WEEK - 01

What is Communication?

- The deliberate or accidental transfer of meaning
- Communication springs from the Latin verb communicare , which means "to make common"
- Communication is the deepest core of our human selves.

Types of Communication

- Intrapersonal communication—communication with the self
- Interpersonal communication—relationship level of communication
- Group communication—interaction with a limited number of persons
- Public communication— communication designed to inform or persuade audience members

There are three categories of Communication at the workplace:

- Operational
 - Internal giving orders, assembling reports and writing email.
 - External personal selling, telephoning, advertising, and writing messages.
- Personal non-business-related exchanges of information and feelings among people.

How Oral and Written Communication differ

Written communication differs from oral communication in that it:

- (1) is more likely to involve creative effort,
- (2) has longer cycles, and
- (3) usually has fewer cycles.

Language and Meaning:

How Language works:

Words, things, & thoughts = triangle of meaning

The Communication of meaning

- Denotative meaning—dictionary meaning; the objective or descriptive meaning of a word
- Connotative meaning—subjective meaning; one's personal meaning for a word

Culture and Language

The Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis

- Sapir-Whorf hypothesis—belief that the labels we use help shape the way we think, our worldview, and behavior
- Linguistic determinism—belief that language influences how we interpret

the world

- Linguistic relativity—belief that persons who speak different languages perceive the world differently
- Cultural differences can lead to confused translations
- Culture influences Communication style

Gender and Language

Gender-lects—Deborah Tannen's term for language differences attributed to gender

Gender and speech style

- Qualifiers—tentative phrases
- Tag questions—question between an outright statement and a yes/no question
- Disclaimers—remarks which diminish a statement's importance

Men and women have the potential to influence the way others perceive them by communicating in ways that make them appear more

- Confident
- Forceful
- In control of a situation

Problems with meaning: Patterns of miscommunication

Bypassing—occurs when individuals think they understand each other, but actually miss each other's meaning

Euphemism—substitution of a pleasant word in place of a less pleasant one An example of a euphemism is saying **"passed away"** instead of **"died."**

Noise in Communication

Noise refers to anything that interferes with effective communication. It can distort, hinder, or block the message from being properly understood.

The "3 P's" of Noise

Physical Noise - External factors that disrupt communication.

Examples: Loud background noise, poor signal, environmental distractions.

Physiological Noise - Biological factors that affect the ability to communicate.

Examples: Hearing impairment, illness, fatigue.

Psychological Noise - Mental or emotional states that interfere with understanding. Examples: Stress, biases, preconceptions, lack of focus.

What is the origin of the word "verbal" in verbal communication?
a) French
○ b) Greek
⊚ c) Latin
Od) Sanskrit
Yes, the answer is correct. Score: 1
Accepted Answers: c) Latin
2) According to the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, what shapes the way we think and perceive the world?
a) Non-verbal cues
b) Labels and language
C) Personal experiences
Od) Education
Yes, the answer is correct. Score: 1
Accepted Answers: b) Labels and language
3) Which part of communication focuses on non-verbal cues and the importance of active listening?
a) Verbal communication
b) Body language and listening skills
c) Writing and documentation
Od) Group discussions
Yes, the answer is correct. Score: 1 Accepted Answers: h) Rock language and listening skills
b) Body language and listening skills
4) What are the three communication styles Deborah Tannen associates with gender differences in speech?
a) Loudness, directness, sarcasm
b) Qualifiers, tag questions, disclaimers
C) Slang, euphemisms, repetitions
Od) Persuasion, negotiation, confrontation
Yes, the answer is correct. Score: 1
Accepted Answers: b) Qualifiers, tag questions, disclaimers
5) What are the "3 P's" of noise in communication?
a) Physical, Physiological, Psychological
○ b) Perception, Process, Practice
c) Problem, Projection, Planning
Od) Personal, Professional, Public
Yes, the answer is correct. Score: 1
Accepted Answers: a) Physical, Physiological, Psychological

6) If a manager's use of "repositioning" is misunderstood as rearranging physical seats, this reflects what communication problem?
a) Cross-cultural barriers
b) Bypassing
c) Feedback distortion
Od) Listening fatique
Yes, the answer is correct. Score: 1
Accepted Answers:
b) Bypassing
7) Which type of noise is at play when a listener fails to understand a speaker due to preoccupation with personal issues?
a) Physical
O b) Physiological
c) Psychological
Od) Emotional
Yes, the answer is correct. Score: 1
Accepted Answers:
c) Psychological
8) When someone uses "dehired" instead of "fired," this is an example of what kind of language?
a) Euphemism
O b) Denotative
○ c) Jargon
Od) Miscommunication
Yes, the answer is correct. Score: 1
Accepted Answers:
a) Euphemism
9) What type of communication is taking place when a student reflects on their own speech patterns?
a) Interpersonal
b) Group communication
c) Intrapersonal
Od) Public communication
Yes, the answer is correct. Score: 1
Accepted Answers:
c) Intrapersonal
10) A group of workers in a factory resolving issues together is an example of what type of communication?
a) Public communication
b) Group communication
C) Interpersonal communication
Od) Machine-assisted communication
Yes, the answer is correct. Score: 1
Accepted Answers:
b) Group communication