

Vocabulary

- Communication- sharing of meaning by transmitting messages
- Context- social situation, place or set of circumstances affecting communication.
- Generation- people born within a 25 year time span
- Group communication- three or more people communicating, often to solve a problem
- Interpersonal communication- internal dialogue with oneself
- Mass communication- one person or a small group sending messages to a large number of people, usually using the media
- Organization- a number of people with specific responsibilities who are united for some purpose.
- Culture- the set of life patterns passed down from one generation to the next in a group of people.
- Organizational culture- how an organization thinks, what it finds important, and how it conducts business.
- Culture shock- the confusion or anxiety that sometimes results when people come into contact with a culture different from their own.
- Social responsibility- an obligation or willingness to work toward the well-being of others.
- Conflict- the struggle between two or more parties who sense interference in achieving goals.
- Meaning- one's understanding of a message
- Message- information sent and received between people using symbols
- Multicultural- coming together of groups with different ways of doing things
- Nonverbal- communicating without words
- Public communication- one or fewer people talking to a large group
- Speech communication- sharing meaning by transmitting verbal messages
- Verbal- using spoken words

Communication is _____ by transmitting _____.

Speech communication is _____ by transmitting _____ messages.

Meanings are in the _____ of messages, not in the _____ themselves.

People assign _____ to words and intend them in a certain way.

Each individual has experiences that allow him or her to _____ a meaning to a _____.

What do you imagine if someone says, "I read a really great book." ?

Because meaning is not in words but rather in the _____ of the words, confusion often occurs.

Because everyone has _____, two people can hear the same message and their understanding of the message is _____.

- Ex. The word "doctor" to one person could be a term that signals "hope and help" to another "pain and distress".

A further example of misunderstanding in communication is _____.

The following sentences are ambiguous: they can be interpreted two different ways. Try to figure out how they could be understood.

1.The professor's appointment was shocking.

2.I can not recommend him too highly.

3.No smoking section available.

Meaning Created	Examples
1. Messages are sent and received.	

2. Meanings are in message users (people), not in the messages (words. That is, meanings exist in your head.	
3. Meanings change as experiences change.	
4. Shared meanings are never exactly the same.	
5. Misunderstandings can't be totally avoided but can be anticipated.	

Know Your Audience

Would you talk to your principal the same way you talk to your brother?

Do you tell everything you share with your best friend to your parents?

You will speak and behave differently in many situations.

More things to consider: _____, _____, _____, and _____.

Communication doesn't occur in a vacuum (duh, right!) –it has to occur somewhere- in a _____: a social situation, place, or set of _____.

Then context will influence the _____ that happens.

The context can change the _____ of the communication.

Context Type	Example
Family	
Friendship & Peer Group	
School & Work	
Community	
Generational	
Multicultural	

Think of sentences that you've sent, received, or overheard today or recently that could have been misunderstood.

Write down as many as your group can come up with. Then, try to figure our solutions for each possible misunderstanding.

Nonverbal Messages

- _____
- _____
- _____
- These can be _____ as easily as verbal communication

- A person who has narrowed her eyes and furrowed her brow could be angry, but she could just as easily be squinting to see something.

Levels of Communication

1. Intrapersonal Communication-

This helps you reason out problems and plan what to say.

2. Interpersonal Communication-

Whenever you are engaged in conversation with another person, whether face-to-face or over the phone, it's interpersonal communication.

3. Group Communication-

4. Public Communication-

Addressing an audience -such as _____.

5. Mass Communication-

The three most important factors for getting a job out of college are: _____,
_____, and _____.

- List some jobs or careers you might be interested in.

- Now, list the ways communication is important to each.