Components of communication	
Context	Context means the situation, the circumstances under which the communication takes place. We don't say same things the same way in different ……..... Context and environment affect each other.
Sender/Speaker	The Sender/Speaker creates a message. The Sender/ Speaker determines what is to be communicated, encodes it into a message, chooses a …….. and sends the message. Communication normally involves ……..……., because it is interactive. Thus, each communication process has multiple sources.
Message	A message is a stimulus produced by the source that affects the……. It can be intentional or not and it may contain or no words, ……..., expressions, ……..etc. Every message is unique, because it is never possible to reproduce exactly all the elements that occur at the same time. The environment, the context, the feelings of the receiver are constantly changing which is why the same words will always be perceived differently.
Channel	The channel is the way chosen by the Sender/Speaker to …….. the message. It can be ……...or……..…. words, ……., smells, touches, tastes. Often the impact produced by any given message can vary depending on the source that was chosen to convey it.
Receiver/Listener	The receiver is the person who receives the message. They analyse and ……..…the message in order to understand the……....
Feedback	Feedback is a response to a message that the receiver sends to the Sender/Speaker. Thanks to the feedback, the Sender/Speaker of the message can see whether the message was ……...……..as intended. In some situations, the feedback is not openly given. However, it allows to correct what was misunderstood as well as to see how to ……..…the messages. Feedback makes the communication a really process.

channel movements meaning contexts

multiple participants sounds receiver understood improve shared

transmit oral written gestures interpret

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