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Module: Effective Teamwork and Communication

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Introduction

This report is going to demonstrate my understanding of the three models of Communications taught in class, their importance in a social care environment, advantages and disadvantages of technology in communication.

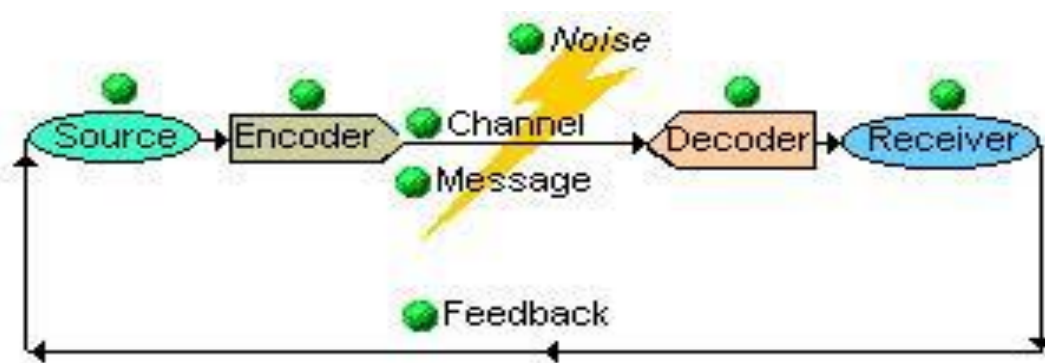
It will allude to some scenarios to see how it aided my knowledge and for instance of miscommunication at my workplace and a suggestion of how it could be better by using past experience from printed materials.

Models of Communication

According to Businessstopia, (2018) Communication styles are structured presentations of the action provides the mastery of how transmission happens. Styles points the procedures and illustrations. It starts familiar sight on conveying by cracking communication from hard to simple and retains the bits in sequence.

Ways and means of transmission to be used and the plan of communication to considered prior picking a certain model of communication. Styles are used by organisations to stimulate communication.

Shannon and Weaver (1948/49)



The Shannon-Weaver Model

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The sender, the channel, the noise, the decoder, and the receiver are the six concepts that can be divided into by the Shannon and Weaver Method of Transmission, a linear theory of communication. The seventh idea (called "feedback") in Norbert Weiner's thesis, which switches the style from linear to cyclical, is inserted after genre.

Due to its widespread use, it is known as the "mother of all models." Because Claude Shannon was primarily responsible for developing the theory, the model is frequently referred to as "information theory" or the "Shannon theory."

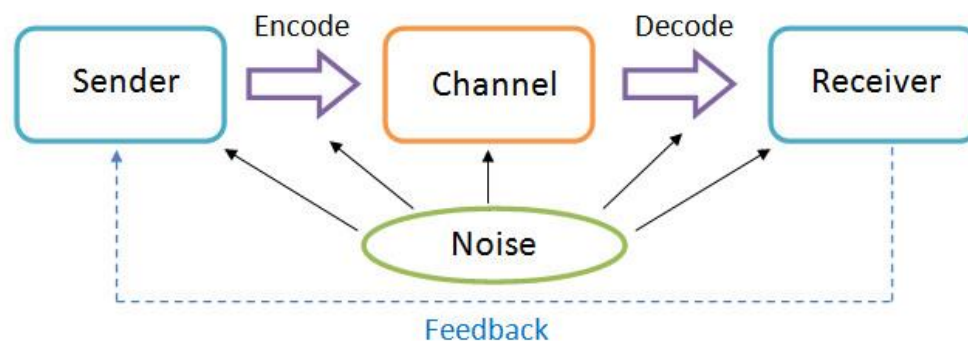
The approach excels at explaining how messages get twisted and lost through communication.

It is well known for highlighting the potential for message confusion and misunderstanding between transmission and reception.

"Reproducing a message sent from one location to another point, either perfectly or approximately, is the fundamental challenge of communication" (Shannon, 1948, p. 379).

For example, Pedro and Maria. Maria called Pedro while he was at his workplace at a contraction site and asked him to get her chicken but Pedro didn't hear her well and thought she meant when he comes back home he should get her in the kitchen.

Schramm's Mode of Communication (1954)



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According to an article on Communication Theory, (no date) Communication is circular in nature since it employs a circular model.

The Encoder or the Person Sending the Message

Who receives the message is the decoder.

Interpreter: One who tries to comprehend and make sense

The interpretation continues throughout the entire message, from beginning to end. This interpretation is the only one that yields the message.

It appears that this strategy destroys the sender and receiver idea of communication. This model is out of the ordinary.

It can happen between two people or within us; each person uses interpretation because they are both transmitter and receiver. interpreting, and decoding all happens at once.

This article introduces semantic noise theory, which occurs while the sender and the recipient give duplicate communication meanings. It usually happens because of particular terms and phrases, including technical language, which will induce you to stray from the message's intended meaning.

Semantic noise makes it challenging to decode and analyse messages, and it diverts individuals from the intended meaning.

Benefits of the Schramm communication model

1. Active models: Demonstrate who circumstances alters.
2. Sender and recipient are the same individual; they do not exist separately.
3. Sender and recipient are the same individual; they do not exist separately.
4. Imagine that all forms of communication are circular.
5. Feedback is a key component.

Disadvantage of Schramm model of communication

This approach assumes the time of encoding and decoding and does not discuss semantic noise.

Berlo (1956)



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David Berlo's SMCR Model of Communication represents communication in its purest form. SMCR stands for Sender, Message, Channel, and Receiver.

