

The Importance of English Communication Skills and Spoken English

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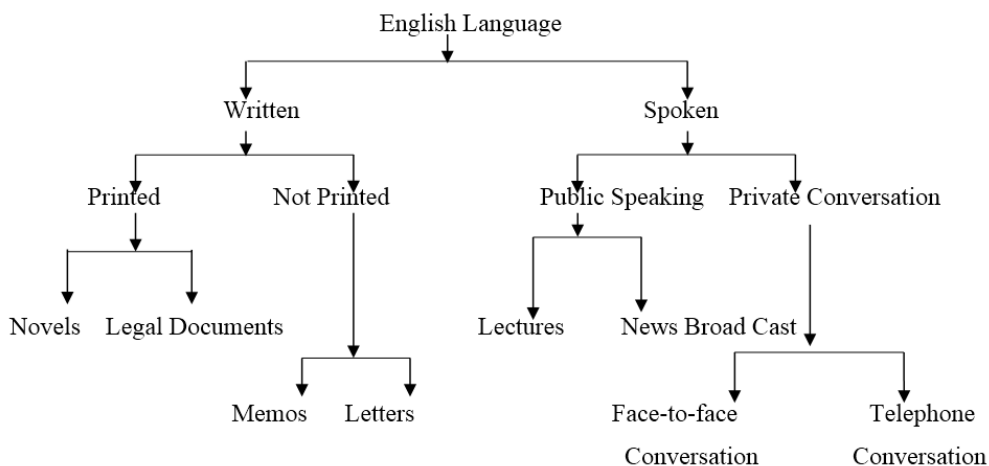
Abstract

The purpose of this article is to increase one's proficiency in English by educating readers on the value of English communication skills, spoken English, and other language forms. The significance of English has increased, not decreased, even after the end of British control in India. The most common type of language use is spoken language. In every language's history, spoken language was the primary means of communication. While most people are familiar with the spoken form, some may not know the written form. It existed for centuries prior to writing.

Key words: Communication, Communication Skills, Spoken English

I. INTRODUCTION

The most common type of language use is spoken language. In every language's history, spoken language was the primary means of communication. It existed for centuries prior to writing. More people use it than the textual form does. While most people are familiar with the spoken form, some may not know the written form. Even the most recent technological advancements, such as the telephone, radio, tape recorder, television, and so forth, are largely focused on speech. Let's look at the many types of language. Written language is secondary, just a record of sounds spoken or utilized by signs or symbols on paper.



Today, "Communication Skills" are everywhere, and we can see this in everyone we encounter and everywhere we go. English-language communication skills in the true sense. We understand how important English is to daily life in the current world. English is exclusively utilized as a second language in nations like India. Even in these nations, nevertheless, it is widely utilized in the following sectors: banking, administration, aviation, trade and commerce, travel and tourism, law, and, most importantly, education. Now that globalization and the information technology revolution have arrived, the significance of this language has grown even more.

The significance of English has increased, not decreased, even after the end of British control in India. In this sense, the proliferation of English-medium schools across the globe may serve as an example. Even parents in poverty want to send their kids to those English-medium schools. Naturally, the urge to study English is a global trend rather than a singular occurrence. Learning English is not a relatively recent desire. However, the desire to learn how to speak it is very recent and is becoming stronger every day. More people than ever before are traveling abroad on tours and attending international conferences and seminars. The spoken word

now plays a much bigger role than it ever did. The telephone and television were essential in all transactions, both commercial and personal.

If speaking English is seen as a sign of education in nations such as India, then having a reasonable level of skill in the language is undoubtedly a sign of prestige and good education. Thus, even the average person aspires to speak the language with such fluency. This led to the emergence of numerous "Teaching shops" that provided "Spoken English" courses.

