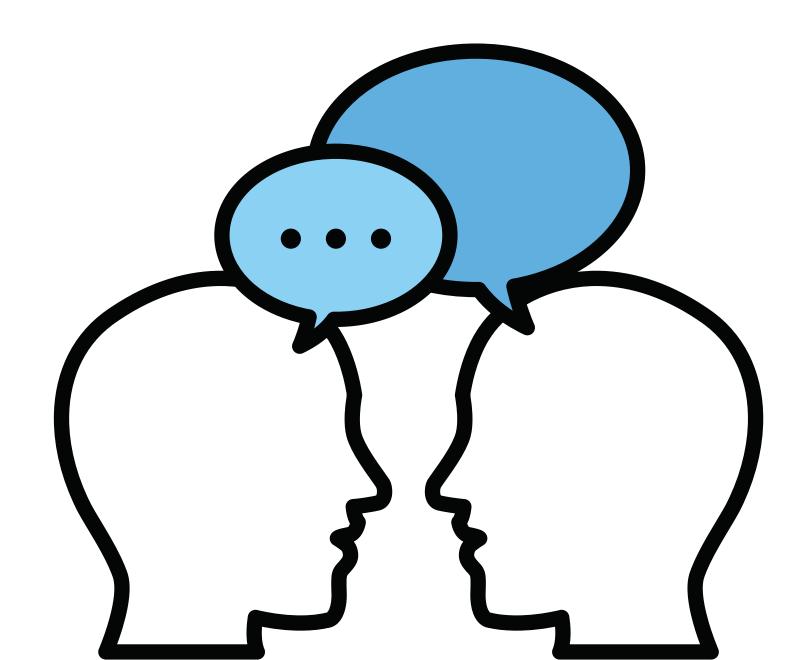
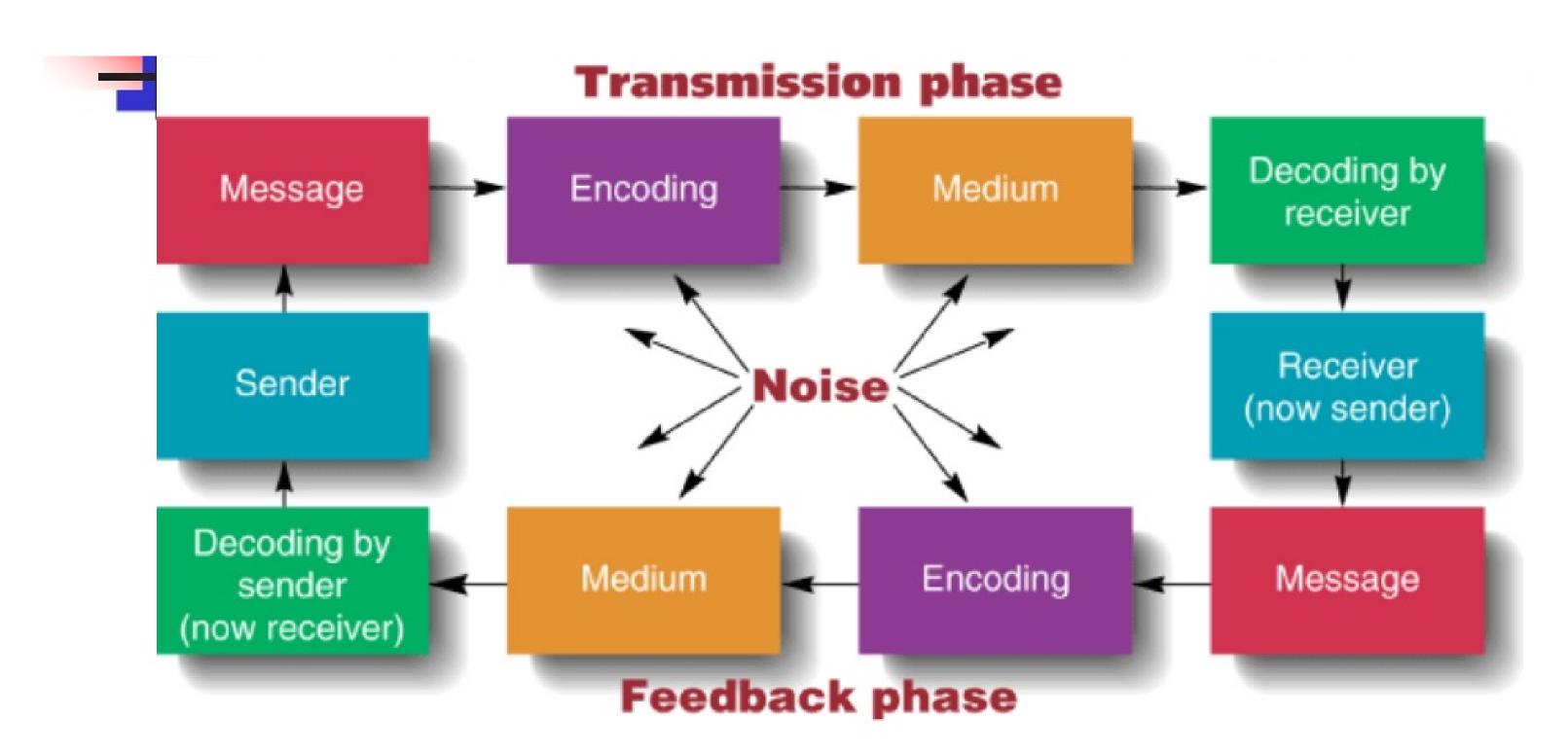
FUNDAMENTALS OF COMMUNICATION





