

Cultural Barriers to effective communication.

Group:119-36

Plan:

- 1. What is communication?
 - 2. Barriers to communication.
 - 3. Types of Barriers.
 - 4. Conclusion.
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WHAT IS COMMUNICATION ???



Communication is the activity of conveying meaningful information. It requires a sender, a message, and an intended recipient. The communication process is complete once the receiver has understood the sender and provides the feedback.



Barriers to communication.



- No matter how good the communication system in an organization is, unfortunately barriers can and do often occur.
- These barriers are those which make the message doubtful for the reader to understand it and they get confused to interpret the meaning for which the message it sent to them.



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.

CLASSIFICATION OF BARRIERS

PHYSICAL BARRIERS

SEMANTIC AND LANGUAGE BARRIERS

SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL BARRIERS

ORGANIZATIONAL BARRIERS

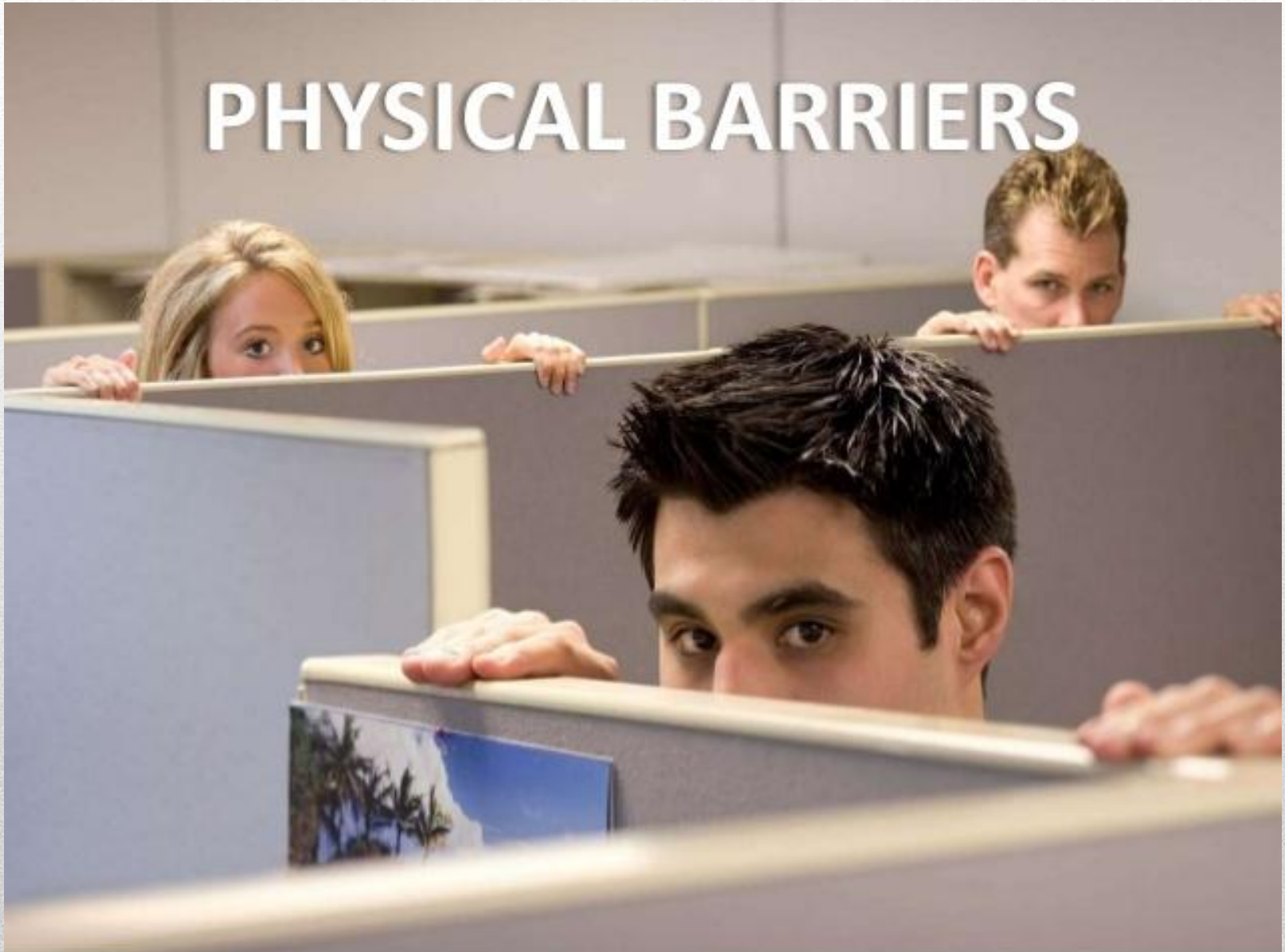
CROSS-CULTURAL BARRIERS

Physical Barriers.

- The major physical barriers are:
- **TIME**
- **PLACE**
- **NOISE**
- **SPACE**
- Some of them are easy to Alter whereas, some may prove to be tough obstacles in the process of effective communication.



PHYSICAL BARRIERS



Time

Time has an important role in a communication process. Do we not often hear expressions such as “timely caution”, “timely advice?”. These expressions indicate the role of time as a factor in communication.



Place

The place or the location where a communication process takes place can degenerate into a barrier to effective communication.



Noise

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



Space

Closed office doors, barrier screens and separate areas for people of different status results in creating a barrier to effective communication.



