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Deception is omnipresent throughout the evolution of life, inseparable from the development of various modes of communication. By effectively manipulating the behavior of others, apparently by taking advantage of recipients' own rules, communicators are able to gain an advantage while negotiating meaning in a cross-cultural environment. Even though much research related to deceptive behavior and its detection has been conducted in recent years, little of it has concentrated on deception outside of a North American context. This monograph addresses that lacuna. Consistently, most research on deception has examined face-to-face verbal communication and ignored computer-mediated communication. In response, this book also provides detailed insights into how computer-mediated communication and adopted cultural values affect deceptive communication and deception detection across cultures, namely in Poland and the USA. It focuses on discussing theories about why cues to deception exist, theories specific to verbal cues to deception, and theories about computer mediation in communication. The book also proposes a research model postulating relationships between computer-mediated communication media, cue detection, media familiarity, national culture, espoused cultural values, veracity judgment success, and deceptive communicative behavior.

Human beings have an intrinsic need to be with people who are similar to themselves. This is because they share the same ways of doing things, the same values, and function according similar rules. When one is with people who tend to be similar, human behavior is normalized, and one s actions appear to be in accordance with those exhibited by others in one s social circle. However, sometimes it becomes apparent that the situation is somewhat more complex. When this happens, one realizes that the issues that have been taken for granted about human interaction are not necessarily the same for everyone. This book elucidates what happens in the processes of communication when people from different cultural backgrounds experience other cultures. Emphasis is also given to the issue of interaction between people from various cultures. The book highlights the aspects that are recognized to posit difficulties in conveying messages from one culture to another. The notions of schemata, frames, scenarios and cultural scripts are outlined. The third part of the book examines some principles of critical discourse analysis, including, for instance, socio-political attitude, as well as concentrating on the notion of power relations of groups, legitimated by text as well as speech. This part also describes the concept of persuasion, as well as persuasive communication. The fourth part of the book is analytic. Attention is given to various discourses one encounters in everyday life and to the examination of various kinds of discourse, including for instance, complimenting, as well as political, discourse. As such, this book provides a new point of view for linguists as well as those interested in communication practice. The empirical part of the book will help shed some light on dilemmas people may be obliged to face in their career, and should be especially useful to students of intercultural communication."

Why Noncompliance traces the history of noncompliance within the European Union (EU), focusing on which states continuously do or do not follow EU Law, why, and how that affects the governance in the EU and beyond. In exploring the EU's long and varied history of noncompliance, Tanja A. Börzel takes a close look at the diverse groups of noncompliant states throughout the EU's existence. Why do states that are vocally critical of the EU have a better record of compliance than those that support the EU? Why has noncompliance been declining since the 1990s, even though the EU was adding member-states and numerous laws? Börzel debunks conventional wisdoms in EU compliance research, showing that noncompliance in the EU is not caused by the new Central and Eastern European member states, nor by the Eurosceptic member states. So why do these states take the brunt of Europe's misplaced ire? Why Noncompliance introduces politicization as an explanatory factor that has been long overlooked in the literature and scholarship surrounding the European Union. Börzel argues that political controversy combined with voting power and administrative capacity, explains why noncompliance with EU law has been declining since the completion of the Single Market, cannot be blamed on the EU's Central and Easter European member states, and is concentrated in areas where EU seeks to protect citizen rights. Thanks to generous funding from Freie Universitat Berlin, the ebook editions of this book are available as Open Access volumes from Cornell Open (cornellopen.org) and other repositories.

Examining Russia–EU relations in terms of the forms and types of power tools they use, this book argues that the deteriorating relations between Russia and the EU lie in the deep differences in their preferences for the international status quo. These different approaches, combined with economic interdependence and geographic proximity, means both parties experience significant difficulties in shaping strategy and formulating agendas with regards to each other. The Russian leadership is well aware of the EU's "authority orientation" but fails to reliably predict foreign policy at the EU level, whilst the EU realizes Russia's "coercive orientation" in general, but cannot predict when and where coercive tools will be used next. Russia is gradually realizing the importance of authority, while the EU sees the necessity of coercion tools for coping with certain challenges. The learning process is ongoing but the basic distinction remains unchanged and so their approaches cannot be reconciled as long as both actors exist in their current form. Using a theoretical framework and case studies including Belarus, Georgia and Ukraine, Busygina examines the possibilities and constraints that arise when the "power of authority" and the "power of coercion" interact with each other, and how this interaction affects third parties.

Second-generation Russians face two major integration challenges in the Estonian cities of Tallinn and Kohtla-Järve. They are segregated from an Estonian language society whose historical background lies in the policies and social processes of the former Soviet Union. And, compared to their peers, they face an emerging disparity in social and economic opportunities. Such inequality comes largely as the result of newly formed, post-independence institutions, which incite protest among young Russians. With a potential to escalate into large-scale conflict, as exemplified by the Bronze Soldier cr.

In this second edition, three years after the first, the story of Eastern Europe's dramatic struggles to achieve properly functioning democracies and the rule of law rages on, warranting deeper analysis and substantial updating.

This book documents developments in the countries of eastern Europe, including the rise of authoritarian tendencies in Russia and Belarus, as well as the victory of the democratic 'Orange Revolution' in Ukraine, and poses important questions about the origins of the East Slavic nations and the essential similarities or differences between their cultures. It traces the origins of the modern Russian, Ukrainian and Belarusian nations by focusing on pre-modern forms of group identity among the Eastern Slavs. It also challenges attempts to 'nationalize' the Rus' past on behalf of existing national projects, laying the groundwork for understanding of the pre-modern history of Russia, Ukraine and Belarus. The book covers the period from the Christianization of Kyivan Rus' in the tenth century to the reign of Peter I and his eighteenth-century successors, by which time the idea of nationalism had begun to influence the thinking of East Slavic elites.

Yet he begins with the principles of toleration that prevailed in much of early modern eastern Europe and concludes with the peaceful resolution of national tensions in the region since 1989".

The growing amount of false and misleading information on the internet has generated new concerns and quests for research regarding the study of deception and deception detection. Innovative methods that involve catching these fraudulent scams are constantly being perfected, but more material addressing these concerns is needed. The Handbook of Research on Deception, Fake News, and Misinformation Online provides broad perspectives, practices, and case studies on online deception. It also offers deception-detection methods on how to address the challenges of the various aspects of deceptive online communication and cyber fraud. While highlighting topics such as behavior analysis, cyber terrorism, and network security, this publication explores various aspects of deceptive behavior and deceptive communication on social media, as well as new methods examining the concepts of fake news and misinformation, character assassination, and political deception. This book is ideally designed for academicians, students, researchers, media specialists, and professionals involved in media and communications, cyber security, psychology, forensic linguistics, and information technology.

Nationalism remains one of the key political, societal, and socio-psychological phenomena in contemporary Europe. The international scholars assembled in this edited collection suggest that the use of three perspectives-supranationalism, boundary-making nationalism, and regional nationalism-may be promising as an explanatory framework for the analysis of nationalism in Europe. The volume distances itself from older dichotomies such as civic and ethnic nationalism and questions the one-sided normativity of nationalism, in particular regarding the concept of liberal nationalism. It argues that a promising approach to contemporary nationalism should reflect the multiplicity of nationalism.