

## Assignment No.3

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Q.1) Explain translation as a problematic discourse.

→ Translation is the communication of the meaning of source language text by means of an equivalent target language text.

The english word "Translation" derives from latin word "Translatio" which comes from "trans" across + "ferren" to carry or to bring. Thus translation is carrying across or drinking across in this case of a text from one language to another language.

Translation is a not a natural process, so, any language that need to be translated should be undertaken by experienced translator who know both the source & target language well.

The translation problem & how to overcome them.

→ Structure of the language -

The structure of sentences in english & other language may be different.

This is consider to be one of the main structured problem in translation.

For ex, In english the adjective is placed before the noun, but in french the adjective comes after the noun.

Soln to these problem limit your expertise.



→ culture differences -

The culture is related to speaker of each language may also be vastly different.

The problem arises as to how to translate accurately without angriing the target audience" so it is research and investigate.

scanned internet to learn the most popular tone used in that language.

→ compound words -

The compound word is a combination of two or three nouns and adjectives.

They could be closed of three forms. closed form like long-distance etc solution is focus your language. Families with compound words most commonly used in your subject area.

→ verb made up of two words -

In english there are several words that are made up of two words. usually combination of verbs & prepositions. ex - break-up, breakdown, break into etc

solution is avoid literal translation.



→ Missing terms

Missing terms are very common translation issue. In some language certain term may be completely absent. solution is it is to

→ words with several meaning

There are several words in English language that have different meaning based on the way.

They are used in sentences.

For ex, know, no solution is read carefully.

✓ Q.2) Explain +ve and -ve body language.

→ Positive body language -

There are many difference you may want to know some body language.

example, interviewing for a job or a promotion the interviewer may be watching your body language to judge the type of person you are.

① Eye contact -

Making good eye contact is one of the most important steps in achieving a positive body language.



② Smiling - when you smile, it shows a positive body language.

③ Head gesture - Holding your head up high will show confidence.

④ Hand shake - The handshake is one of the most important non-verbal communication cues because it can set the mood for entire conversation.

Negative body language -

Negative body language is either conscious or unconscious expression of negative feelings through movements of the body.

① Avoiding eye contact - Nervousness, lack of confidence, low self confidence, inability to make eye contact can mean a person is feeling uncomfortable.

② Poor posture - Lack of confidence, unwillingness, lack of ability, unavailability etc.



### ③ Crossed arms -

If you observe people speaking at a party you will find many stand with their arms or hands in front of them. Speaking with arms to one side on the other hand can indicate openness, friendliness.

### ④ Looking at watch, cloth or phone -

When people are looking at phone or watch or cloth during a conversation, it usually shows that person is in hurry for it to be over.

### ✓ Q.3) Explain physical barrier Communication.

→ Barrier to communication are the greatest obstacle of effective communication process.

They hamper the smooth flow of communication and affect the process.

✓ The number of factors effect the communication process and hamper the smooth flow of communication, it is called barriers of communication.

In other hand, it may be called as communication gap. any disturbance that disturb the smooth flow of communication is a barrier to communicate and interpersonal barrier.

For ex, fault loudspeaker will not communicate bet<sup>n</sup> leaders & audience.



## Types of barriers -

- ① physical barrier
- ② Environmental barrier
- ③ Personal barrier

### ② Environmental barrier -

Environmental barriers are the obstacle for effective communication. Some of these barriers may include: location, space, noise, climate among many others.

#### i) Time -

A sender has to consider the time of his/her communication in order to prepare the message otherwise the message will not get a desired feedback.

ex, "Wish you happy birthday" message sent on particular day is fine. but if you send the message on the next day, the desired effect, intensity and feedback will not get appropriately.

#### ii) Noise completing stimulus -

During the communication if the listener & receiver listen sound of an aeroplane, another conversation going on within hearing distance, loud music, traffic noise, telephone or mobile phone ring etc then it is noise stimulus.



### iii) Distance

The distance "bet<sup>n</sup>" Sender and receiver less than smooth communication bet<sup>n</sup> them.

