Critical Envelopes, or Points-of-Departure for Research

Editor's Note: For journal entries in the Reference Lists, if the journal uses continuous pagination, the issue number has been omitted from the entry. Double-tic or single-tic quotation marks here are as they appear in the original text and entry titles. The documentation format of the envelope has been listed after the envelope's title.

♠ **Adolescents and the Texting Sensation** (quotation and entries in APA format)

"A clear but untested assumption is emerging that young people are both the driving force behind and, at the same time, the slaves of a growing text messaging culture (Thurlow, 2003). According to Nokia's worldwide survey of 3,300 people (Nokia, 2001), the core mobile phone market is the under-45 age group. Over 80% of those sampled in this survey reported text messaging as the most used function on their mobiles. Other studies have found that, in Britain at least, nearly 80% of 14-16-year olds own mobiles. (NOP, 2001; as cited in Thurlow, 2003), and that it is this teen market that dominates text messaging, with 90% of teenagers claiming to text more than they talk on their phones (Haig, 2002). However, despite a small number of qualitative studies of teenagers' use of text messaging (e.g. Kasesniemi and Rautiainen, 2002; Ling and Yttri, 2002; Puro, 2002; Thurlow, 2003), little is known about the psychological impact of texting on social interaction amongst regular users, and on the long-term consequences of texting on the development and maintenance of these relationships" (Hamill & Lasen, 2005, p. 106).

Haig, M. (2002). *Mobile marketing: The messaging revolution*. London: Kogan Page
 Limited.
Hamill, L., & Lasen, A. (2005). *Mobile world: Past, present and future*. New York:
 Springer Press.
Kasesniemi, E. L., & Rautiainen, P. (2002). Mobile culture of children and teenagers
 in Finland. In J. Katz, & Aakhus, M. (Eds.), *Perpetual contact: Mobile
 communication, private talk and public performance* (pp. 170-192). Cambridge:
 Cambridge University Press.
Ling, R., & Yttri, B. (2002). Hyper-co-ordination via mobile phones in Norway. In J.
 Katz, & Aakhus, M. (Eds.), *Perpetual contact: Mobile communication, private
 talk and public performance* (pp. 139-169). Cambridge: Cambridge University
 Press.
Nokia. (2002). Taking the show on the road – Market study shows that 3G mobile
 users want to be entertained on the move. Nokia Press Release. Retrieved
 October 3, 2009, from: http://press.nokia.com/PR/2001
Puro, J. (2002). Finland, a mobile culture. In J. Katz & Aakhus, M. (Eds.), *Perpetual
 contact: Mobile communication, private talk and public performance* (pp. 18 -
 29). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Thurlow, C. (2003). Generation txt?: Exposing the sociolinguistics of young people text messaging. *Discourse Analysis Online.* Available from http://extra.shu.ac. uk./daol/

♠ The "Articulatory Loop" of Working Memory (quotation and entries in APA format)

"Working memory is conceived of as a limited-capacity memory system. It comprises a *central executive* which is the locus of conscious control, plus a number of slave systems, each dedicated to processing information in a particular form. The most widely studied of these is the 'articulatory loop', a putative system capable of storing a small amount of articulatory information. There are a number of sources of evidence to support the existence of such a system. First, memory span correlates closely with reading speed both in adults (Baddeley, Thomson and Buchanan, 1975) and in children (Hulme, Thomson, Muir and Lawrence, 1984). Second, the finding that adults recall words with short articulation times (e.g. wicket) more easily than those with longer articulatory times (e.g. typhoon) (see Baddeley et al., 1975) also suggests that the processes underlying immediate memory involve an articulatory component" (Yuill & Oakhill, 1991, p. 97).

Baddeley, A. D., Thomson, N., & Buchanan, M. (1975). Word length and the structure of short-term memory. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior, 14,* 575-589.

Hulme, C., Thomson, N., Muir, C., & Lawrence, A. (1984). Speech rate and the development of short-term memory span. *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology, 38,* 241-253.

Yuill, N., & Oakhill, J. (1991). *Children's problems in text comprehension: An experimental investigation.* New York: Cambridge University Press.

