A Pragmatic Study On The Application Of Different Technical Communication Models Seen In English Literature

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Abstract: Since the time of Aristotle (about 384–322 B.C.), numerous 'Models of 'Technical Communication' have been on exhibit in various parts of the world. I will confine my attention to the four most important models of 'Technical Communication' that have generated a great deal of buzz as the preeminent soft skill among English Litterateurs* throughout the years. The purpose of this research is to shed light on two crucial components of the Technical Communication Models that have been utilized throughout the history of English Literature.

1. Provision of built-in motivation from various aspects of the TECHNICAL COMMUNICATION as applied by the English litterateurs for the purpose of fostering favourable Reader's Response throughout the ages.
2. Gradual evolution of the theory of TECHNICAL COMMUNICATION and its keen application inter alia in English literature as the softest of the 'soft skills'; and

Gradual evolution of the theory of TECHNICAL COMMUNICATION and its keen application inter alia in English literature as the current study also focuses on the fact that the last two models of Technical Communication that I discussed, namely the Shannon –Weaver Model and the Laswell Model, are indebted not only to the devolution of the Communication Theory under Electronics and Communication Engineering but also to interdisciplinary Subjects such as Applied Linguistics, Comparative Literature, and Communicative English. This is one of the main focuses of the present study. It should come as no surprise that these Models have been adopted by the litterateurs of English literature, either consciously or unconsciously, to wring out a favourable Reader's Response.

Keywords: Technical Communication, Literary, Criticism, English Literature.

Introduction

The 'Technical Communication' models that are currently in use can be divided, in a general sense, into the two categories that are outlined in the following paragraphs:

Linear Models: According to linear models, "Technical Communication" is either a unilinear process, which means it only goes in one direction, or at best a bilinear process, which means it goes in both directions. Especially in the case of the Unilinear Model of Technical Communication, these models don't have too many provisions for determining how the receiver will react to the information they hear.

The term "sermon," as described by T. S. Eliot in Murder in the Cathedral, or the traditional classroom Lecture, as described by Charles Dickens in Hard Times, or Political Campaign, as described by Charles Dickens in Pickwick Papers, is the best illustration of the Unilinear Model. Other notable examples include T. S. Eliot's "Hard Times" and Dickens' "Hard Times," as well as T. S. Eliot's "Hard Times

It is possible to utilize Chaucer's Canterbury Tales and Aesop's Fables as examples of the Bilinear Model due to the fact that, under this model, the audience is required to communicate their emotions as they are listening to the story.

Spiral or Interactional Model:

The 'Technical Communication Spiral Model' is sometimes referred to as the 'Interactional Model' and the 'Cyclical Model.' The Spiral Model is unique in that it incorporates a multi-dimensional feedback component (similar to what is seen in modern-day media coverage such as video conferences or news-on-the-spot reporting).

1. The best examples of the Spiral model of "Technical Communication" can be found in Browning's Pippa Passes and The Ring and the Book, as well as in dramatic monologues like as "Porphyria's Lover" and "The Last Ride Together."
2. In addition to Roland Barthes's S/Z and Jean-François Boudrillard's Commentary on Disneyland, two other excellent instances of literary criticism that use the spiral model of

"Technical Communication" are Commentary on Disneyland by Boudrillard and Roland Barthes's S/Z.

Feedback as Reader's Response: As part of the Reader's Response system, 'Feedback in Technical Communication' is intended to fulfil two very important roles:

We are able to measure and evaluate the importance of the message that is received by the receiver (i.e., the 'Listener or Reader') of the English literature. In addition, we are able to plan for a future model of 'Technical Communication' that would most certainly result in a better understanding of English literature. In order to gain a better understanding, please refer to the diagram that follows:
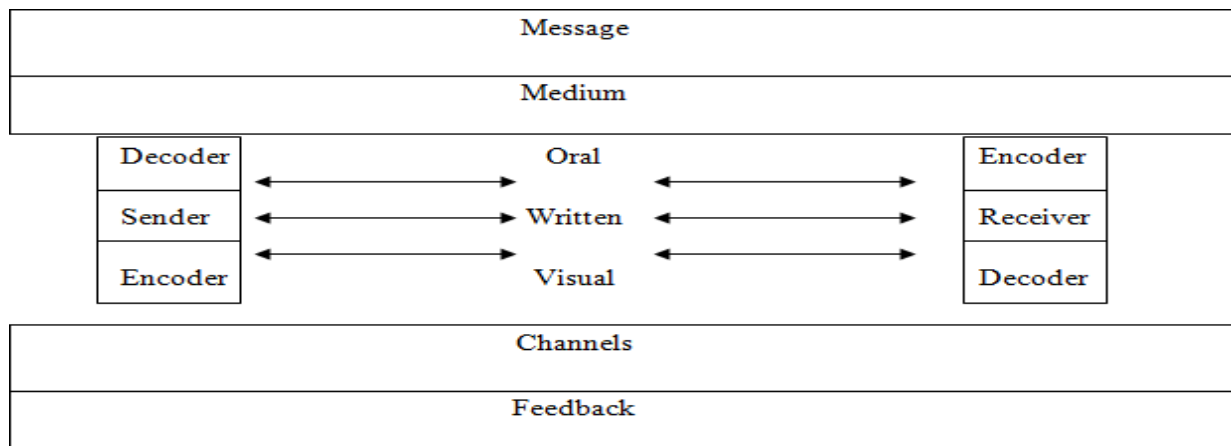

Diagram 1: Spiral or Interactional Model of Technical Communication

Analysis of Diagram 1

The following elements are essentially present in Spiral or Interactional Model of Technical Communication:

a) Message, idea or stimulus
b) Sender or transmitter or communicator
c) Encoding
d) Channel
e) Medium
f) Receiver
g) Decoding
h) Action or behaviour change
i) Feedback

The models that would get emphasis in course of my discussion have been randomly chosen from both categories of 'Technical Communication' as shown below

a) Aristotle Model (Circa 4th century BC)

b) Panini Model (Circa 5th century C.E)
c) Shannon-Weaver Model (20th Century CE)
d) Harold Lasswell Model (Latest Available)

The categories of the models of my discussion are not mentioned for two obvious reasons:

a) To boost up the motivation of the learned readers and Research Scholars by keeping them seriously engaged with the present discourse; and
b) To go along with the tone of 'enquiry and research' for the success of this Journal

Let us start with the Aristotelian Model (named after famous Greek Philosopher called Aristotle) because I believe that the august readers and Research Scholars are already acquainted with this Greek Philosopher.

ARISTOTLE MODEL OF TECHNICAL COMMUNICATION

The Aristotelian Model, which can be found in Chapter VI of Poetics, is the initial model of the Technical Communication process. Aristotle is credited with being the first person to propose the concept of communication by making reference to "technai," which is the technique that the successful characters in a Greek Play would follow in order to make an impression that would stay. The Aristotelian model appears to be a fairly straightforward and fundamental one. According to Aristotle, the process of communication, also known as "De communis," is comprised of three primary components. These elements are the speaker, the content of the speech, and the "list ere," also known as the audience.

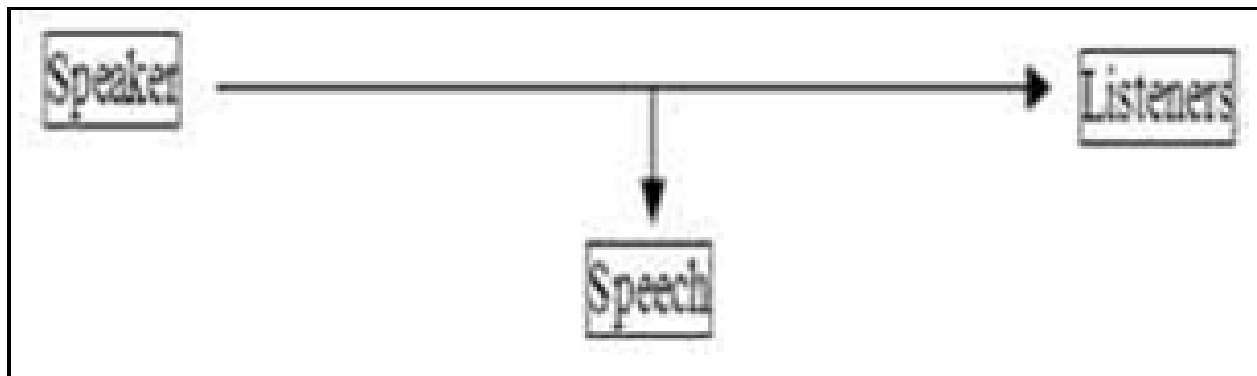For a clearer understanding, take a look at the diagram that follows:

Diagram 2: Aristotle Model of Technical Communication

Analysis of Diagram 2

If we follow a regular Anthropological Journal on the growth and structure of human language and if we manage to find enough time to read any book dealing with the growth and structure of Indo-European languages, it will not be difficult to understand the extent of the Aristotelian Model. No Wonder, the Aristotle model refers to Oral - Aural Communication, the Basic Communication Network, Built by the Ancient Civilizations of the World Before the Invention of Any Standard 'Scripts' No wonder, the Aristotle model refers to Oral - Aural Communication, the Basic Communication Network Built by the Ancient Civilizations of the World The plays written by Shakespeare during the Elizabethan era are an open salute to Aristotle's paradigm of technical communication, which was recorded in English literature during the sixteenth century. In addition, the Aristotelian model places a primary emphasis on the art of oratory and public speaking, both of which are skills that politicians all over the world continue to strive to perfect.

Application of Aristotelian Model

If we follow a regular Anthropological Journal on the growth and structure of human language and if we manage to find enough time to read any book dealing with the growth and structure of Indo-European languages, it will not be difficult to understand the extent of the Aristotelian Model. No Wonder, the Aristotle model refers to Oral - Aural Communication, the Basic Communication Network, Built by the Ancient Civilizations of the World Before the Invention of Any Standard 'Scripts' No wonder, the Aristotle model refers to Oral - Aural Communication, the Basic Communication Network Built by the Ancient Civilizations of the World The plays written by Shakespeare during the Elizabethan era are an open salute to Aristotle's paradigm of technical communication, which was recorded in English literature during the sixteenth century. In addition, the Aristotelian model places a primary emphasis on the art of oratory and public speaking, both of which are skills that politicians all over the world continue to strive to perfect.

Panini Model of Technical Communication

Astadheyi is the name of a well-known book that Panini, a well-known Sanskrit Grammarian of India during the Gupta Age, wrote. This book is on Sanskrit Grammar (a book having eight chapters). According to him, the Technical Communication network uses Mukhabhasa, which may be translated as spoken words, in addition to Lipibhasa, which can be translated as encoded or written words. The following is a diagram based on the Panini Model of Technical Communication, so please look it over.
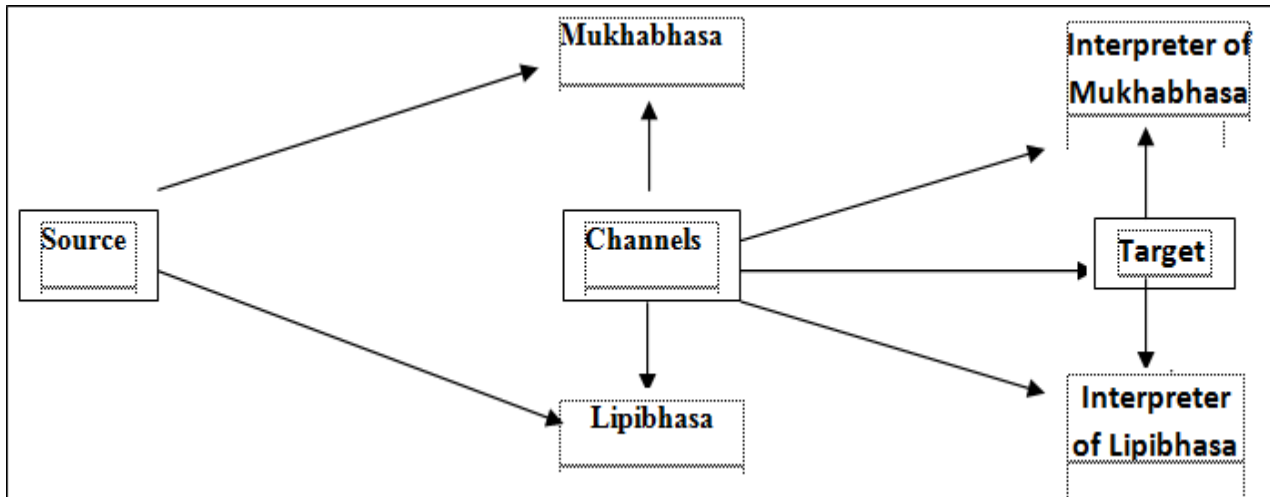
Diagram 3: Panini Model of Technical Communication