If the distance is long you cannot properly listen, or not properly identify the exact meaning of communication.

### iv) Surrounding

If the surrounding environment of the listener & receiver is not good or favorable then the communication will affect both.

Ex, whether condition rain, heavy, traffic etc.

### Personal Barrier -

The extreme disturbance occurrence due to the personal problems such as deafness, stammering, ill health, bad handwriting is called personal barrier.

#### i) Deafness -

"Deafness, hearing loss is a partial or total inability to hear."

Ex, Deaf student cannot understand without body language.

#### ii) Stammering -

"A speech disorder in which the flow of speech is disturbed by lot of causes and repeated sound due to

Speech problem is called stammering.  
ex, "To-To-To" - tomorrow.

### iii) Health

A state in which you are enable to function normally & without pain is called health.

Ex - ill student cannot concentrate in classroom.

### iv) Bad Handwritting

Handwritting refers to person unique styles of writting characters. Created with a writting things such as pen or pencil. Handwritting plays very significant role in written communication.

Ex, Bad writting in exam effect on result.

### ✓ Q.4) Explain Psychological barrier Communication.

→ Barriers to Communication are the greates + obstacle of effective communicat<sup>n</sup> process.

They hamper the smooth flow of communication and effect the process.

The number of factors affect the communication process and hamper the smooth flow of communication, it is called barriers of Communication.



## Psychological barrier -

Psychological or mental barriers which we have learned from others that prevent us from communicating effectively.

Psychological barriers are caused because of the human mindset, mentally and ~~attitude~~ attitude which interrupt the smooth communication.

### ① Day dreaming -

Day dreaming is the state of mind thinking about something which is not happening at the time of listening and it may be irrelevant also distraction is a result of day-dreaming.

ex, Teacher is teaching in ~~room~~ classroom student is day-dreaming.

### ② Prejudice

Pre-judice opinion that is not based on reason or actual experience. People with deeply fixed opinion with something past are very difficult to communicate.

Ex - Father is the head of House.

### ③ Emotions

A strong feelings deriving from one's mood or relationship with other is called as emotions.



ex - we cannot joke or laugh at the time of someone is dead (funeral)   
 अत्यसंस्कार

#### ④ blocked mind -

An inability to remember or think of something you normally can do; often caused by emotional tension.

ex - John is not ready to listen what is said by all the members of his team.

#### ⑤ Generation Gap -

The difference of attitude betn people of different generation leading to lack of understanding is called generation gap.

Ex - John says my father is typical tradition person.

#### ⑥ phobia -

phobia is strong feeling of fear and distrust about something in social institute.

ex - John always fears to talk with his teachers because teachers is very angry person.



Q.5). Explain Mechanical & linguistic barriers in detail.

### Mechanical barriers -

Mechanical communication barriers are technical source of interference in the communication process, fault in machine equipment or defects in mechanical device or some technical problems create obstacle in smooth communication is called mechanical barrier.

Ex - Fault loudspeaker will not communicate bet<sup>n</sup> leader & audience.

2) Defective fax machine can't send & receive message.

### Linguistic barrier

Absence of communication bet<sup>n</sup> people who speak different language is called as language or linguistic barriers.

Barriers to communication resulting from different speaking language.

### @ Difference in language -

The language of sender and receiver does not match for understanding appropriate message is called language barrier.



ex - A maharashtra visitor visits rural village in tamilnadu states, it creates language barrier.

### ⑥ Technical Jargons -

Technical terminology or term of art is a specialized vocabulary of any field of knowledge. Within each field, terms have one or more specific meaning that are not necessarily the same as those in common use.

These are the words or expression used in particular profession.

Ex - Technical engineering words use the in a particular firm or enterprise or company.

• such as, C language, Java etc.

### ⑦ Pronunciation -

Pronunciation means the way in which a word is pronounced.

ex, native U.K. Language is different from English.

### ⑧ Allusions -

An expression designed to call something to mind without mentioning it explicitly, and indirect of passing reference. Allusions are basically character from of expression nicknames, petnames or names given.