
The background features three vertical stripes on the left: a wide pink stripe, a medium blue stripe, and a narrow light beige stripe. The rest of the background is a light beige color with a faint, repeating pattern of small pink dots arranged in a grid-like fashion.

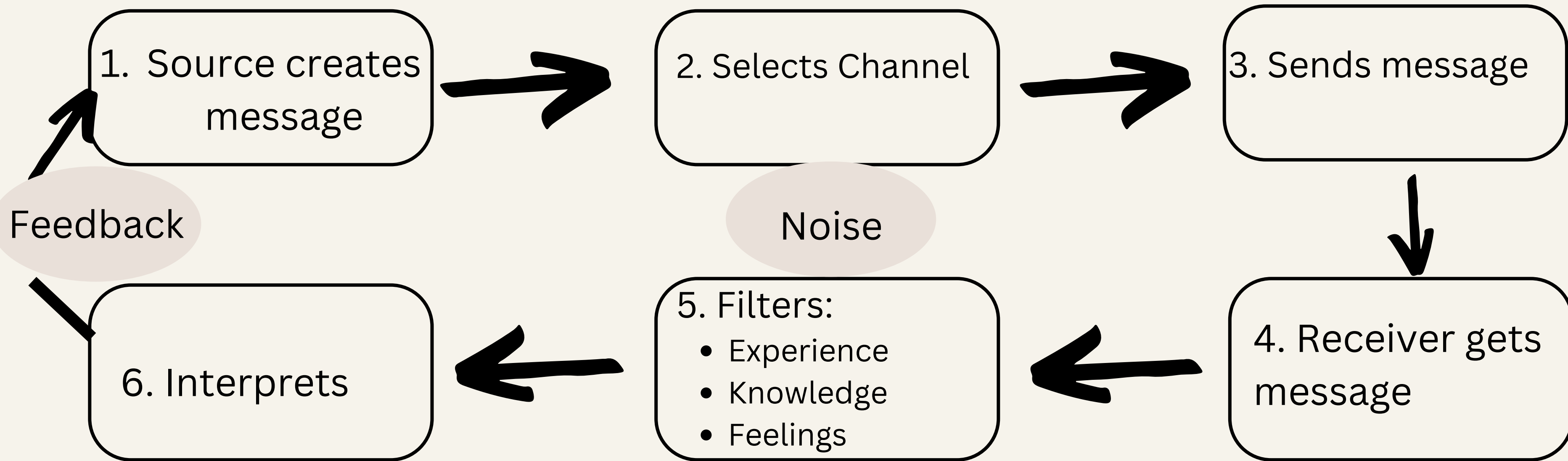
COMMUNICATION PROCESS

Javeriya Ahmed Hussain

THE ELEMENTS OF COMMUNICATION

- Information source (Ideation)
 - Channel (Transmission)
 - Receiver (Decoding)
 - Noise
 - Encoding (Transmitter)
 - Sender
 - Acting
 - Feedback
- 

COMMUNICATION PROCESS



Barriers to Communication

SEMANTIC/LANGUAGE BARRIERS

03

- **Poor quality of message:**
Message when communicated should be precise and easy to understand, that makes it easy for the receiver to grasp the information conveyed.

- **Technical language:**
Language barriers also arise when the sender of the message is speaking in technical terms while the receiver is unaware of the terms.

PSYCHOLOGICAL BARRIERS

04

- **Premature evaluation**
Premature evaluation of information by the receiver even before it is transmitted can lead to barriers in communication

