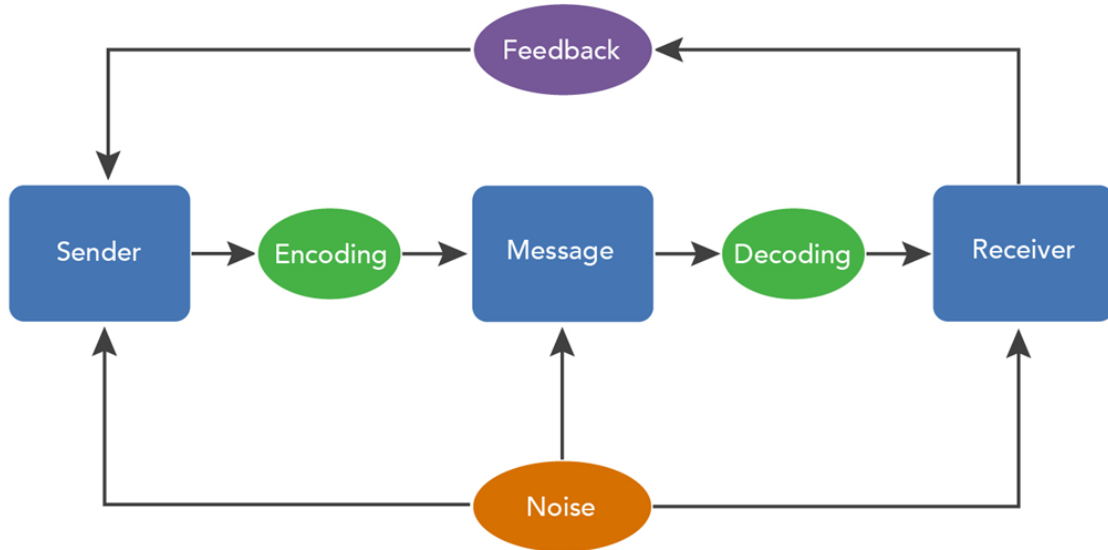


Building Responsibility



**By: Shybriya I.
Mariah H.
Ishrat C.
Nawshin N.**

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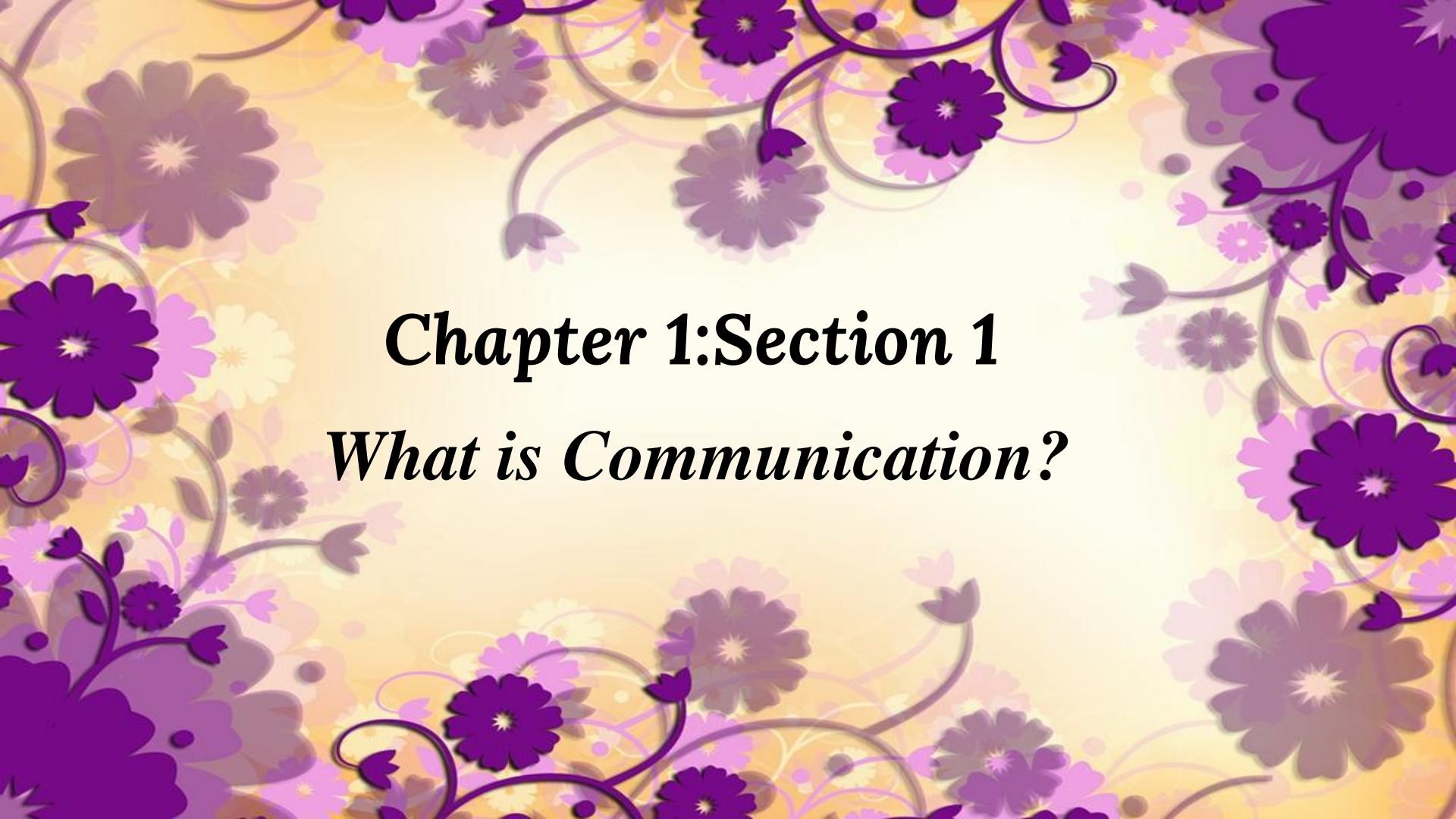
Objectives

- Identify and analyze the ethical and social responsibilities of communicators.
- Identify the components of the communication process and their functions.
- Recognize the audience as an important element in building responsible communication skills
- Realize the importance and impact both verbal and nonverbal communication.

Vocabulary

- Sender: Is the one who transmits the message.(s the person who put a letter in the mailbox.)
- Receiver: Is the person who interprets the message and then decodes, or interpret it.(television **receivers**)
- Feedback: Includes the reactions that the receiver gives to the message offered by the sender.(“Something I really appreciate about you is...”)
- Communication barrier: It’s any obstacle that gets in the way of effective communication. language, cultural diversity, gender differences..
- Oral/Verbal communication: Spoken communication.
- Nonverbal communication: Expresses your attitudes or moods about a person.
- Symbol: Is anything that stands for an idea and is used for communication.

- Motivation: It's something such as a need or a desire that causes a person to act.(Ex: Survival needs (food, shelter, clothing))
- Stereotyping: Is labeling every person in a group based on a preconceived idea as to what that group represents. (Ex: To believe that all football players lack intelligence or that all straight A-students are nerds is unfair.)
- Interpersonal communication: Communications internal use of language on thoughts.(Ex: a person may use self-talk to calm himself down in a stressful situation)
- Rhetoric: The use of figures of speech.(Political speeches often use **rhetoric** to evoke emotional responses)
- Logical Appeal: the strategic use of claim, evidence, and warrant to convince an audience to do or believe something.(claim, evidence, warrant Evidence)



Chapter 1:Section 1

What is Communication?

Communication Process

In this world, meaningful communication would always occur. The sender would send a clear message that would be accurately picked up by the receiver—who would then provide positive feedback that the words have been understood.