Analysis of Diagram 3

When compared to the Aristotle Model, we can observe that Panini increased the number of channels available for Technical Communication.

In terms of chronology, the Aristotelian Model came much earlier and was considerably more straightforward than the Paninian Model. The 'Oral-Aural' and the 'Written-Readable' communication models are both included in the Panini Model. During the time of the Imperial Guptas, the 'Devnagari Script' became widely used across the entirety of Aryabarta, which was the name given to North India at the time. It is unnecessary to emphasize this point. The function that "Interpreters" of "Oral" and "Written" discourse play is one of the most important aspects of the Paninian Model of Technical Communication. [Case in point:] [Case in point:] [Case in point:] [Cas It indicates that people living in India during the time of the Gupta dynasty had a number of linguistic and dialectical disparities, similar to those that exist in modern India, and that Panini attempted to provide a ready-made answer to such an important issue.

Application of Paninian Model

During the Romantic Age and the Victorian Age of English literature, the Paninian Model was used in the skill of writing both fiction and non-fiction. This can be found throughout the literature of both eras. The practice of licensing plays was outlawed in 1843, which prepared the path for the release of Elizabethan plays that were suitable for classroom use. In this regard, knowledgeable readers may recall Dr. Samuel Johnson's work as editor of Shakespearean Plays for High School Textbooks. In addition, the Paninian Model is still used as the foundation for the language policy that has been in place in India since 1947 and is based on the concepts of "bilingualism" and "multilingualism." It comes as a surprise to learn that Plato's Republic had already adopted dialogue-based writing even before Panini projected his paradigm of Technical Communication. The well-known non-fiction work by Anand Coomerswamy titled The Dance of Nataraj and the fictional work by Sir Walter Scott titled The Heart of Midlothian both make use of the Panini Model.

Shannon-Weaver Model of Technical Communication

C.E. Shannon and Weaver developed the Mathematical Theory of Communication in 1949. This theory popularly called Shannon and Weaver theory concentrated on the technical aspects of communication.

Diagram 4: Shannon and Weaver Model of Technical Communication

Analysis of Diagram 4

The Shannon-Weaver Model is a representation of the mechanical transmission of oral and written communication. The Shannon-Weaver Model identifies the following nine components as being essential to the process of technical communication:

a) Information source
b) Transmitter – to convert a message into transmittable signals
c) Receiver – who reconstructs the message from the signals
d) Channel
e) Destination – the person or machine to whom it is intended

