

Effective Communication

GRADE 11 REVIEWER - 1ST SEMESTER - FINALS

ENGAGING IN RESPECTFUL DIALOGUE

- **Nature of Communications**
 - Involves individuals with unique beliefs, views, opinions, backgrounds, and values.
 - Because of differences, misinterpretations, misunderstandings, and disagreements may occur.
- **Communication as Negotiation**
 - Disagreements do not mean communication is doomed to fail.
 - Communication is a continuous process of negotiation.
 - Conflict is a normal part of the human experience.

NOTE/S: Success depends on the willingness to engage in a respectful dialogue. Both verbal and nonverbal communication play important roles in resolving conflicts, and respect is essential for reaching agreements.

SHANNON-WEAVER'S MODEL OF COMMUNICATION

- Made by **Claude Shannon**, an American mathematician, and **Warren Weaver**, an American communication theorist.
- Explains how information is transmitted from a sender to a receiver through a channel, and how noise impacts the message.
- This is a **Linear Model** (flows one-way from sender to receiver) that focuses on information transmission, and introduces the concept of noise.
- **6 Components**
 - **Information Source/Sender** - The person or device creating the message.
 - **Transmitter/Encoder** - Converts the message into signals for transmission.
 - **Channel** - The medium where the signal travels.
 - **Noise** - Interference or disturbance that alters or affects the message (ex., background noise, poor connection, technical problems, distractions).
 - **Receiver/Decoder** - Converts signals back into an understandable message.
 - **Destination** - The intended recipient of the message.

NOTE/S: Provides a clear explanation for understanding how messages are sent, received, and distorted but **lacks feedback**, making it less effective for two-way interactions and responses.

BARRIERS TO COMMUNICATION

- Caused by "noise" or barriers that interfere with the process.
- **Types of Barriers**
 - **Semantic Barriers** - The use of complex words, terms, or unfamiliar vocabulary.
 - **Language Barriers** - Happens when individuals use a foreign language or local dialect.
 - **Cultural Barriers** - Differences in values, priorities, norms, and beliefs.
 - **Perceptual Barriers** - An individual's personal biases and stereotypes leading to misunderstandings.
 - **Emotional Barriers** - How one's emotional state (ex., being angry or stressed) affects communication and objectivity.
 - **Organizational Barriers** - The lack or absence of platforms, processes, or communication channels that prevent effective exchanges.

COMMUNICATIVE STRATEGIES

- Two general strategies help prevent barriers from disrupting communication:
- 1. **Using appropriate tone, language, and politeness markers**
 - **Tone** - The attitude or emotion conveyed through word choice and delivery manner.

- **Politeness Markers** - Reflect respect during verbal communication.

2. Using nonverbal communication

EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION BEYOND BORDERS

- **Storytelling and Communication**
 - It is the oldest form of communication
 - Traditionally used to share tales of origin, culture, traditions, and Filipino values.
- **Oral Tradition**
 - Storytelling educated children about identity, history, values, and principles.
 - Passed down through generations through voice.
 - **Spoken word or spoken poetry** is also known as the modern-day counterpart of oral traditions.
- Vital tool for passing down values, beliefs, and culture across people.

CULTURE, COMMUNICATION, AND ORAL TRADITIONS

- Vital tool for passing down values, beliefs, and culture across people.
- **Oral Traditions**
 - Considered one of the earliest communication forms.
 - Involves **listening, reading, speaking, and viewing**.
 - Falls under intercultural communication.
 - **Common Forms**
 - Epic, Proverbs, Chants, Riddles

LITERARY DEVICES IN STORYTELLING (PAST AND PRESENT)

- Used to create or deliver impactful stories.
 1. **Imagery**
 - Uses words or phrases to appeal to the senses (visual, auditory, olfactory, gustatory, tactile/touch, and kinesthetic/movement).
 - Aims to give listeners a vivid, concrete experience.
 2. **Symbolism**
 - Uses visible objects or words to convey deeper, abstract meanings beyond their literal sense.
 3. **Tone**
 - The speaker's attitude toward the emotional context of the story or chant.
 4. **Rhythm**
 - Uses words or phrases to form a pattern.
 5. **Repetition**
 - Repeating words, phrases, or lines to emphasize experiences, make a point, or focus on a character.
 6. **Parallelism**
 - Uses words and phrases with similar sentence structures to create rhythm and sound more poetic.
 7. **Figures of Speech**
 - Creative uses of language to create effects, enhance expressions, or stir emotions.

GOD BLESS!

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"Prayers mo lang sapat na"

