

# Communication theory paper essay

[Life](#), [Relationships](#)



University of Phoenix Communications Theory Paper Jackie Leatherwood This example goes to show that different cultures have so many different beliefs.

When a patient comes into the emergency room they may request that a particular pastor from a particular church come to say prayers over them, such as in the Navajo people they will more than likely search out a healer to treat them before they would seek out the medical field in their local town. Many times patients have certain beliefs as in women not allowing male nurses or doctors to examine them, for they believe it is a sin for another man to see their bodies other than their husbands. This could lead to a dangerous position for the patient especially if there is not another person (male/female) to take over their care.

According to Jablin (1987) communication-turnover model, eight communication variables may be the antecedents to the intent to leave or commitment variables. These eight communication variables are and according to Jablin (1987) supervisory communication is critical antecedence for communication-turnover model. The communication variables are: organization wide communication; Everyone in an organization has to be able to openly communicate so that each patient is given the care needed, not only is this physical care it is mental care as well. A patient that believes that they have committed some major sin against themselves, family, church or their god can will themselves to die. It is imperative that staff recognize this and react accordingly.

organizational characteristics; An organization should train its staff in the proper way to handle any kind of situation. Integration in emergent

communication networks; supervisor communication relationship; Supervisor's have to have open communication among all their staff in order to run a smooth organization. If the staff trust and respects the supervisor they will always be willing to try something new or to bring some situation to their attention if they feel something is not right with it. co-worker communication relationship; Staff have to be able to rely on each other in any circumstances. They have to trust blindly that others will do whatever is necessary and believe that they are making the right all. If they dispute something then they have to be open minded and be willing to be wrong and accept corrective criticism without getting an " attitude" with other staff members.

communication-related work expectations; The initial concept of supervisory communication is based on role theory; where Katz and Kahn (1978) conceptualize and expand the basic components of communication (source, receiver, channel and message), while specifying the direction of information flow in terms of superior-subordinate relationships. They suggest that communication between supervisor to subordinate contains five types of information: job instruction; The supervisor has to be able to specifically tell an subordinate what their job description is in clear and precise manner. job rationale; It is imperative that the supervisor tells the subordinate what their job detail is. What is expected and how and when they are schedule to work. procedures and practices; The supervisor has to job of making sure the subordinate has a copy of the rules and regulations of the company they will work for. To make sure the subordinate knows and understands what will or will not be tolerated on the job, and if it is related off the job.

feedback; and Talking to a subordinate and giving praise and encouragement when needed and also being able to correct one if needed. indoctrination of goals. To make sure the subordinate knows what the goals of the company is. And he/she agrees to follow through with whatever it takes to uphold the standard that the company sets forth. Mean while, communication from subordinate to their superior mainly contains information about: themselves, their performance and their problems; their co-workers' problems; organizational practices and policies; and what needs to be done and how it can be done (Katz and Kahn, 1978). Open communication inside an organization is crucial.

From the top level to the lowest employee there will have to be opened communication in order for the organization to run smoothly. As long as this occurs there should be no major problems for the CEO to have to concern him/herself with. However, if there happens to become a communication problem there is always the option to bring a professional person in and have classes that are mandated to take and teach ones employees how to communicate better.

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