♠ Children Learning from Computers (quotation and entries in APA format)

"Television researchers have long emphasized the importance of considering what a child brings to the medium as well as what the medium brings to the child (Anderson & Lorch, 1983). Passivity and interactivity lie in the children using the media rather than media themselves (Chen, 1984). A child actively, collaborates with the medium to construct knowledge (Kozma, 1991), and given that computer technologies allow the child interactions and control, child characteristics might have a stronger bearing in learning from computers than from television. As interactions become open ended and user directed, outcomes from computer learning might be more diverse than those for television" (Salomon & Gardner, 1986, p. 13).

Anderson, D. R., & Lorch, E. R. (1983). Looking at television: Action or reaction? In J. Bryant & D. R. Anderson (Eds.), *Children's understanding television: Research on attention and comprehension* (pp. 1-33). New York: Academic Press.

Chen, M. (1984). Computers in the lives of our children: Looking back on a generation of television research. In R. Rice (Ed.), *The new media: Communication, research, and technology* (pp. 269-286). Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.

Kozma, R. B. (1991). Learning with media. *Review of Educational Research, 61*, 179-211.

Salomon, G., & Gardner, H. (1986). The computer as educator: Lessons from television Research. *Educational Researcher, 15*, 13-19.

♠ **Children's Nonverbal Communication** (quotation and entries in APA format)

"Paralinguistic aspects of speech include all noncontent characteristics of speech; that is, paralanguage is how things are said rather than what is said. […] Much of the available empirical research on paralinguistics has been conducted with adults as subjects (Davitz, 1964). Three experiments demonstrated that children can decode accurately the noncontent aspects of speech produced by adults (Dimitrovsky, 1964; Solomon & Ali, 1972; Solomon & Yaeger, 1969)" (Allen, 1981, p.343).

Allen, V. L. (1981). The role of nonverbal behavior in children's communication. In W. P. Dickson (Ed.), *Children's oral communication skills* (pp. 337-356). New York: Academic Press.

Davitz, J. R. (1964). *The communication of emotional meaning*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Dimitrovsky, L. (1964). The ability to identify the emotional meaning of vocal expressions at successive age levels. In J. Davitz (Ed.), *The communication of emotional meaning* (no pag. given). New York: McGraw-Hill.

Solomon, D., & Ali, F. A. (1972). Age trends in the perception of verbal reinforcers. *Developmental Psychology, 7*, 238-243.

Solomon, D., & Yaeger, J. (1969). Determinants of boys' perceptions of reinforcers. *Developmental Psychology, 1*, 637-645.

♠ **Communication and Conceptions of Racism in Group Talk** (quotation and entries in APA format)

"Analyzing a concrete example, we have arrived at a number of hypotheses about the processes of opinion manipulation resulting from talk about ethnic groups. It was found that opinions may be limited to a specific model ('the woman was treated unfairly'), or may be generalized to similar models ('Dutch people are treated unequally by the welfare agencies'). We also assumed that general prejudices may in such cases be supported by the opinions and 'evidence' supplied by the source. This process of self-confirming, or self-fulfilling, ethnic stereotypes is well-known from the literature, and we

have only specified some of its further cognitive properties (Rothbart, Evans, & Fulero, 1979; Snyder, 1981a, 1981b; Snyder, Tanke, & Berscheid, 1977; Word, Zanna, & Cooper, 1974)" (Dijk, 1987, p. 326).

Dijk, T. A. (1987). *Communicating racism*. Newbury Park, CA; Sage Publications, Inc.

Rothbart, M., Evans, M., & Fulero, S. (1979). Recall for confirming events: Memory processes and the maintenance of social stereotypes. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology, 15*, 343-355.

Snyder, M. (1981a). On the self-perpetuating nature of social stereotypes. In D.L. Hamilton (Ed.), *Cognitive processes in stereotyping and intergroup behavior* (pp. 183-212). Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.

Snyder, M. (1981b). Seek and ye shall find: Testing hypothesis about other people. In E.T. Higgins, C.P. Herman, & M.P. Zanna (Eds.), *Social cognition* (pp. 277-304). [*The Ontario symposium.* Vol. 1]. Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.

