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Communication and dialects

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Abstract

In the following article we would analyze the definition of communication and its connection with human society. In addition the definitions given at times taken for granted concepts identified in the Greek language from antiquity and the media communication in ancient Greece, Byzantium, Indians and Romans. Will occur the basic elements of communication (sender, symbols, receiver). Will be highlighted the levels of communication through which communication processes are prioritized and classified. We will indicate the forms of the definition there of, we will approach the language from the perspective of dialectology. In addition we will focus on the features of dialects and deviations from the perceived «norm» of common Greek. Finally reference will be made to communication barriers and ways to improve it and lead our conclusions.

1. Introduction

The «communication term» multifaceted with rich history is a concept inherent in every human activity seen as «the mechanism by which there are developed human relations» (Cooley 1909). [1] Wikin (1981) writes the word communication which characterizes chameleon «how stacked inside the trains, the telegraph and television channels, gatherings of people, containers and faucets, and even a pack rat, since the animals communicate with each other». [2]

By D.G. Babiniotis the term communication is «the process of linguistic consultation (voice), transmit and receive messages, the exchange of thoughts, information, questions, commands, etc». [3]

In the Greek language from antiquity until today, the word communication has taken the concepts «I come in context, I relationship», «I have something in common, I related to something else», «I have commercial relations, my transactions», «communications», «contribute financially», «getting in touch, meet, talk to someone». Also used to describe the process by which a message is transmitted, information or knowledge, thoughts with someone, in written or spoken language and the various means of telecommunication, the mores, trademarks etc. Again refers to the movement, transfer between two places, sites or places in all the technical means by which the communication is made.

Finally, the term refers to the procedure by which broadcast messages, information or knowledge, thoughts between individuals or groups, there by creating relationships.

1.1. Dialects

We are talking about a language system that is part of the Greek language. The reference to the dialects may be negatively stigmatized or waiver of the correct type. There is an increasingly and this is determined by dialects. Sense of dialect is not something new. What characterizes a language and its dialects is that there is a common origin and geographical diversification. When speakers do not understand each other talking about dialects (systems that have differences between them). Unlike when speakers

understand each other talking about individuals (systems that do not have large variations). [4]. However Trudgill to differentiate the dialect of the language to describe what is a dialect began to change-variability of the language is in Ap genera characteristics. In order to give another definition of what is dialect, should include the basic feature of the language which is the change. [5]

2. Media Communication in Antiquity

2.1. Ancient Greece

- Pedestrians or horseback runners: Fidippidis was the messenger runner who transferred from Marathon to Athens a message of victory of the Greeks over the Persians.[6]
- Beacons (fryktos=torch +hours=care): System messages with fire from mountaintop to mountaintop.[6]
- Plumber telegraph: Invented in 330 BC by Arcadian general Aeneas the Ordinary.
- Telegraph Polybim: Signaling system with letters of the alphabet divided into five groups of five columns of five letters each.[6]
- Reflectors aid: The signals from the fire said to help with special reflectors to look far enough, as the Lighthouse of Alexandria.[6]
- Audio telegraph: Custom metal devices (tilevoes) acoustic communications with a range of about 2.500 meters used by the army of Alexander the Great. [6]

2.2. Byzantium and other Peoples

- Byzantium (kaminoviglatores) watchtowers where there were kilns which kept alive the flame of the torch.[7]
- China (pipes communication) there was inside the Great Wall and broadcast message from one outpost to another shouting in them.
- North American Indians: There, used smoke signals to communicate.
- Guangzhou Canary Islands: There, communicated with whistling.
- Romans: There, used beacons to communicate with each other.

3. Key Elements of Communication

- a) Transmitter or source: it is “that” produces and transmits the message. Speaker, author and anyone who uses a password system transmission.[8]
- b) Symbols: is “that” is used to transmit the message. Words, letters, music, gestures, traffic signals, sings mors, grimace, etc.[8]
- c) Receiver: This is the person who recruit through the sensory organs of the message, decodes it and evaluate. The success of communication is proportional to the potential effect on the receiver.[8]

4. Levels of Communication

Communication is performed within a society. This social framework we can perceive accordance with Mac Cooley (1995) in the form of a pyramid in which the communicative processes are ranked according to their social level. The hierarchy recommend the most classic high levels of communication.