THE PROCESS



THE IMPORTANCE

Increasing managerial efficiency

Establishing effective leadership

Basis of decision-making

Basis of coordination and cooperation

Promoting motivation and moral development

Promoting smooth functioning of the team

Completeness

Providing all necessary information for clear understanding and informed decisions.

Clearness

Ensuring the message is easily understood without ambiguity or confusion.

Courtesy

Showing respect, politeness, and professionalism in interactions with others.







Correctness

Ensuring accuracy in grammar, spelling, punctuation, and factual information presented.





Concreteness

Using specific facts and evidence for credibility and believability.



Conciseness

Conveying message with brevity, without unnecessary details or information.



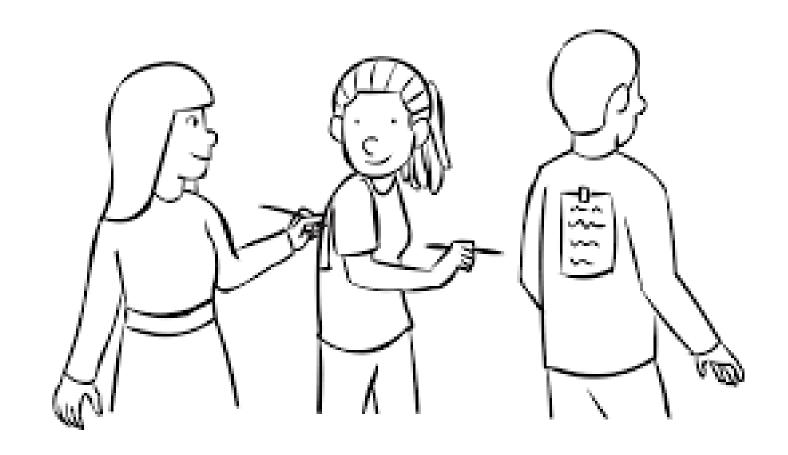
Consideration

Understanding audience needs; tailoring message for empathy and relevance.



