <i>J. P. Singh</i>	479
27. Participatory Approaches to Communication for Development <i>Robert Huesca</i>	499
28. Development Communication as Marketing, Collective Resistance, and Spiritual Awakening: A Feminist Critique <i>H. Leslie Steeves</i>	519
29. International Development Communication: Proposing a Research Agenda for a New Era <i>Karin Gwinn Wilkins</i>	537
Author Index	551
Subject Index	577
About the Editors	599
About the Contributors	601

Foreword

The purpose of the second edition of the *Handbook of International and Intercultural Communication* is to summarize the state of the art of research and theory in intercultural and international communication. Our goal is to provide a reference volume for established scholars, as well as new researchers and graduate students interested in international or intercultural communication.

Intercultural communication generally involves face-to-face communication between people from different national cultures. One major area of research is cross-cultural communication (i.e., the comparison of face-to-face communication across cultures; for example, comparing speech convergence in initial interactions in Japan and the United States). The study of cross-cultural communication grew out of cultural anthropological studies of communication processes in different cultures. Most current cross-cultural communication research tends to be comparative. A related area of research that falls under this rubric is cultural communication, which focuses on the role of communication in the creation and negotiation of shared identities (e.g., cultural identities). Research on cultural communication tends to focus on understanding communication within one culture from the insiders' point of view. Understanding cross-cultural communication is a prerequisite to understanding intercultural communication.

As indicated earlier, research on intercultural communication generally focuses on communication between people from different

national cultures (e.g., studying speech convergence when Japanese and U.S. Americans communicate). Some researchers, however, use broad definitions of "culture" and include studies of communication between people from different ethnic/racial groups, able-bodied/disabled communication, intergenerational communication, and other similar areas of research under the rubric of intercultural communication. We view these areas of research, including intercultural communication, as "types" of intergroup communication (i.e., communication between members of different social groups). Because of space limitations, the focus of this edition of the *Handbook* is intercultural, not intergroup, communication.

International communication deals with power, politics, and the process of influencing other nation-states. International communication grew from international propaganda research in the two World Wars. Also political in origin, development communication initially was an application of international communication focused on the newly independent states in the Middle East, Asia, Africa, and the Caribbean and the countries of Latin America that had won their independence up to 100 years earlier. Research on international and development communication quickly grew beyond U.S. process-and-effects studies.

Today, research in international and development communication involves the study of the state and transnational corporations as

media institutions, message genres, message content and how it is articulated with group (e.g., ethnicity, region, language, gender) goals, development models (e.g., top-down, participatory), and sectoral needs (e.g., agriculture, health, education). Research in these areas also considers folk systems, technology options, flows of information and who generated them, discourse analysis, social movements, and cultural identity. Researchers in international and development communication draw from political economy, geography, anthropology, and cultural studies. Whereas some researchers continue to look at media campaign effects and effectiveness questions and attempt to develop generalizations and probabilities, many produce critical political economy case studies of global and national scope; others analyze discourse in the social construction paradigm.

Intercultural communication and international communication are separate areas of research. Intercultural communication researchers tend to focus on the individual as the unit of analysis. International communication researchers, in contrast, tend to work at the macro level using units of analysis such as the nation, firm, world systems, groups, and movements. What binds the areas of research together is a substantive concern with differences, difference from the U.S. mainstream and differences between the United States and other nations. Whatever the linkage, scholars in the areas belong to the Intercultural and Development Communication Division of the International Communication Association and the International and Intercultural Communication Division of the National Communication Association. International communication and intercultural communication, therefore, are linked by the structure of the professional communication associations.

The first edition of the *Handbook of International and Intercultural Communication*

(edited by Molefi Kete Asante and William B. Gudykunst) focused almost exclusively on intercultural communication. There were 5 chapters (out of 23) that focused on international or development communication in the first edition. In the second edition, we have made the coverage equal. The present volume is divided into four parts: I. Cross-Cultural Communication, II. Intercultural Communication, III. International Communication, and IV. Development Communication. Each part begins with an introduction to the part written by one of the editors, then there is a chapter on theory in the area, and each part ends with a chapter on research issues in the area. In between the theory and research chapters are chapters examining the major substantive areas of research. These chapters are overviewed in the introductions to each part.

Taken together, the chapters in this volume provide a summary of the state of our knowledge about intercultural and international communication. We have tried to provide readers with broad vantage points on international and intercultural communication. The chapters in the *Handbook* should be useful to established scholars and new researchers in international and intercultural communication.

Before concluding, we want to thank the people who made this volume possible. We are grateful to Margaret Seawell, our editor at Sage Publications, for encouraging us to edit the volume. We also want to thank Kate Peterson for her careful copyediting of the *Handbook*. Most important, we want to thank the leading researchers in our fields who undertook the painstaking task of reviewing the work of their peers in their areas of expertise. Without the authors, this volume would not exist.

—WILLIAM B. GUDYKUNST
—BELLA MODY