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COURSE NAME:

HUMAN COMMUNICATION PROCESSES

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**AIU Exam – Human Communication Processes**

**Title of Course**: **Human Communication Processes**

**Couse Credits**: 3 credits

**Link to AIU online course:**

<http://courses.aiu.edu/Human%20Communication%20Processes.html>

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**Questions to Answer:**

**Lesson 1**

1. Differentiate Verbal & Non-verbal communication.

Verbal communication is when you communicate to someone using your mouth and words come out.

Nonverbal communication refers to the process of exchanging words through non-word messages such as signs, gestures, and body language.

1. Describe the barriers to effective human communication.

Barriers to effective communication can retard or distort the intention of the message which may result to the failure of communication. They include physical, attidunal barriers, physiological barriers, individual linguistic ability,

1. Describe the “Communication Cycle”:

The communication cycle includes an information source which produces the message, a transmitter which encodes the message into signals, and a channel to which messages are adopted for transmission.

The receiver decodes the message from the signal and finally the destination where the message finally arrives.

**Lesson 2**

1. Explain “Body Language”. What is communicated through “Body Language”?

Body language refer to various forms of nonverbal communication, wherein a person may reveal clues as to some unspoken intention or feeling through their physical behavior.

**Lesson 3**

1. Explain the “Uncertainty Reduction Theory”.

This theory explains that when strangers meet they go through certain steps and check points in order to reduce uncertainty about each other and form an idea whether one likes each other or not.

6. Explain the “Onion Theory”.

This theory explains that personality has layers that start from the outside to all way to the core.as people divulge information about themselves their layers

1. Explain the importance of “Boundaries” and “Boundary Turbulence”.

Boundaries; ones privacy is to be protected and if putting boundaries helps you to do so then do it.setting boundaries helps others to know how to act when around you

Setting healthy boundaries is a great way to respect your partner’s feelings as well different opinions and perspective.

1. Explain the “Cognitive Dissonance” Theory.

Cognitive dissonance theory explains how humans are consistency seekers and attempt to reduce their dissonance or discomfort in new situation.

When individuals encounter new information they categories the information based on their preexisting ideas, beliefs and thoughts.

**Lesson 4**

9. Describe the processes of “Group Formation”, “Group Identity” and “Group Cohesion”.

Group formation starts with psychological bond between individuals .it comes out of bonds of interpersonal relationship.it involves identifying with some individuals and explicitly not identifying with others.

Group identity; refers to the person’s sense of belonging to a particular group.

Group cohesion; this refers to the process that keep members of social groups connected.it can also be defined as the willingness of individuals to stay together

**Lesson 5**

10. Describe “Communication Networks”.

Communication network may affects the group’s completion of assigned tasks on time or they may affect the group member’s satisfaction from occupying a certain positions in the network.

11. What is “Direction of Communication”?

Direct of communication refers to formal communication which means they have one way communication. The formal communication proceeds from superior to subordinate, and its content is presumably clear because it originates at a higher level of expertise and experience.

12. Why would “Power” be researched in organizational communication?

**Lesson 6**

13. Describe “Augmentative and alternative communication”.

Augmentative and alternative communication is an umbrella term that encompasses the communication methods used to supplement or replace speech or writing for those with impairment in the production of written or spoken.

**Lesson 7**

14. Describe the 4 “Styles” in family communication.

Clear and direct communication

Clear and indirect communication

Masked and direct communication

Masked and indirect communication

15. What are the “Keys to Building Effective Family Communication”?

Communicate frequently

communicate

**Lesson 8**

16. What is the purpose of “Small Talk”?

Small talk is a bonding ritual and strategy for managing interpersonal distance.

17. Describe the general “Gender Differences” in Small Talk.

Women are more collaborative in small talks than men. Where it’s so easy for women to open up to their friends and even tell them their secrets .which is contrary to men’s talk where they are more competitive and sometime insult each other through jokes.

**Lesson 9**

18. Describe the 4 steps in the “Collaborative Communication” of a relationship.

Collaborative communication s 4 steps which include the following

Approaching a conversation with your relationship partner; when going in a conversation with your partner you disarm and keep in mind that your partner has something to say and that the conversation is not a battlefield where you should win.

Talking to your relationship partner; while talking to your partner, you should keep in mind that the only thoughts you know is your and you are to talk about how you feel.

Listening to your partner; just because we here doesn’t mean we listen. Only when listen with unconditional interest in understanding a person who is talking to us can we truly get to know that person.

Determining reality with your partner; after you have talked your feelings and your partner has listened truly you both come to understanding of what you were experiencing.

19. What is the problem when Verbal and Non-verbal messages conflict?

When what you speak is contrary to your body reaction /sign language it causes confusions.an example is when your partner say he love you every day but his behaviors are contrary it might even lead to breakups.

**Lesson 10**

20. After studying this lesson, what are your thoughts on “Telepathy”?

After studying this lesson i have realized that telepathy is so real and through people’s actions or body signs you can be able to read their mind. A good example is with the babies when they want milk they cry and their mother is able to understand that its hunger not pain.

Also if you are married there are some signs /reaction that you make and your husband knows exactly what you mean. I can say that telepathy is practical when you know someone very well.