

THE ROLE OF COMMUNICATION ZONES FOR CONDUCTING THE LESSON

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Abstract:

This article explores the main points of communication zones. The Communication Zone is states in which we are in harmony with one another and understood each other communication clearly and effectively by reducing misunderstandings and resolving conflicts before they arise. Every action has a purpose and as a result every facet of our behavior helps us communicate.

Key words: communication zone, interactions, motivating approaches, maintaining boundaries, learning outcomes, confirmation, caring, actionable guidance, communication styles, checklists, vivid hues.

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It is not enough to be an authority during the lesson, it is also necessary to be competent in communication with students. Using different strategies in communication and during the lecture will help students to really understand the subject. Researches show that classes with an appropriate communication environment have a positive effect on student performance and increase motivation and engagement of students.

Students engage in meaningful, long-term, and mutually beneficial interactions with their teacher and other students. The most accurate indicator of your credibility with your students is the content and style of your communication. Encouraging student achievement in learning depends on whether teachers demonstrate effective communication behavior. Use of useful pertinent examples can improve the clarity of instruction. Communicating effectively in terms of targeted learning activities improves communication skills. The ability to communicate with students outside of class creates a productive environment in which students can interact with each other. Using examples presented in large lectures, small seminars, and even online to better understand these tactics. The speaker offers practical skill-based guidance for improving student-to-student and teacher-to-student interactions in an engaging and conversational presentation.³

Creating an environment for communication that supports and promotes active learning is discovering pro-social upbeat and motivating approaches to interact with students and boost their self-esteem. To get the most out of interactions with students is to recognize both verbal and nonverbal cues. The video looks at ways to

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³Aitchison, Jean (31 May 2007). *The Word Weavers: Newshounds and Wordsmiths*. Cambridge University Press

communicate with students strengthen teachers' credibility and help to trust them. All strategies and ideas are supported by real-world examples and actionable guidance. Communication styles that have a positive impact on students' behavior and learning are strategies for helping students remember the important links between the course material and some pointers for fostering both verbal and nonverbal immediacy in the classroom.

Conveying nonverbally communication we don't feel comfortable or close to someone by standing farther away from them. We let someone know when we get close to them that we'd like to have a more personal relationship or that we feel secure around them. Any way we place ourselves in relation to people around us can be considered a proxemic. Standing closer to someone when we are going to discuss something private is one way to set an example. Another example is to move away from someone when we sense that they are invading our personal space. One sort of nonverbal communication that involves our interactions with our surroundings is called proxemics. The study of the type extent and impact of the spatial separation people naturally maintain (as in a variety of social and interpersonal contexts) as well as how this separation connects to environmental and cultural factors is known as proxemics.¹

A person's proxemics would differ from those of a lecture at a school for instance if they were discussing private information with a close friend. When a professor is lecturing nobody would be standing just a few inches away from him. Proxemics convey respect a professor's space as a public speaker and is very close to their friend. Everybody has a certain amount of space surrounding them in various contexts and circumstances. Some environments like a packed bus or an elevator have unwritten rules regarding personal space. We are not always able to tell the outside world how much space we find comfortable in these situations instead we have to respect the social norms surrounding our closeness to one another. We frequently don't always get to choose how much space is around us in shared spaces like the subway on our way to work or urinals in crowded restrooms.²

However, we can usually draw boundaries around ourselves in social settings that suit both our comfort level and the environment. At a concert if someone were in the front row of the crowd, they might be almost touching those nearby. If it makes someone uncomfortable, they can always move away from the crowd and find another place in the venue where there might be a little bit more space to move around and watch the stage, these are all typical instances of proxemics. Physical territory refers to how things are arranged in a space and how they are designed in relation to social interactions. Territoriality expresses ownership of an area or the things within it. Understanding spaces and territories and demonstrating respect for others boundaries are essential for fostering positive relationships. Setting expectations for certain boundaries (verbally or nonverbally) can help us feel safer around others.

Our personal space is where we should feel safe from threats. Proxemics is essentially the study of space how we use it how it enhances our comfort levels and how we organize things and ourselves in relation to it. Edward Hall an anthropologist

¹Baker, Anne E.; Hengeveld, Kees (5 March 2012). *Linguistics*. John Wiley & Sons. ISBN 978-0-631-23036-6. Archived from the original on 28 October 2023. Retrieved 28 October 2023.

²Calabrese, Andrew; Sparks, Colin (22 November 2003). *Toward a Political Economy of Culture: Capitalism and Communication in the Twenty-First Century*. Rowman & Littlefield Publishers. ISBN 978-1-4617-0035-7. Archived from the original on 28 October 2023. Retrieved 28 October 2023.

came up with the phrase. Hall wanted to know how people communicate with one another through space. We must talk about various types of spaces in order to gain a deeper understanding of proxemics. Local norms may differ from cultural norms so this can vary. We refer to these as personal territory domains. Now let's discuss these. The area that defines our proximity to someone such as a public speaker or public figure is known as the public space. That means that if you are at an event and watching a lecture you are most likely between 12 and 25 feet away from the speaker.¹

If you are conversing with a coworker or a client at work, you're most likely in this type of space. You're most likely one to four feet away from someone in this situation. This is only to be used when speaking with loved ones. Only those you are extremely close to should have an intimate space. In this instance you are most likely less than a foot away and you may even be in contact with the other person. This is the area you're in say when you're with your significant other. It's crucial to remember that cultural differences may exist here. These are the typical American standards that we encounter; it may not always be the case. In some situations, it might be considered impolite to stand too close to someone.

Although, touching someone's arm or shoulder during the conversation may be considered politeness in some cases and impoliteness in others. For instance, your bed is most likely positioned so that it faces the middle of your bedroom rather than the wall.²

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