LET'S PLAY

The Drawing Chain



Things you need:

- A pen
- A sheet of paper



Emotional Barriers Physiological Semantic Barriers **Barriers** Cultural **Psychological Barriers Barriers Communication Barriers**

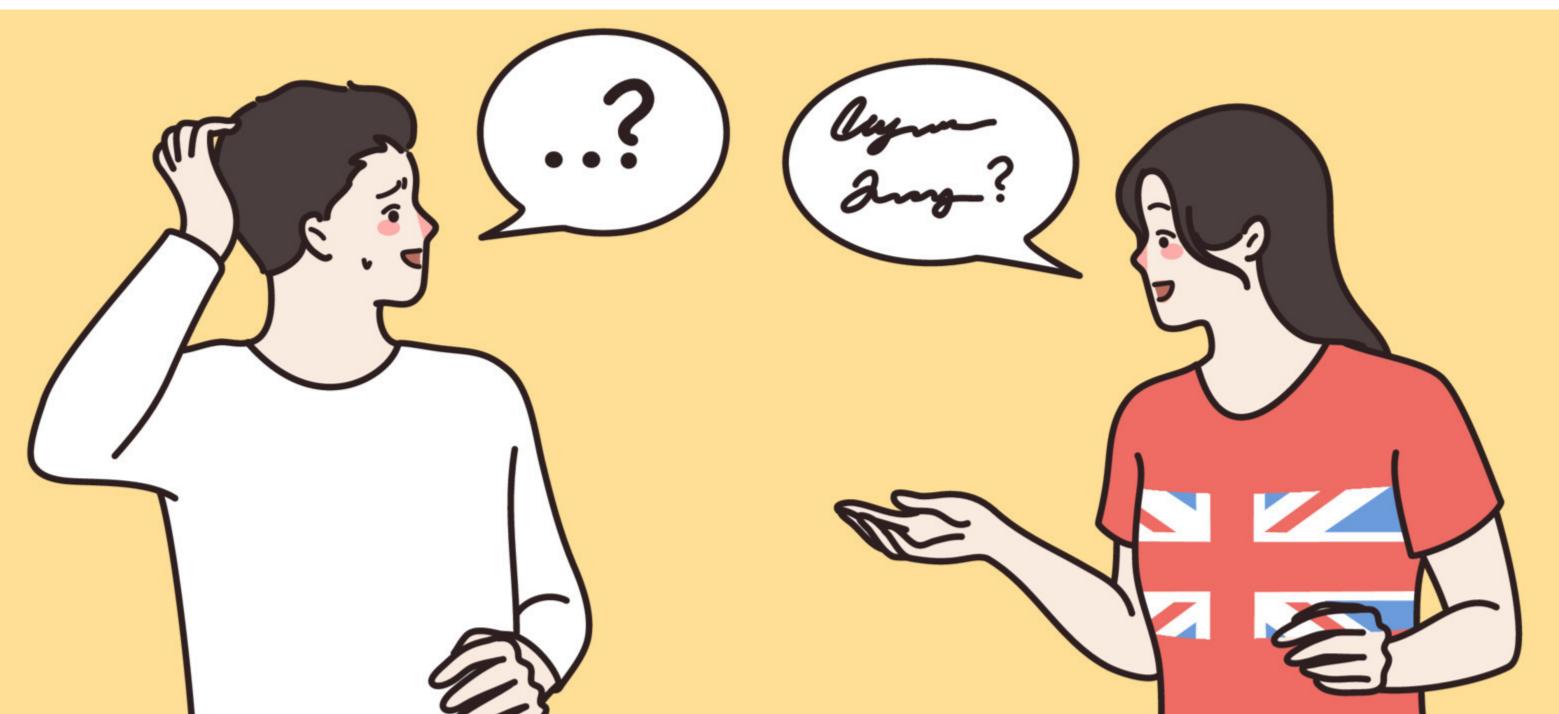
PSYCHOLOGICAL BARRIERS

Psychological barriers in communication are mental obstacles hindering understanding, like prejudice, emotions, or differing perceptions, impeding effective information exchange