Now let's examine some questions like

1. What is communication?
2. How should be the communication?
3. What is the history of communication?

Definition and Features of Communication:

- Communication means expressing feelings in polite language – ‘Saying with flowers’. It means pleasant talk, never speaking harsh words.
- “Collins English Dictionary” defines Communication as “the ability to convey information and ideas effectively”.

Information is shared between people through the process of communication. It necessitates a common comprehension of symbol systems, including mathematical and linguistic ones. Speech between two people is only one aspect of communication; there is much more to it than that. Apart from verbal communication, nonverbal clues such as tone and cadence, physical proximity, eye contact, and general body language can convey messages.

If it is said, “Sticks and stones will break our bones, but words will never hurt us”, it's just not true. Words can hurt. Words can cut. In fact, at the root of our word, *sarcasm* is the notion of cutting flesh. Anyone who has ever been on the receiving end of sarcastic speech knows the accuracy of that idea. Words can hurt or they can encourage, they can teach or they can tear down, but no matter what they are very powerful. They are also a huge reflection of what is in one's heart.

Communication Skills in the Scriptures:

The Bible: The Bible is very clear that communication is as much an issue of character as it is a skill. It says “No one can tame the tongue. It will speak out of what fills the heart”.

- “Let your speech always be gracious, seasoned with salt so that you may know how you ought to answer each person”. (Colossians 4:6 ESV)
- “A soft answer turns away wrath. A harsh word stirs up anger”. (Proverbs 15 :1 ESV).
- “A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in a setting of silver”. (Proverbs 25:11 ESV)

The “Maha Bharata: In the “Maha Bharata”, Vidura says, “the Tree which is cut with the axe may come to life but the heart which is hurt with harsh words cannot recover. We can pluck the sharp arrows from the body but the offensive words cannot be taken back”.

❖ Communication is a synthesis and judicious combination of language and psychology. Word and meaning should be closely blended in communication.

The Ramayana: The Ramayana gives a brief statement of the fundamentals and essentials of how communication / speech should be. Human meets Rama for the first time as Sugreeva's messenger. Then Rama was charmed by his Communication style or Art of speaking and tells his brother, Lakshmana -- “See how excellently Hanuman has spoken. He did not utter a single word without relevance and significance. He has not wasted a single word. Nor did he omit an appropriate word. He has not taken more time than it was strictly necessary to express what he wanted to say. Every word that he spoke can never be forgotten”.

❖ So, as per Francis T.Bergin, a well-known expert in communication: “Communication should be correct, clear, complete, concise, concrete, candid and courteous” (7 Cs). India has a long oral communicative tradition. As Mark Twain, the American writer, says, “India is the cradle of the human race and the birth place of human speech”.

❖ Speech is considered to be an index of social acceptability and cultural refinement. It is necessary to say or write what exactly we mean. Communication is the key to human resource development, a recipe for social success, an effective tool of public relations and lifeline of modern management.

❖ **Communication Skills** are essential along with **Soft-Skills** and **Computer knowledge** for modern intellectuals whose domain is discussed earlier.

Of all the skills, the Communication Skills are the most required but the most difficult ones. When our forefathers lived in jungles and painted themselves blue, Communication prevailed. As long as the mountains and rivers continue to exist upon the earth so long the Communication Skills are given prominence.

II. CONCLUSION:

According to the Kothari Commission on Education, a significant portion of students who drop out of college or university are not proficient in communication. They are mute. They are not able to write. They are Saharas of words, but they are Nayagaras of marks, too. Even if they have more than 90% of the possible points on their diplomas in the relevant courses, they are unable to even open their mouths to speak. Our ancient educationists stated nine criteria, even for a teacher (guru): Suchir is associated with cleanliness; Vachasvi with articulation or effective expression; Varchasvi with bright countenance or personality; Dhrutiman with courage; Smrutiman with good memory; Namratah with humility; Utsahi with enthusiasm; and Jijnasu with the desire to learn more and more. Of these, Vachasvi with articulation or effective expression and Kriti with good hand writing are significant.

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