f) The message
g) Transmitted signals
h) Received signals and
i) Noise sources

Application of Shannon -Weaver Model

The Shannon-Weaver Model is used in a variety of contexts, including telecommunication networks, news coverage, seasonal and daily conferences, as well as intracontinental and intercontinental seminars and workshops. It goes without saying that one can never think of any piece of modern literature that is devoid of the contributions made by electronics and communication engineering, but I'll say it anyway. We may say that all science fiction and bedtime light fiction written for younger generations, published in books, and made available on the internet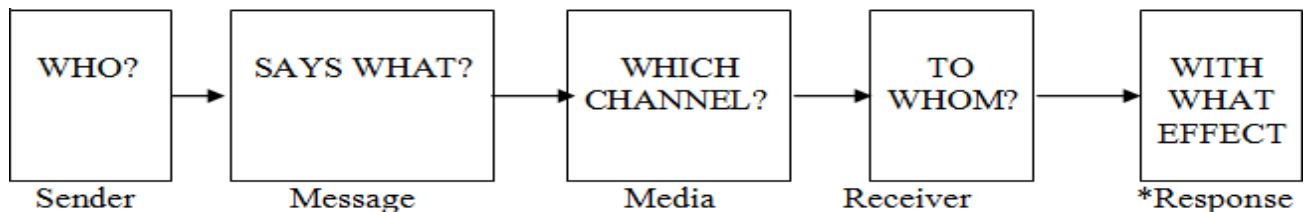 follow the Shannon-Weaver Model of Technical Communication. In his book The White Mandala, Patrick White merged the Paninian Model with the Shannon Weaver Model in order to achieve a tremendous response from the reading public. R. K. Narayan employed this model a long time ago in his once-in-a-lifetime blockbuster seller, The English Teacher.

Harold D. Lasswell Model of Technical Communication

Lasswell emphasized on the behavioural aspects of the sender. It has five elements viz. Who says? What is said?

Which channel is used? To Whom it is sent? And what is its effect?

Diagram 5: Lasswell's Model of Technical Communication

analysis of Diagram 5

☐ The Harold D. Lasswell Model and the Shannon-Weaver Model can be distinguished from the other models with relative ease. These models have a high degree of integration, and we can see the sender acting in two distinct roles. When the message is being sent, he acts as an encoder, but when he receives the feedback, he switches roles and becomes a decoder. Therefore, technical communication is seen as an interaction process that never comes to an end and spirals in on itself. The following are some of the key terms that are associated with the Harold D. Lasswell Model:

☐ Sender (Speaker/Encoder/ in Communication & Listener /Decoder/during Feedback)

☐ Message (Message in encoded terms during Communication)

☐ Media (Linguistic/Paralinguistic/Signal Device/ Electronic or Print)

☐ Receiver (Listener /Decoder/during Communication & Speaker/Encoder in Feedback)

☐ Response (Message in encoded terms or Reader's Response in Feedback)

Application of Harold D. Lasswell Model

The Harold D. Lasswell Model can be seen being used in a variety of contexts, including the Internet communication Network, television news coverage, various types of conferences, as well as intracontinental and intercontinental seminars and workshops. One can never conceive of English literature that does not benefit from Electronics and Telecommuncation Engineering. This is impossible. The Harold D. Lasswell Model of Technical Communication is followed not only by contemporary works of science fiction and socialite fiction that are distributed via the internet and web pages, but also by such works. This model of communication was first used by Salman Rushdie

many years ago in his novel Midnight Children; more recently, Hardly Chase used it in his novel Other Side of the Midnight.

CONCLUSIONS

There is a possibility that these arbitrarily selected models of technical communication are unable to explain certain things that are significant for day-to-day shifts in perspective and prospective scenarios related to their applications in English literature. For instance, James Boswell, who wrote "Life of Johnson" (1791) SEVEN years after Dr. Samuel Johnson's death during the final decade of the eighteenth century, unconsciously adopted a model that is identical to the Shannon Weaver Model and the Paninian Model rolled into one. Boswell's model is essentially the same as the Paninian Model and the Shannon Weaver Model.

The current research can act as an introduction to a larger investigation into the extent to which expertise in the fields of Applied Linguistics, Comparative Literature, and Communicative English can be combined in order to teach Business Communication to MBA students, teach Business English to MCA students, or teach Technical Communication to BE/B. Tech students utilizing English literature as a tool in their instruction.

Those individuals who are already working in the fields of teaching and research regarding the English language, literature, and the fields that are related to these subjects would most certainly benefit from reading this article.

Once more, academics working in the field of English language and literature might run into some new challenges, which would force them to contemplate the issues at hand and come up with innovative answers to the problems. Their spirit of inquiry may lead them to try a few easy measures in an effort to ease the challenges and difficulties associated with comprehending English Literature.

Understanding the ground reality as it relates to technical communication models unlocks the doors to all the'soft skills' that human beings already have or aspire to have in the future for reading English literature in its current context.

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