SEMANTIC BARRIERS

Semantic barriers in communication involve misunderstandings due to differences in meanings, interpretations, or language use, hindering effective understanding



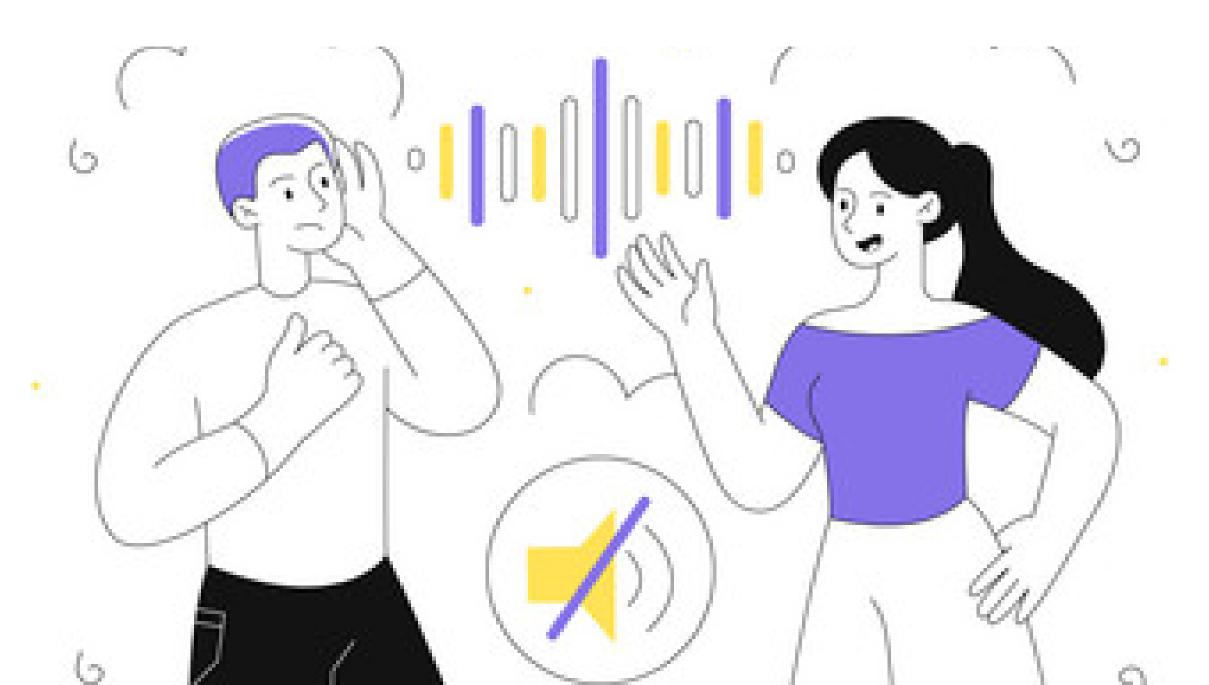
EMOTIONAL BARRIERS

Emotional barriers in communication are feelings hindering understanding, causing misunderstandings, and impeding the effective exchange of information and expression



PHYSIOLOGICAL BARRIERS

Physiological barriers in communication are obstacles related to physical conditions that hinder effective exchange of information between individuals.



CULTURAL BARRIERS

Cultural barriers in communication are obstacles arising from diverse customs, values, and norms hindering mutual understanding between individuals or groups.



