

Modules of communication, communication skills, advantages and disadvantages of technology in communication.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Three models of communication**
- 3. Communication skills**
- 4. Advantages and disadvantages of technology in communication**
- 5. Conclusion**
- 6. References**

Introduction

Humanity uses many types of communication to share information.

There are components of communication that further promote the smooth process of communication.

The sharing and exchange of information in our modern world is happening at an amazing speed.

Therefore, clear communication is very important for everyone.

I am going to show you three different communication models that helped for everyone understand the process of communication.

In addition, I will show you what is the communication skills and I will show you the advantages and disadvantages of technology in communication.

Three models of communication

1, Shannon and Weaver Model Of Communication

This model was created in 1948 by mathematician Claude Elwood Shannon and was joined by scientist Warren Weaver in an article.

The two of them created the work that later became known as the Shannon Weaver communication model.

It was the first communication model of its kind based on technology.

Presentation of Shannon and Weaver Model.

Sender: The person who invents a message selects the appropriate channel and then sends a correct message he has created.

Encoder: The person who uses a machine suitable for this purpose to send the message he has invented, which converts the invented message into signals and data.

Channel: The invented message is transmitted by the machine to the selected person through this medium.

Decoder: The machine that converts the signals or data of the invented message back into an interpretable message.

Receiver: The person who receives the said message or the place where the message must reach its destination.

Noise: Noise is physical factors such as the world around us or even people etc. that prevent the message from actually reaching the right receiver.

Interpretation of the Shannon Weaver model.

The sender invents a message, then encodes it and sends it using a selected medium, such as a telephone or even a telegraph, to the person he chooses as the destination (receiver) of his message.

The sender converts the already invented message into codes that can be understood by the selected machine.

All these codes sent by the sender must be decoded by the receiver as a first step before receiving a real, interpretable message.

Unfortunately, there are cases when the channel can be noisy, and the receiver tries in vain, but cannot decode it, which can cause interruptions in the communication circle.

Here, for example, the brain could be the sender of the fictional message, the mouth could be the encoder in this case, which encodes a language, the air could now be the channel through which the code of the fictional message passes, the ear of another person could be the receptor, and finally the brain could be the decoder that decodes the codes and the receiver.

Example:

A student sends an important message. She sends a text message from her phone to her teammate about an online meeting about their joint report. The groupmate does not receive the entire text message due to noise. For example:

Student: We are having an online meeting on the usual channel ("at 7 Pm" will be missed due to telephone network interference or even noise)

Here,

From: student

Encoder: telecommunications provider

Channel: mobile network

Noise: the most important part of the text is missing due to a temporary error

Decoder: mobile phone

Host: group mate

The transmission problem in this case is noise. The most important part of the message is missing, as the groupmate has already learned that there is an online meeting, but no longer knows when it will be.

Advantages of the Shannon Weaver model

- The noise phenomenon shows how it can have a negative effect on the communication mentioned above, and if it were not for the noise phenomenon, the information sent in the message would have been fully received and the group mate would know that the online meeting is on the usual channel at 7 pm will be.

Shannon Weaver Model Criticisms

- It is more suitable for communication between individuals than for communication with a large crowd.
- The receiver does not play an active role in these communications, because the sender plays the active role when sending the messages.
- The response is not the most important compared to the messages written by the sender.
- Some critics consider the Shannon Weaver model to be a "misleading misrepresentation of the nature of human communication" because human communication is not mathematical.

2, Schramm's communication model

The Schramm communication model arose from the Shannon weaver model.

Wilber Schramm first presented his communication model in 1954.

Information is of no use until it is properly put into words and passed on to others.

Coding has a very powerful influence in communication, as this step initiates real communication by turning the information to be shared into content.

When the thoughtful information you want to share reaches the chosen recipient, it is their real responsibility to interpret what the sender wants to say. Until the recipient can interpret or decode the information the sender is trying to share, the message is essentially useless. Thus, both coding and decoding are basic requirements for proper communication, without which the flow of information cannot be established between two people.

