COMMUNICATION



HICS



"Recognizes communication ethics variations across differing cultures, persons, and settings when applying communication ethics principles, protecting and promoting the good of the

particular (Arnett et al., 2008, pg. 43).

"Assumes that a communication ethic begins with persons' lives guided by stories about the way the world is or should be, protecting and promoting the good residing within given narratives" (Arnett et

Philosophical Tradition It starts with the knowledge of the context among cultures in order to effectively respond to any given situation. It also includes the different standards held to

Philosophical Tradition

al., 2008, pg. 43).

There is power of a narrative in the responses to stories, as humans respond well to the stories and the goods that are manifested from them

Philosophers/Scholars

audiences, cultures and relationships

Matthew Seeger "...incorporates a number of issues relevant to organizations a their internal and external publics" (Arnettet al., 2008, pg. 50).

Charles Conrad

audresses a broad spectrum o hics, highlighting a number of e ganizational decision makine

Philosophers/Scholars Walter Fisher ffers a story-centered approachin which the good emerges ughthe action of a given story and the characters who livethe tices of a given narrativestructure" (Arnettet al., 2008, pg. 51)

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Alasdair MacIntyre "...offers an und erst anding of namatives or traditions through et al., 2008, pg. 51)

Promotion/Protection of Goods

Promotes and protects the good of a particular context, and the goods that are involved with that context

Promotion/Protection of Goods

Promotes and protects the good within a particular narrative and as a byproduct of protecting the goods, it also offers guidelines on how to live

Arnett, R. C., Harden, F. J. M., & Bell, L. M. (2018). Communication Ethics Literacy: Dialogue & Difference. Kendall Hunt Publishing Company.