

## Lesson 5 *Communication without Words*

### **Part1**

Words are not the only tool / (which) we use to convey our feelings. //

関係代名詞の省略

We also communicate them / **by leaning** forward, / narrowing **our** eyes, / or folding **our** arms.

// (= our feelings)

\*by ~ing 「～することによって」

This type of communication is called / non-verbal communication, / or communication without words. //

受動態「～と呼ばれている」

**As a matter of fact**, / **as much as** 70 percent of our communication / is carried out by non-verbal communication. //

受動態「～で行われている」

\*as a matter of fact 「実を言うと」

\*as much as ~ 「～もの（量の）」

\*carry out ~ 「～を行う」

It is important / to be aware of non-verbal communication, / especially when we are talking to people / from other cultures. //

< It is ~ to 不定詞 > 「・・・することは～である」

\*be aware of ~ 「～に気付いている」

For example, / the meaning of a smile in Baltimore / may be quite different / from (the meaning of) one in Beijing. //

= a smile

There are several types of non-verbal communication. //

いくつかの

We use our arms and hands / to show moods, / ask questions, / and give information. //

～するために 気持ち

Our faces can also express surprise, / happiness, / and anger / [ using more than 90 muscles ].

// 分詞構文「～を用いて」

## Part2

Body positioning is also **a kind of** non-verbal communication. //

\*a kind of ~ 「一種の～」

For example, / an upright position shows confidence, / while a slumped position shows sadness / and a lack of confidence. //

「一方（では）～」

～の欠如

Moreover, / [ our tone of voice, / clothing, / and the physical distance between people ]/

S

are considered non-verbal communication. //

V（受動態「～とみなされている」）

Since non-verbal communication differs greatly / **from place to place**, /

= Because

\*from place to place 「場所によって」

it is easy to misunderstand / the gestures or expressions of foreigners. //

< It is ~ to 不定詞 > 「・・・することは～である」

For instance, / smiling expresses happiness or friendliness / in North America. //

However, / in East Asia, / it can be a sign of discomfort or embarrassment. //

～の表れ

Shaking one's head may mean "no" / in England, / but it has the opposite meaning /

S

V

O

(= shaking one's head)

\*may 「～かもしれない」

in Bulgaria. //

**In addition**, / many daily actions, / (like greeting people and shaking hands), / are done

S

～のような

V

differently around the world. /

\*in addition 「さらに」



### Part3

Non-verbal communication is (strongly) influenced by culture. //

受動態「～に（強く）影響される」

Looking someone in the eye, / for example, / varies in meaning / from culture to culture. //

S

V

\*look ~ in the eye 「～を見つめる」      \*vary in ~ 「～において異なる」

\*from culture to culture 「文化によって」

In the USA, / people **are encouraged** / **to** look directly at others / when speaking to them. //

\*be encouraged to ~ 「～するように勧められる」 (= when they are speaking)

It is considered to convey honesty / and interest / in what the other person is saying. //

(= to look directly at others)

～への関心 他の人が述べていること (関係代名詞 **what**)

However, / people in Japan and South Korea / **have a tendency** / **to** avoid making long eye contact. //

～することを避ける

\*have a tendency to ~ 「～する傾向がある」

They think / it is more polite / to **look to the side** / during a conversation. //

< It is ~ to 不定詞 > 「・・・することは～である」

\*look to the side 「わき見をする」

Moreover, / people in Lebanon stand close together / and **look** firmly **into each other's eyes**.

さらに

近くに立つ

\*look into one's eyes 「～の目を見つめる」

//

They think / that it can show sincerity / and make their counterparts understand /

< make (使役動詞) + O + 動詞の原形 > 「O に～させる」



(= stand close together and look firmly into each other's eyes)

their desires better. //



Part4

There are many differences / in even common expressions / **such as** a smile and eye contact.

//                      ～でさえ                      A                      B

\*A such as B 「B のような A」

So, / people (traveling and working abroad) / ought to learn about non-verbal communication

S (= should) V

/ in other cultures. //

One helpful method is / to watch foreign movies or TV shows. //

It is also a good idea / to ask people directly / **what** they mean /

彼らが何を意味するのか（間接疑問）

< It is ~ to 不定詞 > 「・・・することは～である」

if their gestures or expressions are unclear. //

もし～なら

Because people use non-verbal communication unconsciously, /

無意識に

they **are** not (usually) **aware of** / [ what messages they are sending to others ] . //

間接疑問 < what + 名詞 > 「どのような～」

So, / before communicating with people / from other countries, /

[ consider your own non-verbal communication ]. //

命令文 < 所有格+own+名詞 > 「～自身の・・・（名詞）」

Misunderstandings may make your friends angry / or make you lose business opportunities.

//                      < make + O + C >                      < make + O + 動詞の原形 >

「O を C (状態) にする」                      「O に～させる」

[ Understanding **both** your own **and** others' non-verbal communication ]/

S	A	B	*both A and B 「A も B も」
1	1	1	1
1	1	0	0
1	0	1	0
1	0	0	0
0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0

can **help** you **communicate** better / and **avoid** miscommunication. //

V                    \*<help + O + (to) do> 「O が～するのに役立つ」