

# Content

## Self-Disclosure

# A bridge from communicators to content

Last semester:

- Communication
- Self-concept
- Perception and listening

This semester:

- Self-disclosure
- Verbal language
- Nonverbal language

# Important!

Who we are, how we see ourselves and how we perceive the world around us will always significantly impact the **CONTENT** of communication.

# “You look nice today!”

If you have high self-esteem

How would you react?



# “You look nice today!”

If you have low self-esteem

How would you react?



“You look nice today!”



“You look nice today!”





# Is there a difference in how we understand a message?

**Not attractive**



**Attractive**





“You look nice today!”



“You look nice today!”



# Is there a difference in how we understand a message?

**Not attractive**



**Attractive**



# Self-Disclosure

Information we reveal about  
the self

# The Nature of Self-Disclosure

- Direct
- Intentional
- Unobservable by others



# Types of content of self-disclosure

- Level of honesty
- Descriptive or evaluative
- Level of intimacy



# Social Penetration Theory and Reciprocity

**High in depth and  
high in breadth**

**Low in depth and  
high in breadth**

High in depth and  
low in breadth

Low in depth and low  
in breadth



# Johari Window

<b>Johari Window</b>	<b>Known to self</b>	<b>Not known to self</b>
Known to others	A. OPEN	C. BLIND
Not known to others	B. HIDDEN	D. UNKNOWN

- Joseph Duft and Harry Ingham created this model in 1955
- All relationships have all four windows