Schramm's model also follows the above line of thought. Schramm fully agrees that encoding and decoding are fundamental requirements for proper communication.

It also highlights that communication is not complete until the sender sends feedback from the recipient. The simplest example is when a student presents his report to his teacher and his teacher does not respond. Thus, the communication cannot be considered complete.

Schramm believed that both parties should be actively involved in communication. Only then can communication be considered complete.

Schramm believed that each person's own knowledge, experience, and culture and religion play an inescapable role in communication, and sometimes the message is interpreted differently.

In order to apply this communication model, when the sender sends the information he wants to share to the person he chooses, the recipient must understand the message in the form invented by the sender and send feedback to the sender or respond to the message. Every time the sender does not receive any feedback, the communication is not considered complete and therefore meaningless.

3, Berlo's SMCR communication model

In 1960, David Berlo developed his own Sender-Message-Channel-Receiver (SMCR) communication model based on the work of Shannon Weaver.

He presented the factors affecting several parts of communication, which can be used to make communication more effective.

Among other things, the model covers the encoding and decoding that takes place before the sender sends the message they want to share and before the recipient receives it.

The Berlo model consists of four different parts in the presentation of the communication process.

Its content, the sender, the message, the channel and the receiver.

A lot of factors can affect all the ingredients.

Communication skills

4, Verbal communication skills:

- They can be classified as verbal communication skills when, for example, two people talk orally or when we communicate with another person in writing.

5, Non-verbal communication skills:

- Non-verbal communication skills include facial expressions when we raise our eyebrows because we are surprised by something.

The body language when we shrug our shoulders, thus indicating that we were not aware of the incident in question.

Eye contact is when we say something to the other party and still show our trust.

The hand gestures and hand signals that are part of our daily routine.

The traffic lights are their signals, which clearly let us know that we have to stop or that we can continue our journey undisturbed.

6, Active/Attentive listening

-Part of these communication skills is when we actively "listen", that is, when we listen to what the other person has to say and wait for the end, and only then react to it.

7, Listening/ Emphatic

-This is one of the most interesting communication skills.

This happens when we empathize with someone and listen to their story and maybe even caress them and express our sympathy.

8, Advantages and disadvantages of technology in communication

Communication technology:

-Electronic communication systems that can be used for communication between individuals or teams (several people).

This type of communication takes place between persons or groups who are not physically in the same place.

This includes, for example, the following devices, telephone, fax, television, radio, as well as newer online-based communication channels, including the sharing of electronic data and electronic messaging. In the following list, I present the advantages and disadvantages of communication technology.

Advantages of communication technology:

- much more efficient.
- can take place in seconds, even in the event of an emergency.
- available anywhere in the world where the basic requirements are met.
- distance is not an obstacle, it can be reached all over the planet
- communication is much easier this way

Disadvantages of communication technology:

- older people may find it more difficult to use.
- online bullying and cyber-skyping can make you angry.
- there are cases when it is unreliable.
- so there is no longer any physical contact between the parties.
- he does not always know who he is communicating with.

9, Conclusion

Communication was created over thousands of years, in the past century it started to develop rapidly due to the creation of various new technologies.

Many new technologies and even more channels will be at the daily service of communication, which can be faster, simpler and more reliable every time.

Several scientists believe that the development of communication has far from reached its limits, since humanity is constantly developing and using new technology.

Information can be worth more than gold in some cases, for example, when human life is at risk.

New communication technologies also have their drawbacks, but with the development of humanity, it is hoped that malicious and harmful elements will be suppressed in the future.

Today's people use different online communication channels to communicate information more than paper and pen.

People learn new things every day, humanity shares an incredible amount of information every second with the help of the Internet.

On the other hand, physical contact appears less and less in people's everyday life, when it becomes more frequent, it becomes shorter and shorter.

Due to the hectic lifestyle and multitude of daily obligations.

How good or bad this is, the future will decide.

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