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Head movement during requesting

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Abstract

This study was aimed to see whether a difference in provided channels caused differences in the nonverbal behavior in dyadic communication. This study involved 24 female students, i.e. 8 students with their partners the telephone situation and for the face-to-face situation. A video system was used to gather the data of the naturally occurring head-movement during requesting, as an action example. The results showed that there was more head-movement in the face-to-face situation as compared to the head-movement in the telephone situation, both for the mobility and the complexity of movement. The head-movement went in line with the whole body movement, and went in the opposite direction of the eye movement.

Keywords: communication, nonverbal behavior, requesting, face-to-face situation, telephone situation

Communication

1. Communication

- Etymological root '*communicatio, communicare*' (Latin) means distributing.
- A communicates with B if anything is shared between A and B or transferred from A to B (Mackay, 1972; Ellgring, 1981, 1983, 1987; see also Watzlawick, Beavin & Jackson, 1969).
- Since it does not say anything about A & B, they could be persons, animals, or machines such as computers, televisions or satellites.
- This research will be restricted to interactions between persons or interpersonal communication.

2. The model of communication from Shannon & Weaver (1972)

- It is one alternative for an explanation of communication (Graumann, 1972). It has been concerned the application of engineering communication.
- It is a communication of information's model in general (Cherry, 1952, in Graumann, 1972).

3. Person in communication

- The separation of source and destination, or a dichotomy between two entities (i.e. between the sender and the receiver, Hermann, 1985), shows that the communication model is not suitable for describing human communication.
- The model from Osgood & Sebeok that a person is seen as a communication unity.
- Accordingly, a person is a Sender-Receiver integrity, as a person can be a sender as well as a receiver.