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Communication is a type of human activity that occurs constantly and is often linked with many other activities, which gives the impression that it needs to be studied independently.

On the other hand, the word “communication” in the medical field refers to the nature of the transmission of epidemics. The researcher in psychology is interested in communication in terms of his communication with his patients, the specialist in sociology is interested in communication as a social phenomenon, and even the politician is interested in communication, as the concept of communication is considered one of the broadest concepts ideologically, as it suggests multiple meanings. The concept of communication: The origin of the word “Communication” goes back to the Latin word *communis*, which means shared and general, so communication includes sharing and understanding about a specific idea, behaviour or direction.

**Communication** is defined idiomatically as the transfer of ideas, feelings, information, and influences, in addition to distribution and negotiation.

As Karl Hoven defines it, it is the process through which the communicator presents stimuli (usually linguistic symbols and signals) in order to modify the behavior of the other.

### **Elements of the communication process:**

From the previous concepts, it becomes clear that the communication process is based on five elements:

- **The sender:** is the same as the source
- **The Message:** The content, content, or idea issued by the sender, whether an individual or a group
- **The medium:** is the channel through which the message is delivered, whether this message is written, oral, or audio-visual.
- **The Recipient (receiver or audience):** is the person to whom the message is addressed, whether an individual, group, or legal entity.
- **The Echo return (response):** This is the reaction that results from the communication process on the part of the receiver.

## **Stage of the communication process:**

The communication process goes through several stages, which we summarize as follows:

Perception or perception of the message by the sender: who decides to communicate with an influential motive?

Coding: It is the transformation of meanings into symbols, whether these symbols are linguistic, verbal or non-verbal.

Choosing the appropriate means: This depends on the nature of the message

Receiving and decoding the message:

Response: Responding to the message and turning the receiver into a sender

## **Characteristics of the communication process:**

Contact has a set of features, including:

It is an interactive process that has a human nature. (Although there are some types of communication among animals, it does not rise to the level of human communication)

- It is an integrated process
- The means of various types are necessary in the communication process.