**Communication** :

A process by which information is exchanged between individuals through a common system of symbols, signs, or behavior .

**Communication** (from Latin *communicare*, meaning "to share")is the act of conveying [meanings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meaning_(semiotics)) from one [entity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subject_(philosophy)) or [group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organization) to another through the use of mutually understood [signs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sign), [symbols](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Symbol), and [semiotic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semiosis) rules.

The main steps inherent to all [communication](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Models_of_communication) are;

1. The formation of communicative [motivation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Motivation) or [reason](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reason).
2. [Message](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Message) composition (further [internal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mind) or [technical](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Technology) elaboration on what exactly to express).
3. Message encoding (for example, into [digital data](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_data), [written text](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Written_text), [speech](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spoken_word), [pictures](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Picture), [gestures](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gesture) and so on).
4. [Transmission](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transmission_(telecommunications)) of the encoded message as a sequence of signals using a specific [channel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communication_channel) or [medium](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Media_(communication)).
5. Noise sources such as natural forces and in some cases human activity (both [intentional](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intentional) and accidental) begin influencing the quality of signals propagating from the sender to one or more receivers.
6. [Reception](https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/reception) of signals and reassembling of the encoded message from a sequence of received signals.
7. Decoding of the reassembled encoded message.
8. [Interpretation](https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/interpretation) and [making sense](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nous) of the [presumed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presumed) original message.

The [scientific study](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science) of communication can be divided into:

* [Information theory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_theory) which studies the quantification, storage, and communication of information in general;
* [Communication studies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communication_studies) which concerns human communication;
* [Biosemiotics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biosemiotics) which examines communication in and between living organisms in general.

The channel of communication can be [visual](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Visual), [auditory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sound), [tactile](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Somatosensory_system)/[haptic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haptic_communication) (e.g. [Braille](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Braille) or other physical means), [olfactory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Olfactory), [electromagnetic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electromagnetism), or [biochemical](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biochemistry).

Human communication is unique for its extensive use of [abstract language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Language). Development of [civilization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civilization) has been closely linked with [progress](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_telecommunication) in [telecommunication](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telecommunication).