

High- and Low-Context Communication Styles

Classify each feature as either part of a high-context (HC) or low-context (LC) culture.

1. message is through words rather than nonverbal cues _____
2. most information is in the physical context _____
3. relationships depend on trust and build up slowly _____
4. one's identity is connected to oneself and one's accomplishments _____
5. social structure centers around a central, authoritative figure _____
6. conflict must be avoided _____
7. individual orientation preferred for learning and problem solving _____
8. strong awareness of in-group and out-group _____
9. shorter duration of communication _____
10. decisions focus on what needs to be done and the division of responsibilities (goals instead of process) _____
11. more sensitive to nonverbal messages, so less is verbally explicit _____
12. groups preferred for learning and problem solving _____
13. message is direct and speed is valued _____
14. relationships begin and end quickly _____