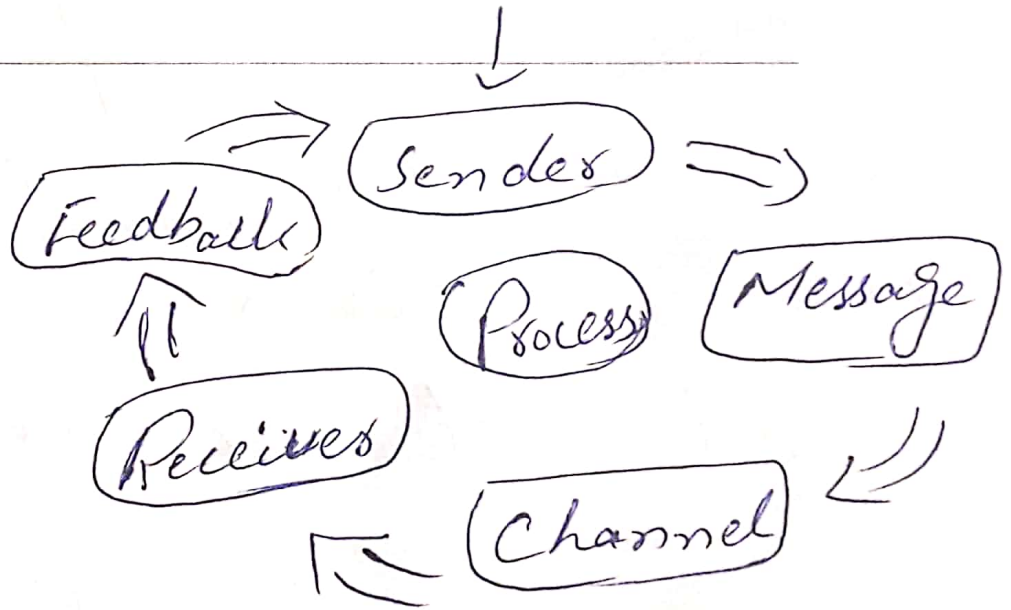


logical
The Sender-Message-Channel-Receiver Model of communication

man
we
fort
human body.



Sender → Message → Channel → Receiver

Communication noise → Any noise, disturbance/interference in communication

In any communication model, noise is interference with the decoding of messages sent over a channel by an encoder. There are many examples of noise:

1. Environmental noise → Natural/Unnatural.

Noise that physically disrupts communication, such as standing next to loud speakers at a party, or the noise from a construction site next to a classroom making it difficult to hear the professor.

2. Physiological-impairment noise → related to body or any disability in body.
Physical maladies that prevent effective communication, such as actual deafness or blindness preventing messages from being received as they were intended.

3. Semantic noise → change in meaning.

Different interpretations of the meanings of certain words. For example, the word "weed" can be interpreted as an undesirable plant in a yard, or as a euphemism for marijuana.

4. Syntactical noise → change in sentence by a small mistake.
Mistakes in grammar can disrupt communication, such as abrupt changes in verb tense during a sentence.

5. Organizational noise

Poorly structured communication can prevent the receiver from accurate interpretation. For example, unclear and badly stated directions can make the receiver even more lost.

6. Cultural noise → Disturbance created by different cultures.

Stereotypical assumptions can cause misunderstandings, such as unintentionally offending a non-Christian person by wishing them a "Merry Christmas".

7. Psychological noise → Noise created by Human Psyche.

Certain attitudes can also make communication difficult. For instance, great anger or sadness may cause someone to lose focus on the present moment. Disorders such as Autism may also severely hamper effective communication.

Communication can be seen as processes of information transmission governed by three levels of semiotic rules:

to influences on effective communication; that influence interpretation of conversations.

Such as:-

1). Environmental Noise:- It is the noise produced by any environment. It can be natural or un-natural. It is the summary of noise pollution from outside, caused by transport, industrial and recreational activities.

2) Physiological - Impairment noise:- It is the noise produced by impairment or discomfort in human body. Such as, the disable people can't communicate properly with other persons.

Roll No. 14
3) Semantic Noise:- It is the noise caused by the sender. It occurs when the sender uses same ~~meaning~~ words have different meanings. The receiver can't understand it properly and clearly.

It occurs when the sender sends the message by using a word / phrase to receiver, and receiver don't know it's meaning. It is a big cause of communication noise.

4) Syntactical Noise:-

It is the noise created by sender or encoder. This type of noise occurs when grammar or technical language is used in a communication and the receiver can't understand it clearly.