- At the upper level of the pyramid is the social level indicated in transmission of messages from a source to a large number of people in space and time through a technological medium (e.g. the media).[9]
- The organizational level to communication agencies. Perceived as a social environment where structured forms of communication between people who are a strong collective and specific target and focus on the interests, desires and their roles (e.g. businesses).[9]
- The intergroup and team level on communication between members of a group with common characteristics, common goals or interests or between groups (e.g. family, social classes).[9]
- The interpersonal level is direct or mediated communication in interpersonal relationships, especially in communication between two people .Interpersonal communication involves the following elements: mutual recognition, exchanges using common codes, creation and interpretation meanings, understanding the physical and emotional and physical context (e.g. friends, romantic relationships, work, family)[9]
- The interatomic level refers to receiving and processing information.[9]

5. Forms of Communication

- *Official*: It's when the language used is derived from a public authority, such as the language of a state.[8]
- *Informal*: When the language which is used as the opposite of a formal language for reaction to the imposition of the official language of origin for various e.g. origin, education etc. E.g. informal language was Greek during the Turkish occupation. Spoken by the Greeks with the risk of arrest and punishment.[8]
- *Sensitive*: When you can afford the finer shades of meaning and necessary distinctions, concepts, ideas and thoughts.[8]
- *Deliberate or intentional*: The contact is characterized by the control of sender or transmitter of the message to achieve the realization of the effect of the recipient and that the actions. E.g. one evening a young man writes with spray a wall a slogan during the war. A proactive, communicative act.[8]
- *Unintentional or unexpected* : The communication process that is imposed on people who do not wish to participate in it or to accept various messages “accidentally” or unexpectedly. E.g. advertising

messages to interrupt the movie. Not necessarily imply acceptance of the communication proposal.[8]

- *Mutual*: The participation in the communication process and the two communication in the same mutual way. Willingly and with a specific purpose, which if implemented would satisfy them both. E.g. 'A' friend calls an e-mail to his friend 'B', "let's go for coffee this afternoon?" Friend B answered negatively "No, I have lesson". The contact was made with the same reciprocal manner but not succeed. Soon friend 'B' sends his e-mail to friend 'A' "go to the movies tomorrow?" 'A' replied "yes let's go". Mutual communication will cause the same effect on both.[8]
- *Symbolic communication*: Is characterized by the use of symbols to shape the message and communication which caused to become itself a symbolic process or act, a symbolic behavior. The traffic lights e.g. with red color means in order of "who passed the crossing danger" and green means "free passages". The parades of national anniversaries are message from the state and its citizens, for the memories they hold and their willingness to defend their homeland.[8]

6. Dialects: Code of Communication

The dialect word in Greek is feminine in the process, output, input, progress, etc.. The study of Modern Greek dialects began to preoccupy seriously dealing with the Greek language from the last decades of the 19th century. The first scholar of local idioms is the founder of linguistic science in Greece Georgios N. Hatzidakis who followed the German school of historical comparison method to the study of language phenomena. Before him there are sporadic samples of interest in dialects (Mr. Adamantios Korais. a.). The G.Chatzidakis with his work on the Modern Greek dialects proved that the Greek language with its long and unbroken life and the variety of local forms provides highly interesting information about the history and evolution of indo-European languages. The Importance of Modern Greek dialects and idioms is evident not only linguistically, since it complements our knowledge of the Greek past eras, but also historically because the dialectical language elements illustrate the story (population movements, consular influences etc.), sociology and folklore of the Greeks (lifestyles, psychology and mentality of the inhabitants of various regions of the Greek-speaking world, etc..).[4]

The sociolinguistics wanted to study the change in the present, the now. Focuses on social dialects shown in conurbations. The same called urban dialectology. Then following the examples of dialects, such as new dialect, the Ionian island, Northern Greece and the Peloponnesian dialect where it is reasonable to observe the particular and the differences that exist in phonological and the morphological level.

- *New dialect*: In urban areas, observed the «dialect» which they use as the new communication code. Use a «dialect» which they can understand themselves and not their elders. Such expressions are:[10]

There isn't = is incredible

Ate = off with reject

Scaffold = stuck

Does not play = excluded

Jet = good (ok)

- *Ionian dialect*

Phonological level: a) Intonation (apparent all the islands, especially outside of Corfu, Lefkada), b)

Tsitakismos: e.g. /tsi kaneis/ it means /how are you/

Shape level: a) We develop /e/ at the end of the word e.g. anthropone, b) Development trend e.g. /folloow/ instead /follow/. [4]

- *North Greece*

Phonological level: a) Mute (elimination final vowels) e.g. /Thanas/ instead of /Thanasis/, b) Stenosis: e.g.