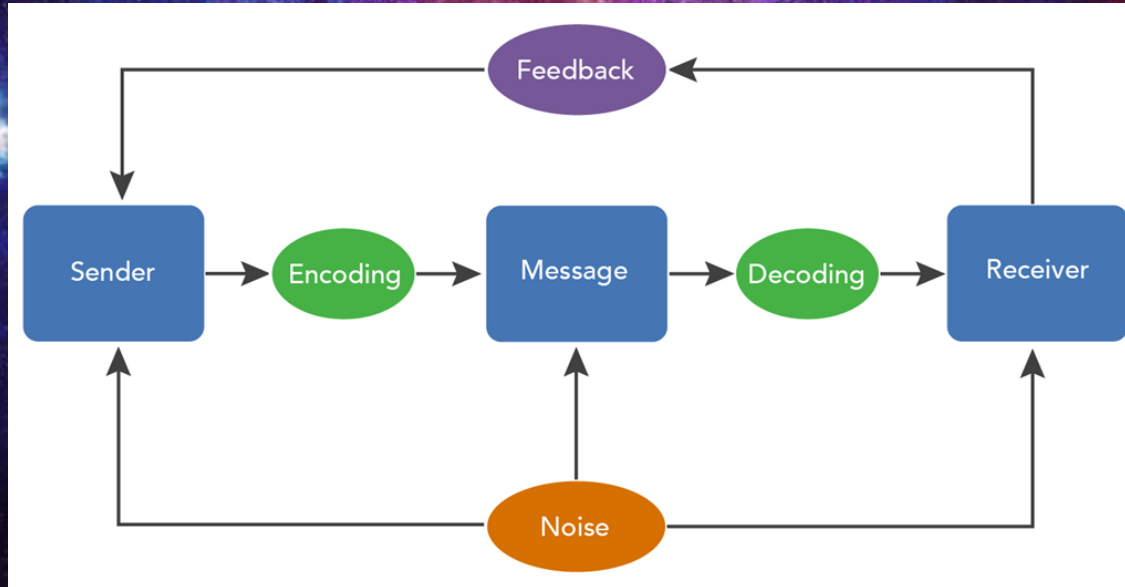
There could be a communication barrier like social, educational, cultural, and environmental. These barriers can prevent the receiver from correctly interpreting the words being spoken by the sender.