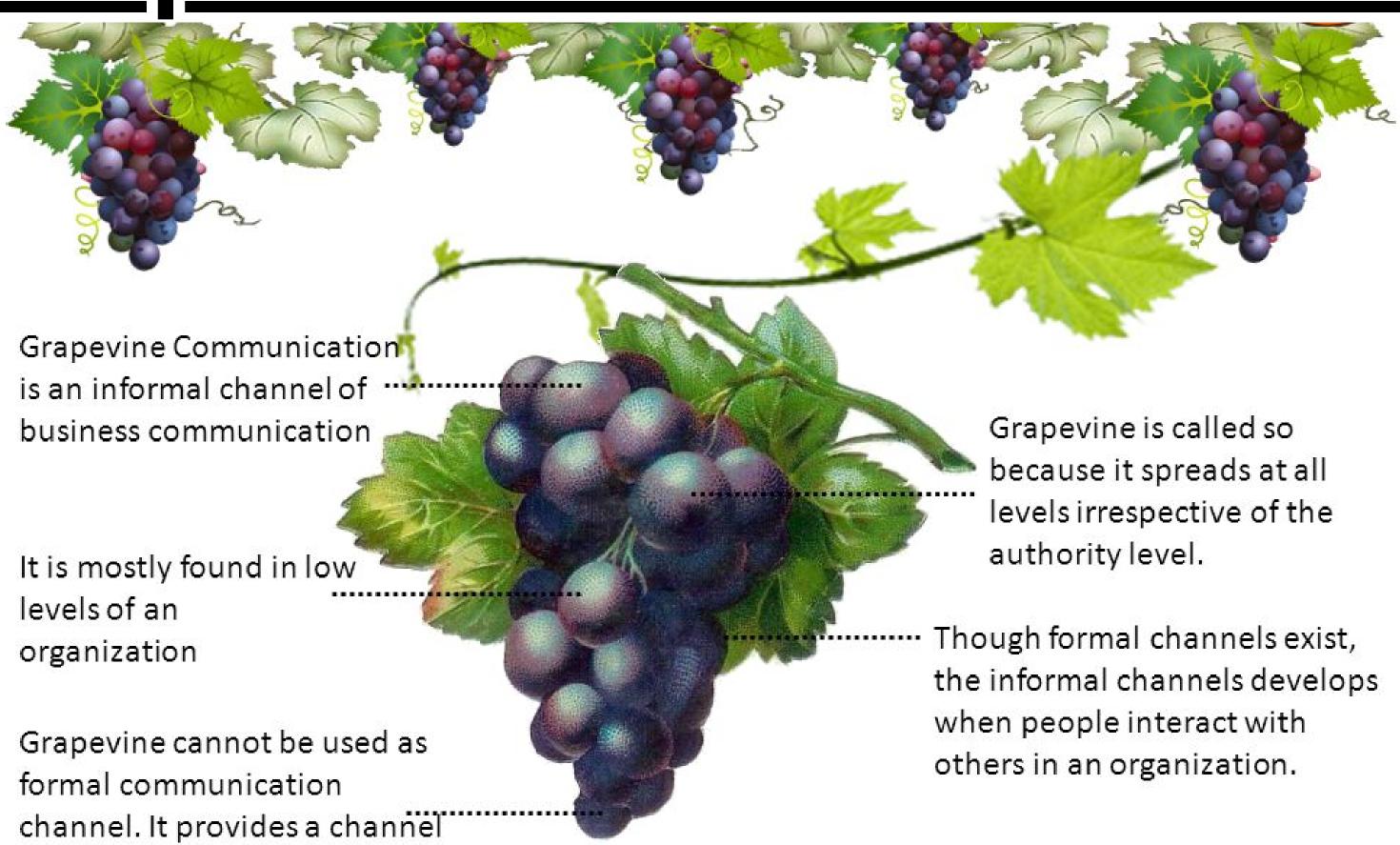
LET'S PLAY

Guess the reaction



You will be divided into small groups. Pay close attention as a situation is being narrated. The group with the most appropriate reaction wins.

