WELCOME

INTRODUCTION TO COMMUNICATION 1

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What is Communication?

Communication

- derived from the Latin words 'Communis' or 'communicaire' which means to make known.
- The simple meaning of communication is to make something known; to share information.
- Communication is a natural activity of all human beings to convey/ express opinions, feelings, information and ideas to others through words, body language or signs.

Can you tell me some examples of communication?

Definition of Communication

 1. "Communication is an interchange of thoughts, opinions or information by speech, writing or signs"-Robert Anderson

• 2. "Communication is an exchange of facts, ideas, opinions or emotions by two or more persons."Newman and Summer

Cont.

 3. "Communication is the process by which information is transmitted between the individuals or organizations so that an understandable response results." – Peter Little

Business Communication

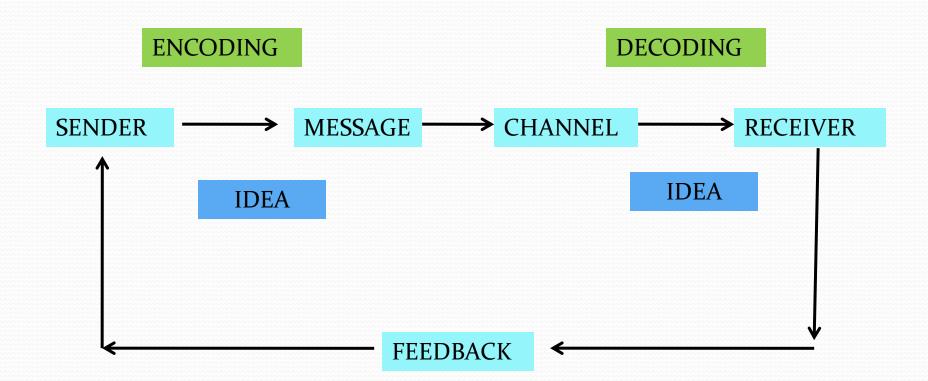
- An organization is a group of persons constituted to achieve certain specific objectives.
- The achievement of such objectives depends on coordination and integration (Harmony) of human efforts in that organization.
- Such coordination and integration is possible only if there is an effective system of communication.
- Business communication is the communication that is aimed at achieving organizational goals.

What are the elements of Tea?

Can you tell me the Elements of Communication?

- Sender
- Encoding
- Message
- Channel
- Receiver
- Decoding
- Feedback

Can you put these elements into a diagram?



Sender

- Sender is the one who wants to convey a message.
- It can be one person or the organisation.
- He/ She performs three roles:
 1) Planning 2) Encoding 3)
 Transmitting.

Receiver

- Receiver is the person who receives the message.
- Receiver's abilities, alertness, attentiveness and mind set affect the reception of the message.
- He/She receives and decodes the message and gives feedback

Encoding

- Encoding is the process of preparing the message.
- The sender puts his ideas into a suitable code that can be understood by the receiver.
- This code can be verbal or non-verbal.
- The sender and receiver must have a common code

Message

- Sender puts the information and ideas that he wants to convey into a systematic and organized message.
- The message must be clear and precise.
- It must be organised, shaped, structured and selective.
- It can be written or spoken.

Channel/ Medium

- The medium used to transmit the message is called channel.
- The sender considers time, distance and receiver's knowledge and selects a proper channel.
- E.g. face to face conversation, letter, mobile phone, television, internet, posters etc.

Decoding

- Decoding is the process of understanding the message.
- The receiver translates the signs and symbols into thoughts and ideas.
- The receiver's experience, knowledge, biases, emotions, cultural backgrounds enable him/her to assign (give) meaning to the message.

Feedback

- When the receiver understands the message, he conveys his response to the sender. It is called feedback.
- It can be verbal or non verbal.
- It completes the communication cycle.

• It tells the sender whether the receiver has understood the message or not.

THANK YOU