BARRIERS COMMUNICATION

WHAT IS COMMUNICATION ???



COMMUNICATION IS THE ART OF TRANSMITTING KNOWLEDGE, IDEAS, INFORMATION AND THOUGHTS FROM ONE PERSON TO ANOTHER.

THE TRANSFER SHOULD BE SUCH THAT THE RECIEVER UNDERSTANDS THE MEANING AND THE INTENT OF THE MESSAGE AND GIVE PROPER FEEDBACK





*** IMPORTANCE **

- Necessary for planning
- Understanding each other
- Establishment of effective leadership
- Increases Efficiency
- Basis of Decision-making
- Smooth Working of Enterprise
- Motivation
- Co-ordination



There are three levels at which communication takes place

- 1. Noticing is done with the senses, and is at the physical level
- 2. Understanding is at the level of intelligence
- 3. Acceptance is at the emotional level

Anything that hinders the process of communication at any of these levels is a barrier to communication

Barriers to communication can be defined as the aspects or conditions that interfere with effective exchange of ideas or thoughts.

FACTORS

Environmental

Halo Effect

Technological

Misinterpretation

Organizational

Fear

Jargons

Stress

External Noise

Status

Emotions

Chain of command

Distance

Trust Issues

Personal Interests

Negative Self Image

CLASSIFICATION OF BARRIERS

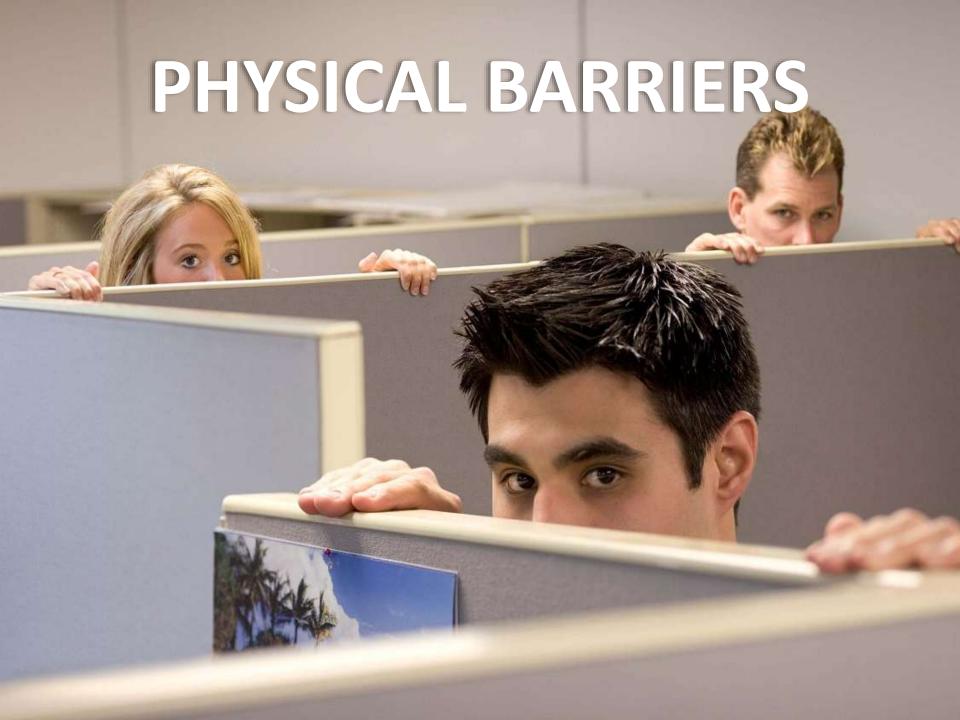
PHYSICAL BARRIERS

SEMANTIC AND LANGUAGE BARRIERS

SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL BARRIERS

ORGANIZATIONAL BARRIERS

CROSS-CULTURAL BARRIERS



Faulty Organizational Structure

- Large working area
- Closed office doors
- Separate areas for people of different status
- It forbids team member from effective interaction with each other.





Noise

- Physical noise (outside disturbance)
- Psychological noise (inattentiveness)
- Written noise (bad handwriting/typing)
- Visual noise (late arrival of employees)

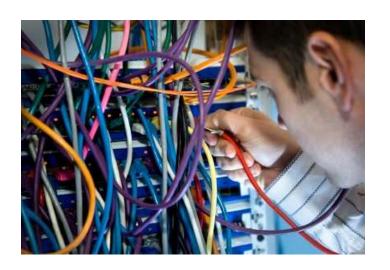




Time and Distance

- Improper Time
- Defects in Medium of communication
- Network Facilities
- Mechanical Breakdowns





Information Overload

- Piling up of tasks due to improper time management.
- Excess number of people assigned for same task
- Work overload/Information duplication.







Those who speak do not know

Those who know do not speak

- Random Japanese Guy

SEMANTICS

What do you mean by SEMANTICS?

Why is SEMANTICS required?

When does SEMANTIC BARRIER arises?

SIMILAR SOUNDING WORDS

These words are known as Homophones



Examples:

- pale/pail
- alter/altar
- buy/bye/by
- rain/reign

WORDS HAVE MULTIPLE PRONUNCIATIONS

These words are known as Homographs



Examples

- The bandage was wound around the wound.
- We must polish the Polish furniture.
- He could lead if he would get the lead out.

