1. Introduction

 Communication is a fundamental element of life, either in humans or in animals. Furthermore, nowadays scientists talk about plant communication where odors and sounds are produced by the plant as a kind of communication signal to neiboring plants to warn them against some natural threats. The question that is raised here is: what else on Earth does communicate? Maybe other living organisms that we have never heard about. Allah said in the Holly Quran “…and he creates other (things) of which you have no knowledge”. (Surat El Nahl, 8).

1. The Communication Process and its Components

 The communication process occurs when the sender participates in sharing the message with the recipient through a channel. The recipient, in turn, reacts to the message by producing some sort of feedback. In other words, the communication process requires five essential components - the sender, the receiver, the channel, the message and the feedback. Each of these components is discussed in some detail in the coming sections.

2.1 The Sender

 The sender is responsible for the production and transmission of the message. This might be a baby crying to tell their mother that they are uncomfortable because of something; maybe hunger, the desire to sleep or anything else that is bothering them. We may think of the sender in a broader sense; that is every human being, animal or else that produces verbal or non-verbal behavior to connect with the outside environment to communicate meaning. Other examples of the sender include the speaker in a conference, the teacher in a lecture, the writer in a newspaper article or two friends chatting with each other and alternate the roles of the sender and the receiver between then in daily conversations.

* 1. . The Receiver

 The receiver is anyone who receives the message that is encoded in a certain way. In the examples we have given in the previous section, the mother, the attendees and participants in the conference, the students in the lecture and the newspaper readers are respectively the recipients. In addition to that, the receiver may get the message easily and effortlessly, but in some cases, the message might be unclear for the receiver to decode due to some reasons that relate to the nature of the message or other external factors such as lack of meaningful context.

2.3. The Channel

 The channel refers to the medium through which the sender transfers the message to the receiver. Put another way, it is how the communication takes place. It might be face-to-face contact or a phone conversation using a phone device. It may also be any type of written text that is sent via email or any other medium (messenger, whatsapp, twitter,… etc.). In other words, the communication may be visual, audio or audio-visual, besides, it may be written (emails, letters, messages, tweets, blogs, stories …etc). The channel sometimes makes it impossible to decode the message being sent when it encounters some technical problems that lead to misunderstanding or no understanding at all. Hence the channel must be in an appropriate state for the message to be transmitted and received without any interference.

2.4. The Message

 The message refers to the piece (s) of information that the sender wishes to communicate orally or in writing. It is the content of the communication process and the focus of the sender who is responsible for encoding it and the receiver who has to decode it appropriately to understand what is being communicated. Furthermore, the message may be non-verbal i.e. any sign or signal that is meaningful enough to be interpreted adequately by the receiver and thus fulfills the purpose of communication that is to transmit meaning.

 2.5. Feedback

 The final key component that makes the communication process complete is termed feedback. The recipient supplies the feedback to the sender upon receiving the message. Feedback lets the sender know about the message and modifications if desired. The feedback also ensures the sender knows that the recipient receives their message. Any communication that the sender has to transmit to the receiver has to be encoded to deliver it. The recipient, upon getting the message, decodes it. Hence a communication process is considered complete when the receiver understands the message supplied by the sender.