

Communication direction

Law



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As for the one-way communication, it is not constrained necessarily to a single communication path. The same case applies in the corrections profession. The convict listens or reads a target language without responding such as when listening to court counts of crimes. This example shows that this communication has information always being transferred to only a single pre-assigned direction. Unlike the latter, two way communication has both the receiver and the sender listening to one another whilst gathering information and showing the will to deliver solutions or changes so as to work together (Rai, 2009). Take an example where a criminal described his case to an advocate who then advises the subject on what to say in court or what to leave out. The convict may also query the advocate awaiting response on a certain issue. This form of communication always has feedback as one of its entities unlike its counterpart, from both the recipient to the sender and letting the sender understand that the message was received accurately. A restricted two-way communication involves oral response without the use of target language. Nonverbal responses such as nodding may also be seen here. For instance, the judge may ask the convict, ' nod if you understand ...' A full-two-way restricted communication, the respondent uses the target language. Both parties are involved in verbal messages. The following comparison and contrast of both the one and two-way communications are backed by several empirical research, urging emphasis on the benefits of accepting one-way is crucial in starting a conversation before realization of a two-way communication producing the target language just before this introduction (Rai, 2009). The benefits of one way communication is that where the sender is not

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bothered, both can continue with their task without fear of failure. As for its disadvantage, the one-way communication is that the receiving parties cannot air their opinion (Rai & Rai, 2009). The one way communication does not offer room for expression. It is somehow meant to deliver information rather than attain a response. The entities here are the sender and the receiver only, leaving a weak room for feedback.

There are disadvantages around the two-way communication, the sender encounters constant bothers and is required to entirely focus on the recipients' needs over their own (Agarwal, 2010). This is termed as a bother to most senders, engulfed in this study of the corrections department, given that different individuals have different opinions about most issues where the sender are required to come up with solutions that will be enjoyed by the greater majority (Agarwal, 2010). It enjoys the benefit that the receiver and the sender have room to discuss what they desire, in this case for example, conjuring a way out of conviction. They parties can respond to each other, as questions and address concerns. The other advantage is that it offers instant feedback and provides opportunities for discussion. It also promotes understandings on the actual information being delivered. Therefore, it is clear that of both the communication formats, the two-way mode would be crucial where decision making would be required that involve the sender and the receiver as far as the corrections' profession is concerned (Agarwal, 2010).

References

Agarwal, O. P. (2010). *Effective communication* (Rev. ed.). Mumbai [India: Himalaya Pub. House.

Rai, U., & Rai, S. M. (2009). Effective communication (Rev. ed.). Mumbai [India: Himalaya Pub. House.