SEMANTIC & LANGUAGE BARRIERS

A man in a dark suit and glasses is shown in profile, holding an open book. He is looking towards the left. The background is dark and filled with numerous white question marks of various sizes, creating a sense of confusion or inquiry. The overall theme is semantic and language barriers.

**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**



Pronunciation



Spelling



Meaning

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**

LANGUAGE BARRIERS

- **Different Languages**



- **No Clarity in Speech**



LANGUAGE BARRIERS



- Using Jargons

- Not being specific



SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL BARRIERS



WHAT IS PSYCHOLOGICAL 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**

BARRIERS-SOCIO PSYCHOLOGICAL

PERSONAL FEELING-all persons are not skilled in communication they have problems which is to be resolved, people have

DESIRES

EARS

HOPES

LIKES

DISLIKE

ATTITUDE

VIEWS

OPENION—————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

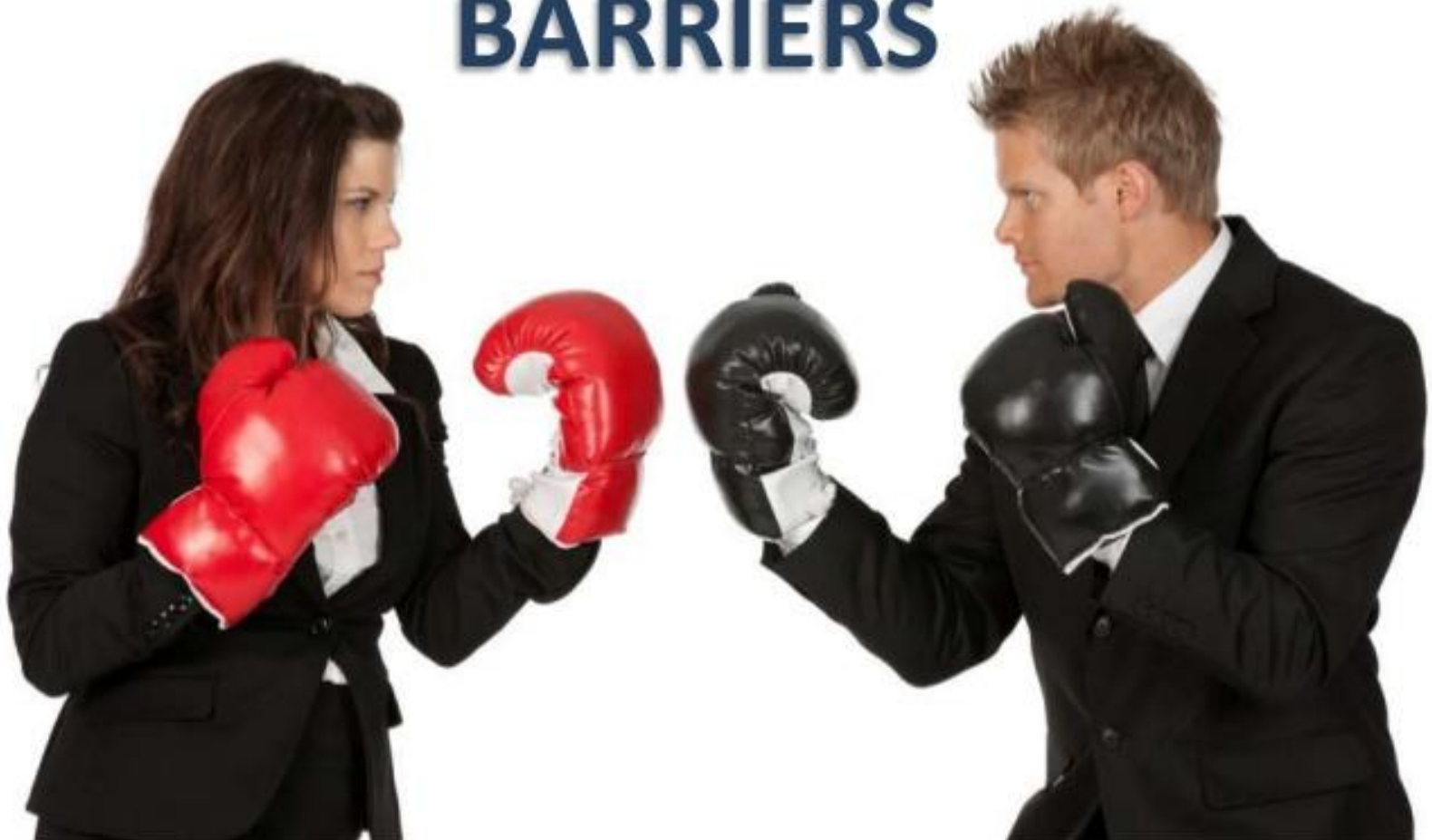
- **Concept of space**



- **Gestures**



ORGANISATIONAL BARRIERS



Organizational barriers

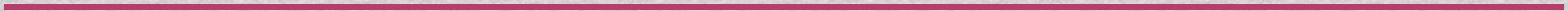
- Loss or distortion of messages as they pass from one level to another
- Filtering of information according to one's understanding/interpretation
- Messages not read completely or not understood correctly
- Deliberate withholding of information from peers perceived as rivals
- Information gap if upper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

CONCLUSION

Working on improving your communications is a broad-brush activity. You have to change your thoughts, your feelings, and your physical connections.

That way, you can break down the barriers that get in your way and start building relationships that really work.

Questions & Comments



Thank You!