Grapevine Communication

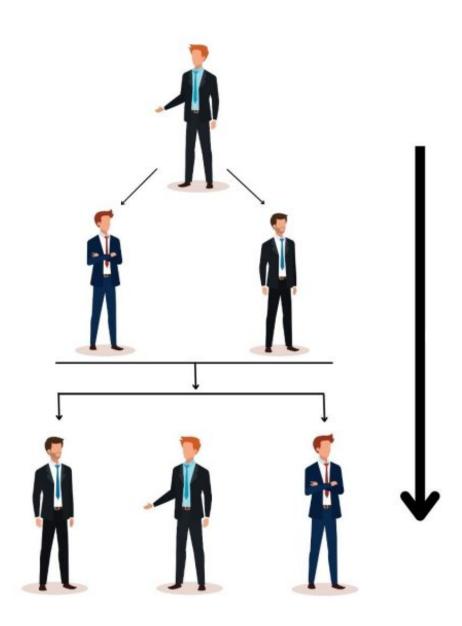


for issues.



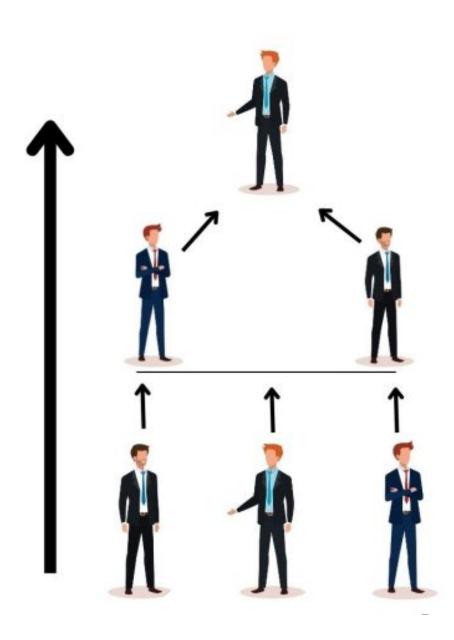
Horizontal Communication:

Horizontal communication involves information exchange among individuals at the same organizational level, fostering collaboration and coordination for shared goals



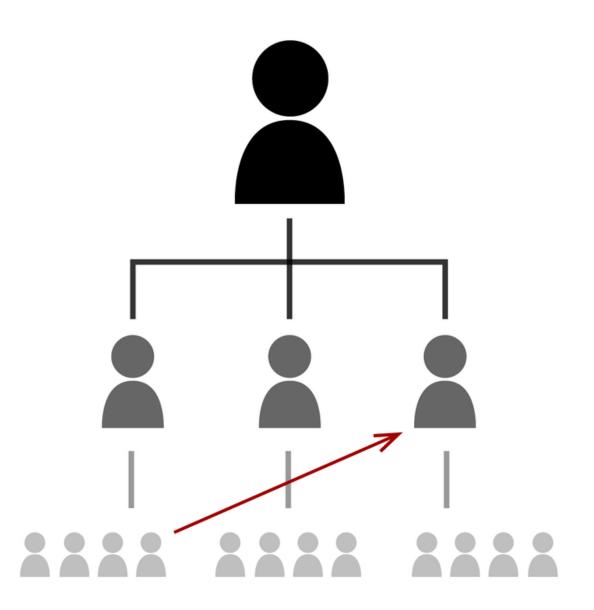
Downward Communication:

Information flow from higher to lower levels in an organization, conveying directives, policies, and instructions efficiently.



Upward Communication:

Conveying information from lower to higher levels in an organization, facilitating feedback, and addressing concerns for improvement.



Diagonal Communication:

Cross-level or cross-functional communication between individuals at different hierarchical levels, fostering collaboration and information exchange across organizational boundaries.



FACE-TO-FACE MEETINGS



VIDEO CONFERENCE CALLS



TRADITIONAL CONFERENCE CALLS



TOWN HALLS



PODCASTS



WRITTEN COMMUNICATION



EMAIL



MESSAGES





BLOG





INTERNAL INTERNAL **PUBLICATIONS SOCIAL MEDIA**







EMPLOYEE SURVEYS



NOTICE BOARDS



TRAINING **VIDEOS**



GRAPEVINE



YOUR CEO



EMPLOYEE AMBASSADORS



FRONT-LINE MANAGERS

LET'S SPEAK

Tell a Story

