DQ 1

1. The presence of stereotypes greatly influences the communication process; it may change the overall direction of the process and let the mediating parties view the things in a completely different light. Stereotypes have the power even to hinder or completely stop the process of communication. The importance of stereotypes increases to multiple folds when communication is taking place between the people belonging to two different cultures. If once party involved in communication is holding stereotypes against the culture of the other party, the process cannot flow smoothly.
2. There is a deeply-rooted relationship between the language a person speaks and the history, be4leifs, values, and the environment he or she comes from. All these factors collectively form the culture in which the person was born and bred (Spolaore, & Wacziarg, 2016). Language is one of the basic sources that covey the cultural values and cultural ties to other people, especially when the person is communicating in a culture or place which is different than theirs.
3. Non-verbal communication plays a very important role, whether it is being carried on in a person’s own culture or in a different one. For example, various hand gestures have different meanings all over the world. A common example can be seen in the form of “thumbs-up” expression. Usually, it is an expression of approval or liking, but in some parts of Middle East, it may be taken as a highly offensive action.
4. The culture of a place plays a great role in the formation, maintenance, and termination of the relationship. The norms and values prevailing in that certain culture define how a relationship should be formed, carried on, and finally terminated. These norms do not only apply to social relationships but also in the case of professional bondings as well (Rice, & Dolgin, 2005).

**References**

Rice, F. P., & Dolgin, K. G. (2005). *The adolescent: Development, relationships and culture*. Pearson Education New Zealand.

Spolaore, E., & Wacziarg, R. (2016). Ancestry, language and culture. In *The Palgrave handbook of economics and language* (pp. 174-211). Palgrave Macmillan, London.