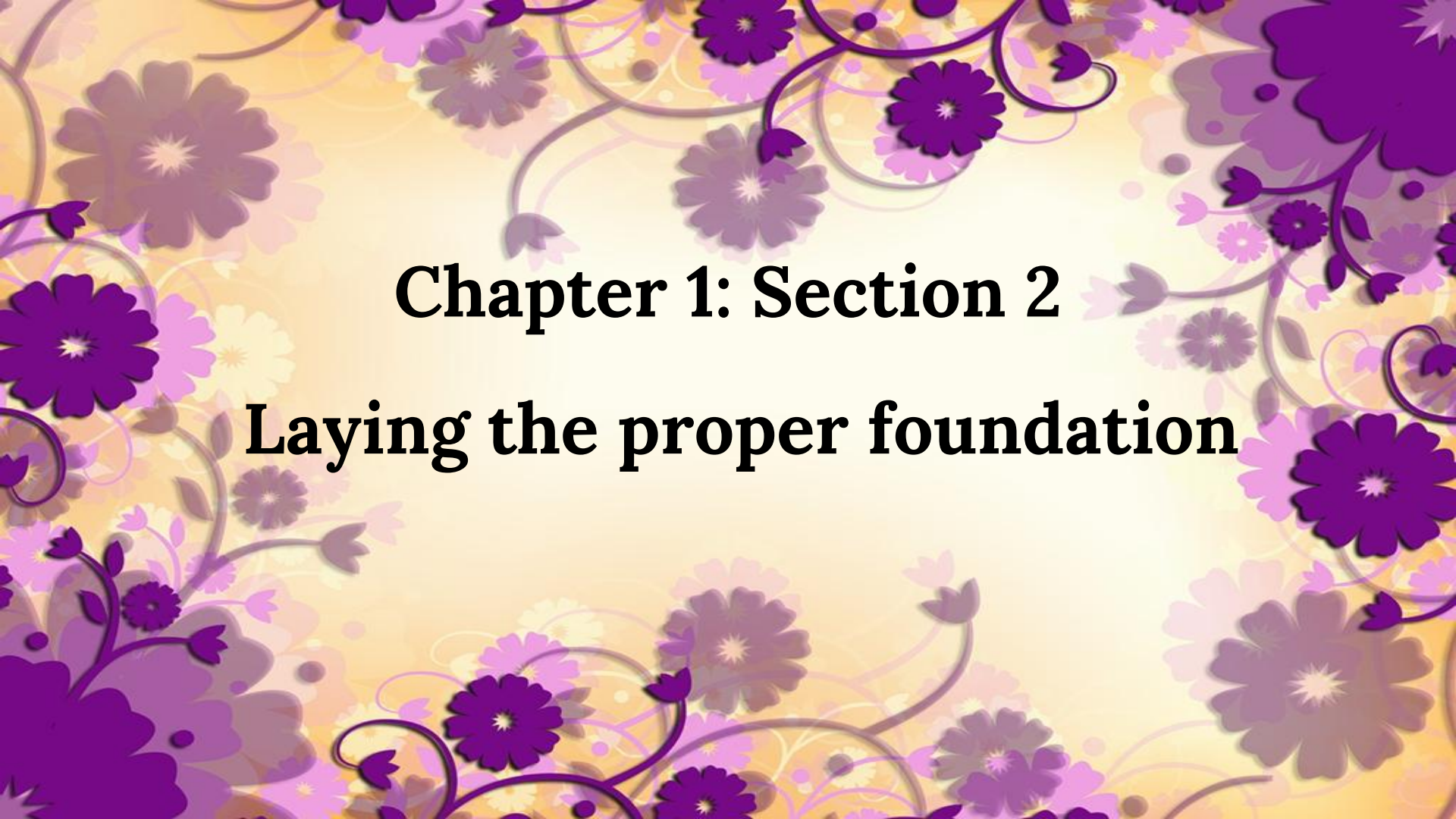
There are three major methods of appealing to an audience appealing.

1. A *logical appeal*, is when you provide your audience both sequence and analysis in your organization and factual evidence to prove your point.

2. An **ethical appeal** is a method of persuasion that's based on the author's credibility

3. **Emotional appeal** is a logical fallacy (A mistaken belief)



The background features a repeating pattern of stylized flowers in various shades of purple and lavender, set against a warm, golden-yellow gradient. The flowers are of different sizes and are connected by thin, dark purple, swirling vine-like lines. The overall aesthetic is soft and decorative.

Chapter 1: Section 2

Laying the proper foundation

Working to Be a Good Person

- **Sometimes the most important speaking you do is the speaking you do with yourself.**
- **Being a responsible communicator and using your words well is a goal shared by many.**
- **When you succeeded something, compliment yourself. There is always room for improvement, silently note what you could do better at next time.**
- **Negative interpersonal communication occurs when you cloud your thoughts with self-doubts, don't do that.**
- **Be honest but be positive and give yourself the benefit of the doubt.**



Chapter 1:Section 3
Building the Proper Motivation

Stereotypes

Stereotype is labeling every person in a group based on a preconceived idea as to what that group represents.

For Example, the idea that all people are dishonest and that nothing is right are stereotypes.

Remember that every individual must be evaluated on his/her own merit and that every instance must be evaluated for its own impact.

Setting a positive example for others may help you increase your motivation.

Setting an Example

-Speaking is power

- You have the opportunity to prove that your words can work to promote what is good in both ideas and people.

-Set a positive example

- Other people would follow.
- Voice can be heard by what you build by your actions.

-Work to be a known quality

- Be the desire that causes people to act.

-Let people learn from you.

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