The 1960 SMCR Model of Communication by Berlo outlines the several components that make up the fundamental process of communication. Because it emphasises both the coding and decoding of the message, this communication tool can be used to facilitate more successful communication.

Components of The SMCR Model of Communication by Berlo

4 elements make up The SMCR Model of Communication by Berlo, which describes communication methods. Numerous elements have an impact on the model's numerous components.

Sender

The sender is the source who creates the message and sends it to the recipient. The source, who also serves as the message's sender, initiates communication.

The receiver is subject to the same factors that may affect the sender. Think about, for instance, how the message is understood. According to Berlo's SMCR Model of Communication, the following elements have an impact on the source.

Communication skills

Reading, listening, speaking, and other communication skills are among them.

Attitude

The audience, receiver, and subject are all impacted by one's attitude, which alters the message's intent and effects.

Knowledge

Communication is more effective when both parties are familiar with the message's topic.

Social systems

Along with place and circumstances, values, beliefs, religion, and norms affect how the sender conveys the message.

Culture

The message may be viewed differently due to cultural variations.

Message

The message is the informational package that is sent from the sender to the recipient. The message may be communicated using text, audio, speech, video, and other forms of media.

The sender of a communication always wants the recipient to interpret in a certain way. As a result, the source's intent is transformed into a coded message. The addressee should be able to grasp the message if it is sufficiently clear. Ones who have influenced the message are.

Content

The entire message's content, from start to finish.

Elements

Things are (non-verbal) cues that can affect the message, including gestures and signs. The 7 38 55 rule of Communication by Albert Mehrabian elaborates on this.

Treatment

The message's packaging and delivery are referred to as its treatment.

Structure

The message's structure, as the name suggests, refers to how it is organised.

Code

The format in which a message is conveyed is defined by its code. This could be expressed by writing, language, images, motion, music, etc.

Channel

The message is transmitted through a medium. It must be possible for the receiver's sensory system to recognise the medium, which can take the form of sight, sound, smell, taste, or touch. Human beings have these senses.

sight, hearing, touch, smell, and taste are the five senses.

The use of technological means like phones, the Internet, and television is a requirement for mass communication. In such instances, the conveyed information is processed through sight and sound.

Receiver

The individual who gets the coded communication and then decodes it is known as the receiver. A linear communication process always places the recipient at the end.

The recipient is the person who receives the coded communication and decodes it. In a linear communication process, the recipient is always at the end.

According to Berlo's Model of Communication, the thought patterns of the sender and receiver must match for communication to be as efficient and seamless as feasible.

Therefore, this element of Berlo's Model of Communication is influenced by the same variables. After all, the communication is decoded and given a meaning by the recipient.

A Disrupted Communication Process

In reality, communication is not nearly as seamless as Berlo's linear model suggests. A communication breakdown could be caused by a number of circumstances. Disruptions consist include, for instance.

Loss or distortion

The message must be sent in such a way that the recipient may clearly understand its complete intent. He or she may decide to convey this through speech, but it is quite uncommon for a message to convey the complete meaning. A communication might occasionally only just include the information the sender intended.

The message could be distorted even if a second channel is introduced to the communication process. Consider the popular team-building activity where participants send messages around in a circle continuously.

The final recipient frequently receives a message that is entirely twisted or unrecognisable. Part of the message's original intent is lost each time it is communicated by a different person.

Noise

There can be noise after the message has been sent. The source and message are disturbed by this noise, which results in the recipient only partially or completely receiving the message. Internal noise is a situation in which a communication process participant—the receiver, for instance—is not feeling well or is not fully focused.

The recipient can as a result miss out on some of the message. On the other hand, background noise during a phone call, for instance, can result in external noise. Additionally, it raises the possibility that some of the message will be misunderstood by the recipient.

There may also be circumstances where noise is purposely produced. Unintentional noise is created when someone employs words that are difficult to understand Janse, (2019).

The case Study of The Professor and the village helps to understand this model better.

The English Professor from Welsh University stay in a large house by a little village and he mixed with them because he had nothing in common as they were not well educated and did manual works.

One night his house caught fire as he slept off while smoking pipe, he woke up and run to the village to get help shouting 'The edifice is being consumed by the great conflagration!' a few times but the villages looked at him but did not responded as they couldn't understand that he was asking for help so they all just ignored him.

The Professor went home and sat by his burnt house and cried. The following day he went to the village asking why no one helped him when he came asking for help but the Village told him the didn't understand his English. He would have used simple words like your house is on fire and we would have helped you.

Communication Skills

Indeed (2021) defines communication skills as the aptitudes employed for providing and receiving various types of information. While these abilities may be a normal part of our working lives, being able to communicate clearly, effectively, and efficiently is a very special and useful ability. Your efforts to accomplish various personal and professional goals will undoubtedly be aided by actively practising communication improvement techniques over time and learning from effective communicators around you.

. It takes communication skills to listen, communicate, observe, and empathise. It's also helpful to understand the differences between in-person interactions, phone calls, and digital communication like emails and social media.

There are four basic forms of communication that humans frequently employ.

1. Verbal; spoken language-based communication.
2. Nonverbal communication; facial expressions and body language.
3. Written; using written language, symbols, and numbers as a form of communication
4. Visual; using photographs, artwork, drawings, sketches, charts, and graphs to communicate.

Conclusion

Therefore, it is evident that communication is a crucial aspect of our daily lives. Although communication is a necessary aspect of life, it's important to consider how you'll conduct it in a way that respects your commitments and upholds your reputation.

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