Interpersonal communication

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**1.**

There are two models of relational dynamics; a developmental perspective and a dialectical perspective. Mark Knapp gave a developmental perspective of relational dynamics. According to this model, communicators develop their relationship by achieving incompatible goals. In the model, two broad phases of “coming together” and “coming apart” are further divided into ten stages of the rise and fall of relationships. The model best describes the communication and interactions between romantic partners. However, it does not take into account the opposing forces that exist in any relationship.

On the other hand, the dialectical perspective is about communicative actions that are taken by different parties to start, uphold, and disband their personal relationships. In the model, there are incompatible forces that arise conflicts leading to dynamic in relational communication. A strong relationship develops as a result of this model. This model is more meaningful as compared to others as it discusses the incompatible forces that lead to the creation of dialectics. However, relationships do not always attain a certain level of satisfaction that is described in this model.

**2.**

Different types of ineffective listening are; pseudo listening, stage-hogging, selective listening, insulated listening, defensive listening, ambushing and insensitive listening. Selective listening is my style that most of the time contribute towards my ineffective listening. Last Friday, I was involved in selective listening when I was getting late from the office and my mother was advising me. I was skimming her talk. The reason behind this was the preoccupation. I was wrapped up in my personal thoughts and skimmed the whole message. However, I can modify my action and listen actively by ignoring the internal distractions.

**3.**

All concepts of interpersonal communication are interesting but I had like to teach about listening. It can be defined as the process of understanding others’ messages and it is more than that meet ears. There can be mindless listening; listening to other messages automatically and routinely and mindful listening, which is the careful and thoughtful attention to messages. Listening is indeed an essential element of good communication and is also important for me. Other people should also consider it important as without active listening communication cannot be effective and cannot archive the desired goals.

**4**.

According to Chapman, there are five love languages in romantic relationships; words of affirmation, quality time, gifts acts of service and physical touch. Among these love languages, I appreciate most words of affirmation and quality time and these are also the languages I engage in most of the time. Words of affirmation refer to verbal support and compliments as well as written notes or letters that show the appreciation of the person. Similarly, quality time refers to the presence and availability of the partner. However, gifts are the most uncomfortable for me as I do not measure love in terms of gifts. I believe in Words of affirmation and quality time.

**5.**

Punctuation refers to the identification of the causal order of events. A variety of communication problems arises due to differing punctuations. It is important in the interpretation of messages in communication. If a person makes use of wrong punctuation, he cannot correctly deliver his message and vice versa. Imagery provides context for our interpretation of the language used. It identifies the relationship between the situation and the meaning of language. Sensory details provide vivid images that establish a relationship between the situation and the meaning of language.

Clubbing can have multiple definitions. Its denotative (dictionary) meaning is the action of going to nightclubs for dancing and socializing. In other words, it is the combing of people for a common purpose. Interpersonal communication is related to denotative (dictionary) meanings of language.