

Ten Components of Communication

Match each component of communication to its definition.

channel context	decoding encoding	feedback message	noise receiver	receiver response source
----------------------------	------------------------------	-----------------------------	---------------------------	-------------------------------------

1. The _____ is the person with an idea he/she decides to communicate (e.g. TV station, your instructor, and your mother).
2. Humans are not able to share thoughts directly. Your communication is in the form of a symbol representing an idea you want to communicate. _____ is the process of putting an idea into a symbol (e.g. words).
3. The term _____ identifies the encoded thought. Encoding is the process while the _____ is the resulting object.
4. The term _____ (or media) is used to refer to the means by which the encoded message is transmitted (e.g. print, electronic, light and sound waves of face-to-face communication).
5. The term _____ refers to anything that distorts the message the source encodes. It can be many forms:
 - a. External _____ can be the sights and sounds that draw your attention away from the message (e.g. listening to an iPod while reading).
 - b. Internal _____ refers to your thoughts and feelings that can interfere with the message (e.g. being tired or being hungry).
6. The _____ is the person who listens to the message.
7. _____ is the opposite process of encoding. The receiver assigns meaning to the symbols received from the source.
8. _____ refers to anything the receiver does after listening to the message. The response can range from doing nothing to taking some action.
9. _____ refers to the receiver's response to the source.
10. _____ can be defined as the environment in which communication takes places (e.g. church, restaurant, etc.).