WORDS HAVE MULTIPLE MEANING

These Words are also known as homonyms



Examples

- Never desert your friends in the desert.
- Close the window before the bee gets too close

DENOTATIONS AND CONNOTATIONS

- Denotation: The literal meaning of a word
- Connotaions: The emotions and associations connected to a word
 - Favourable Connotation: 'honest', 'noble', 'sincere'
 - Unfavourable Connotation: 'cowardly', 'slow', 'incompetent'

Examples:

They gave us cheap stuff.

At this shop, they sell things cheap

LANGUAGE BARRIERS

Different Languages

No Clarity in Speech





LANGUAGE BARRIERS



Using Jargons

Not being specific





WHAT IS PYSCHOLOGICAL BARRIER?

Psychological barriers can be described as the cause of distorted communication because of human psychology problems.



PSYCHOLOGICAL BARRIERS

- Attitude and opinions:
- Emotions
- Filtering and distortion of message
- Status difference
- In attention
- Closed mind
- Fields of experience

BARRIES-SOCIO PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSONAL FEELING-all persons are not skilled in communication they have problems which is to be resoved people have DESIRES EARS HOPES LIKES DISLIKE ATTITUDE VIEWS SOME OF THESE ARE FORMES BY FAMILYBG, SOCIAL ENV, INDIVIDUALS OWN INTELLIGENCE EDUCATION PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

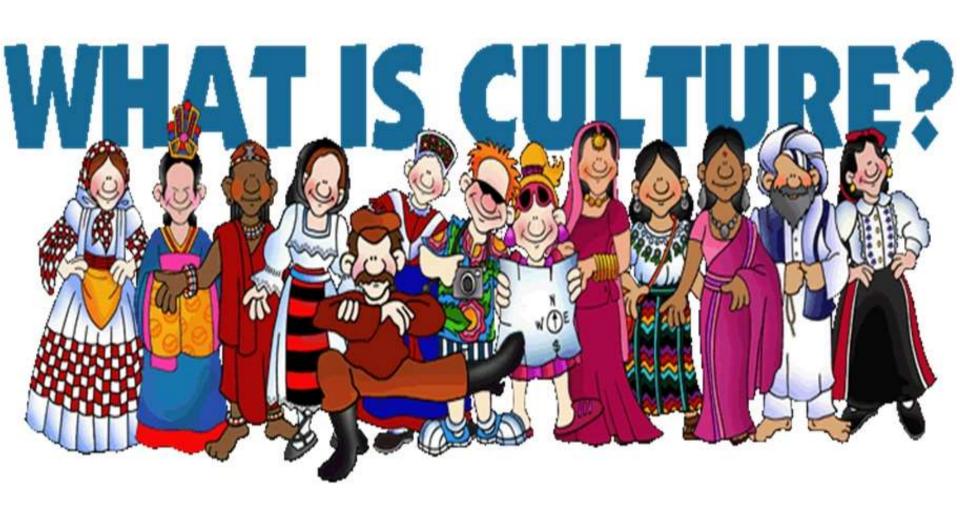
OTHERS INCLUDE:

- Group identification
- Self-image
- Premature evaluation
- Distrust
- Poor retention



CROSS-CULTURAL BARRIERS





Cross Culture Communication

Meaning of Cross Culture Communication

Understanding different cultures facilitates
 Cross Culture Communication

Components of Cross Culture Communication

Different Cross Cultural Barrier

Language



Values



Different Cross Cultural Barrier

Social Relation



Concept of time



Different Cross Cultural Barrier

Concept of space



Gestures



ORGANISATIONAL



Organizational barriers

- Loss or distortion of messages as they pass from one level to another
- Filtering of information according to one's understanding/interpretation
- Messages not read completely or not understood correctly
- ➤ Deliberate withholding of information from peers perceived as rivals
- ➤Information gap if upper level does not know the true state of affairs

....cont

- ➤ Lack of communication policy
- ➤ Authoritarian attitude of management
- ➤ Poorly Defined Authority and Responsibility
- ➤ Too Many Levels in Organization Structure
- ➤ Insufficient Communication Training

Overcoming Communication Barriers

Individual Skills

- Active listening
- Select the appropriate channel for the message
- Make a special effort to understand each other's perspective
- Managers should practice MBWA.

Overcoming Communication Barriers

Organizational Actions

- Create a climate of trust and openness
- Develop and use formal information channels in all directions
- Encourage the use of multiple channels including formal and informal communications
- The organizational structure should fit communication needs.



Ways To Overcome Barriers to Communication-

- For Physical Barriers-
- Appropriate Seating Arrangement
- Ensure Visibility & Audibility
- Environmental Comfort
- Minimise Visual/Oral Distractions

For Semantic Barriers-

- Use of Simple Language
- Symbols & Charts
- ❖ Active Listening/ Constructive feedback

Contd...

- For Socio-Psychological Barriers-
- Calling Attention & Motivation
- Assistance & Sympathy

For Cross Cultural Barriers-

- Understanding of Traditions & Customs
- Information of all Sides of Culture

Contd...

- For Organisational Barriers-
- Simple Organisational Structure
- Avoiding Information Overload
- Flexibility in Meeting Targets