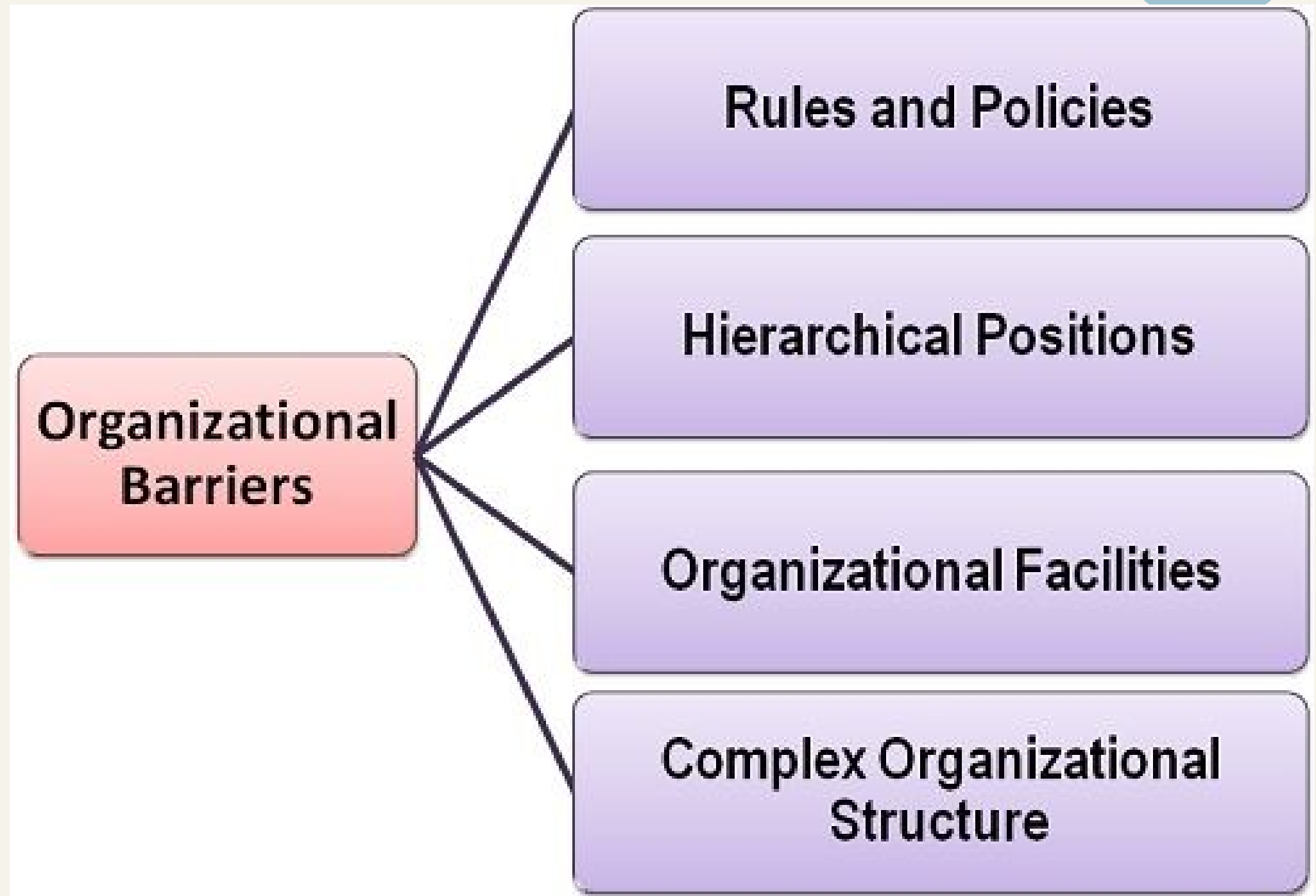
- **Inadequate attention**
Inadequate attention from the receiver's end at the time of communication can lead to barriers of communication.

- **Multiple Sources**
When information is passed within multiple sources, the final information is distorted.

ORGANISATIONAL BARRIERS

05

Organisational barriers are those barriers that are caused due to the structure, rules and regulations present in the organisation.



PHYSICAL BARRIERS

06

They arise due to certain factors like faulty equipment, noise, closed doors and cabins that cause the information sent from sender to receiver to become distorted.



PHYSIOLOGICAL BARRIERS

07

These happen due to physiological issues like dyslexia, or nerve disorders that interfere with speech or hearing.

