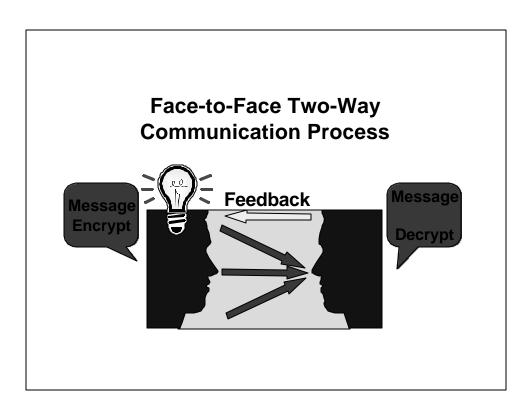
# Tab B Communication Process

# Communication (ke my<del>oo'</del> ni ka'shən) *n.*1. The process by which meanings are exchanged.



### **Elements**

- Sender: The person who initiates the dialogue.
   Attempts to find words, phrases and non-verbal language that is mutually understood by the receiver.
   This process is called encoding.
- Receiver: The person who attempts to translate the sender's message into meaningful information. This process is called decoding.
- Message: Has many forms, including written, electronic, verbal and non-verbal. The best form to use depends on many variables including importance, urgency, and goal of the communication.



# Interpretations

7% What you say

38% How you say it

55% Non-Verbal

As depicted in the previous chart, nonverbal forms of communication such as body language, dress/appearance, posture, eye-contact and demeanor play a large role in how well we communicate our message. Many of these are done subconsciously.

### Feedback

- Reverses the process. Receiver of the original message becomes the sender. Feedback may have to be solicited from the receiver.
- Confirms the message was heard and understood.
   In most cases, the greater the feedback, the more effective the communication!
- This process creates a feedback loop of messages passed back and forth between the sender and the receiver.

### Problems/Barriers

• What things block the ability to hear and be heard?



### **Barriers**

- Physical: Noise, workload, other distractions.
- Cultural: Ethnicity, geography, age, gender, religion, profession.
- Language.
- Past experiences: Were previous inspections positive or negative?
- Emotionality: You can affect their livelihood.
- Perception of risk.

# **Effective Communication**

- ◆ To summarize: Communication is effective when the sender's intended message is easily decoded by the receiver. Think about your receiver and your message BEFORE you deliver it and ask for feedback.
- More on this subject in the next lesson!