/thels/ instead /thelis/. It means /wants/, c) use of laryngeal /L/ occurring /a/, /o/, /u/, d) elimination of weak /i/ and /u/ e.g. /koritsi/-/kurits/. It means /girl/.

Shape level: a) diminutive /ouda/, /oudi/ e.g. /paidoudi/. It means /child/, b) the arsenic gender is used instead of /the/ e.g. /the wolf/, c) using /ve/ instead of /sa/ e.g. /epiaka/ instead /epiasa/. It means /got/. [4]

- *Peloponnesian dialect*

Phonological level: a) tsitakismos, b) loss of hemiphona e.g. /nisa/ instead /nisia/. It means /islands/,

c) palatalization of /N/ e.g. /paidione/. It means /children/, d) the method of /z/ in /tz/, e) the method of /z/ in /tz/ e.g. /tzilia/ instead /zilia/. It means /jealousy/.

Shape level: using diminutive /ouli/ e.g. /aderfouli/. It means /little brother/. [4]

- Cretan dialect: dasynsi and the friction of a deal in triturated e.g. /spithia/ instead /spitia/. It means /houses/. *Morphological shape*: e.g. /tsi ginaikes/ instead /tis ginaikes/. It means /women/. [4]
- Dialects of the Dodecanese: a) Loose articulation of consonants which creates hemiphona e.g. /proato/ instead /provato/. It means /sheep/, b) syllabic verbs increase e.g. /ikousa/ instead /akousa/. It means /I heard/. [4]
- Dialects of Chios: a) presence of terminal /n/, e.g. /kommatin/ it means /piece/, b) nicknames with genitive, e.g. /ton nautakion/, it means /the sailor/. [4]

7. Ways of Communication

Communication is considered an act of establishment relations between two persons, the transmitter and the receiver, where the one transmitting and the other receiving a message (spoken or written) through the auditory canal (acoustic passage speaking/ listening) or optical channel (optical pass the written word) and consult conversing. Thus communication is:

1. Verbal Communication

Spoken word (hearing-Speech)

- Phone
- Mobile Phone
- Radio

- TV
- Skype

2. Non Verbal Communication

a) Writing (read-bible)

- Textbooks
- Magazines Newspapers
- Electronic mail (e-mail)
- Fax
- Newsletters
- Brochures
- Facebook, blogger, twitter.

b) Body Language

- Movement
- Look
- Gestures
- Posture

8. Barriers to Communication

- *Lack of shared experience:* Communication is effective only within that experiences physical- mental – emotional and the two parties are similar.
- *Confusion symbols and denoted:* Words represent or correspond to something real or some life experience. Although it is clear that words and reality can differ a lot of people do not understand the differentiation. E.g.: Someone calls someone a thief. This means what is really a thief?[11]
- *Someone to hear something is waiting to hear:* Something we hear when someone talks based on our own experiences and knowledge. Instead of listening that tells the other, we often hear that the mind tell us that he told us.[11]
- *Influence of the reference group:* The group with which we identify- group reference- affects attitudes and feelings. Family, friends, political party groups are reporting which color our reactions to information.[11]
- *Words receive different interpretations by different people:* The words may have symbolic importance for people so the receiver can create a different impression to the receiver from the meaning we want to convey.[11]
- *Lack of common code number:* Observed in companies that have multi- cultural staff structure that the use of speech according to national origin of the worker creates problems understanding and effectiveness of society[11]
- *Noise:* The ‘noise’ in the sense of extrernal factors involved in understanding the message. It may be true that noise does not permit us to hear the message well or be noise with figuratively suggesting fragmentation and complexity of information.[11,12]
- *Words receive different interpretations by different people:* The words may have symbolic importance for

people so the receiver can create a different impression to the receiver from the meaning we want to convey.[11,13]

9. Recommendations

Ways to improve effective communication:

- Specify the ‘identity’ of the communication.
- Determine way the realization.
- The sender can configure the message with the appropriate code every time.
- Define the recipient of the communication.
- Define the appropriate means for its realization.
- Define the place of communication.

10. Conclusions

Communication is the key means by which people come together and exchange ideas, thoughts and emotions. In addition, common Greek is the basic code of communication .However dialects with the idioms are codes of communication although different from the «norm». The value of dialects is important and should be deleted some stereotypes and enhance their contribution to the construction of the formal language. Conclusion, the obstacles encountered in communication is quite but taking appropriate measures may be limited.

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