Snyder, M., Tanke, E.D., & Berscheid E. (1977). Social perception and interpersonal behavior: On the self-fulfilling nature of social stereotypes. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 35*, 656-666.

Word, C.O., Zanna, M.P., & Cooper, J. (1974). The nonverbal meditation of self-fulfilling prophecies in interracial interaction. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology, 10*, 109-120.

♠ Communication between Humans and Machines and the Erosion of the Human/Machine Border (quotation and entries in APA format)

"[T]he perceived distinctions between the human and non-human were challenged or subjected to a process of erosion as the relays between persons and machines came to be conceived as more insistent—more as a relationship of kin than one of inventor or operator to inorganic mechanism (see O'Connor 2000; Rabinbach 1992; Seltzer 1992)" (Cronin, 2004, p. 12).

Cronin, A. M. (2004). *Advertising myths: The strange half-lives of images and commodities*. New York: Routledge.

O'Connor, E. (2000). *Raw material: Producing pathology in Victorian Culture*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press.

Rabinbach, A. (1992). *The human motor: Energy, fatigue, and the origins of modernity*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Seltzer, M. (1992). *Bodies and machines*. London: Routledge.

♠ Dating Advertisements (quotation and entries in APA format)

"Several previous studies have examined the widespread use of dating ads by heterosexuals (Bolig, Stein and McKenry 1984; Steinfirst and Moran 1989; see also

Davidson 1991; Gonzales and Meyers 1993; Laner 1978), generally as a source of information on lifestyles and relational expectations within heterosexual partnerships. But it seems important to interpret dating ads (as Coupland 1996 has recently done in the case of heterosexual ads) more specifically as commodified and marketised discourse operating under particular generic and cultural restraints" (Thorne & Coupland, 1998, p. 234).

Bolig, R., Steing, P. J., & McKenry, P. C. (1984). The self-advertisement approach to dating: Male-female differences. *Family Relations, 33,* 587-592.

Coupland, J. (1996). Dating advertisements: Discourses of the commodified self. *Discourse and Society, 7,* 187-207.

Davidson, A. G. (1991). Looking for love in the age of AIDS: The language of gay personals, 1978-1988. *Journal of Sex Roles, 23,* 43-50.

Gonzales, M. H., & Meyers, S. A. (1993). "Your mother would like me": Self-presentation in the personal ads of heterosexual and homosexual men and women. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 19,* 131-142.

Laner, M. R. (1978). Media mating 2: "Personals" advertisements of lesbian relationships. *Journal of Homosexuality, 4,* 41-61.

Steinfirst, S., & Moran, B. B. (1989). The new mating game: Matchmaking via the personal columns in the 1980s. *Journal of Popular Culture, 22,* 129-139.

Thorne, A., & Coupland, J. (1998). *Journal of Sociolinguistics, 2,* 233-257.

♠ Doctor-patient Communication (quotation and entries in APA format)

"There is growing interest in professional-patient communication in healthcare delivery, partly influenced by the shift in thinking about doctor-patient relationship from one of active doctor-passive patient to and increasingly active patient working in a partnership model of care. This is reflected in a growing body of research on the subject in general medicine and primary care (e.g., Wasserman and Inui 1983; Britten et al. 2000; Maquire and Pitceathly 2002; Burkitt Wright 2004). Meanwhile, there is evidence that the quality of doctor-patient communication has an impact on the benefit a patient derives from treatment" (Hassan, McCabe & Priebe, 2007, p.141).

Britten, N., Stevenson, F. A., Barry, C. A., Barber, N., & Collins, P. B. (2000). Misunderstandings in prescribing decisions in general practice: Qualitative study. *British Medical Journal, 320*, 484-489.

Burkitt Wright, E. (2004). Doctors communicating trust, care and respect. *British Medical Journal, 328*, 1317-1318.

Hassan, I., McCabe, R. & Priebe, S. (2007) Professional-patient communication in the treatment of mental illness: A review. *Communication and Medicine*, *4*(2), 141-152.

Maquire, P. & Pitceathly, C. (2002). Key communication skills and how to acquire them. *British Medical Journal*, *325*, 697-700.