***Human Sciences Department***

***Level : 1st year***

***Module: English***

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***Second lecture: Communication***

***Introduction***

 Dreaming, talking with someone, arguing in a discussion, speaking in public, reading a newspaper, watching a TV program, etc. Are all different kinds of [communication](https://getuplearn.com/blog/introduction-to-communication/) that we are engaged in everyday life. It means that we are constantly exchanging our thoughts, ideas, and emotions with someone or other either to satisfy our physical, emotional, or other needs.

* 1. ***Definition of communication:*** Is the act of transferring information, ideas, feelings, and experiences etc…. between two people or more.
	2. ***Elements of the Communication Process***

 We can identify about six elements that are involved in the communication process:

1. **Stimulus**

 This is the impulse that triggers off the communication exchange. It takes place at the ideation stage of communication. We can also call it the reason one has for communicating, which may be to inform, educate, entertain etc.

1. **Source (sender)**

 This is the person who begins the communication process. He is the one triggered by the stimulus and from him begins the communication activity. He could be referred to as the initiator, encoder or sender.

1. **Message**

 This could be the idea, feelings, information, thought, opinion, knowledge or experience etc. that the source/sender wants to share.

1. **Medium**/**Channel**

 Medium and channel are generally used interchangeably. But here, a distinction is made between the two. Medium could be regarded as the form adopted by the sender of the message to get it to the receiver. It could be oral or written form. The channel then is the pathway, route or conduit through which the message travels between the source and the receiver e.g. the channel of radio, television, newspaper, telephone etc.

1. **Receiver**

 This is the person to whom the message is sent. He is the target audience or the recipient of the message.

1. **Feedback**

 This is the response or reaction of the receiver to the message sent. Communication is incomplete without feedback. It confirms that the message is well received and understood. A

feedback is positive when it shows that the message has been well received and understood and it could be negative when it shows that the intended effect has not been achieved.

* **Noise:** is interference that keeps a message from being understood or accurately interpreted. It is a potent barrier to effective communication. Noise may be in different forms:
1. **Physical noise:** This comes from the environment and keeps the message from being heard or understood. It may be from loud conversations, side-talks at meetings, vehicular sounds, sounds from workmen’s tools etc.
2. **Psychological noise:** This comes from within as a result of poor mental attitude, depression, emotional stress or disability.
3. **Physiological noise:** Results from interference from the body in form of body discomforts, feeling of hunger, tiredness etc
4. **Linguistic noise:** This is from the source’s inability to use the language of communication accurately and appropriately. It may be a grammatical noise. It may be semantic as in the wrong use of words or use of unfamiliar words, misspelling, etc. And it could also be phonological manifested in incorrect pronunciation