

Work Area 4 Written communication

2.8 USE WRITTEN COMMUNICATION SKILLS TO PRODUCE A VARIETY OF ROUTINE BUSINESS DOCUMENTS

- LO013: Demonstrate the ability to recall the main principles of effective forms of written communication and demonstrate competence in applying these principles in a clear and effective way in order to produce simple routine documents
- LO014: Demonstrate the ability to produce a variety of routine business documents (based on predefined templates)
- LO015: Demonstrate the ability to communicate in writing in the business environment (use business terms, avoid jargon etc.)





Module Details

BUSINESS DOCUMENTS LO013, LO014, LO015 **Learning Outcomes Nos: Learning Outcomes titles:** Demonstrate the ability to recall the main principles of effective forms of written communication and demonstrate competence in applying these principles in a clear and effective way in order to produce simple routine documents Demonstrate the ability to produce a variety of routine business documents (based on predefined templates) Demonstrate the ability to communicate in writing in the business environment (use business terms, avoid jargon etc.) **Recommended Duration:** 3 hours Trainer: This project has been funded with support from the Co-funded by the European Union. This [project] reflects the views only of **Erasmus+ Programme** the author, and the Commission cannot be held

of the European Union

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2.8

Written Communication

Work Area Code:

Work area title:

Unit Code:

Unit Title:



responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein

USE WRITTEN COMMUNICATION SKILLS TO PRODUCE A VARIETY OF ROUTINE

Different types of documents



Agenda



Fax



Letter





Memo



Minutes







There are several types of documents:

- ✓ -Mail
- ✓ Email
- ✓ Faxes
- ✓ Minutes
- ✓ Websites
- ✓ Ads
- ✓ Contracts
- ✓ Newsletters
- ✓ Press releases

- ✓ Notes
- ✓ SMS
- ✓ Letter of Interest/ Motivation
- ✓ Letter of Complaint
- ✓ Fax
- ✓ Thank you Letter
- ✓ Report

Minutes

 also known as protocols, are the instant written record of a meeting or hearing. They typically describe the events and discussions of the meeting.

Notes

A simple explanation of tasks, etc.

SMS

 Short Message Service (SMS) is a text messaging service component of phone, web, or mobile communication systems, using standardized communications protocols.





Letters

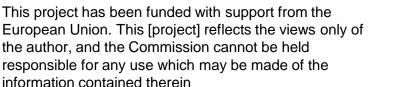
- Letter of Interest/Motivation
 - A letter of interest is usually sent to prospective employers to express interest for a career in the organisation. It may also be a letter sent by a prospective client expressing interest in a specific service or product.
- Letter of Complaint
 - Complaint letters are an effective way of expressing your dissatisfaction about a service, a product, etc.
 - They are better than a verbal complaint as the written word always yields more power than a verbal one.





- Thank you letter
 - A thank you letter is an effective way of expressing a positive attitude to the customer, both internal and external.
 - A Thank you letter can be:
 - A birthday card,
 - Christmas Card,
 - A letter after an interview in which you want to express your enthusiasm.







Fax

- The traditional way of sending documents quickly and efficient.
- In many corporate environments, standalone fax machines have been replaced by "fax servers" and other computerized systems capable of receiving and storing incoming faxes electronically, and then routing them to users on paper or via an email (which may be secured). Such systems have the advantage of reducing costs by eliminating unnecessary printouts and reducing the number of inbound analog phone lines needed by an office.

Memo

 It is a professional note that is usually being used as a way of formal incompany communication. Memos facilitate recordings of events or observations on a topic, or communicating rules and regulations in the incompany environment.





Reports

- are documents which present focused, salient content to a specific audience. Reports are often used to display the result of an experiment, investigation, or inquiry.
- The audience may be public or private, an individual or the public in general. Reports are used in government, business, education, science, and other fields.
- Different kinds of reports:
 - Economic and Financial (Tables, Graphs, etc.).
 - Dossiers (Pictures, etc.).
 - Performance Management related.





 Text structure refers to the ways that authors organize information in text.

1. Introduction

2. Main Subject

3. Epilogue/Conclusions





• Introduction:

- the first paragraph(s) of a written research paper, or the first thing you say in an oral presentation, or the first thing people see, hear, or experience about something.
- In written communication the introduction.
 - captures your audience's attention.
 - gives background on your topic.
 - develops interest in your topic.
 - guides your reader to your document

1. Introduction





Main Body:

- In the main body of a document you present the arguments for the subject you are covering.
- Depending on the type of the document you may present data or information to support your arguments.
- Depending on the type of document, you may express your beliefs and feelings.
- In the main subject you will find the whole idea of the document.

2. Main Body





Epilogue/ Conclusions

- Usually a shorter section of texts which serves two functions.
 - The first is to summarise and bring together the main areas covered in the writing, which might be called "looking back" and
 - the second is to give a final comment or judgement on this. The final comment may also include making suggestions for improvement and speculating on future directions.

3. Epilogue/Conclusions

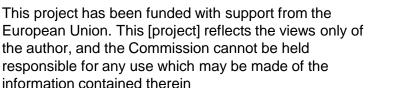




A well written document

A well- written document is like good music - it has the right rhythm.







Basic Principles of business writing

Things to think about before you start

- Who the information is for.
- What they need to know.

Words

- Use simple words.
- Avoid putting more than one idea in a sentence.
- Stick to concrete ideas.
- Try to use I, we, you.
- Try to use the present tense.
- Try not to use jargon, or long and difficult words.
- If you must use a difficult word, explain what it means.





Advantages of written communication

- Easy to read.
- Visually appealing.
- Knowledge of subject.
- Respect to the reader.
- Use techniques for handling large sets of data easily.
- Appropriate tone.
- Who is the receiver? How formal/informal the document should be?
- Use of appropriate words that can make a difference.







Advantages of written communication

- Easy to preserve
- Easy presentation of complex matter
- Permanent record
- Prevention of wastage of time and money
- Accurate presentation
- Use as a reference
- Longevity
- Effective communication
- Maintaining image
- Proper information
- Less distortion possibility
- Easy to verify







Disadvantages of written communication

- Expensive
- Time consuming
- Useless for illiterate person
- Difficult to maintain secrecy
- Lack of flexibility
- Delay in response
- Delay in decision making
- Cost in record keeping
- Complex words
- Lack of direct relation
- Lack in quick clarification and correction





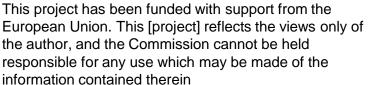


Easy to read

Easy to read

- To make a document easy to read means that one needs to provide written information which are easier to understand. Documents which are easy to read have short, simple sentences and often use pictures.
- An easily readable document includes:
 - A clear structure.
 - Presenting information in an effective way.
 - Explain to the reader what you mean.
 - Use simple words.
 - Use pictures if appropriate.
 - Always ask yourself why the reader should care to read the document, before writing the information.

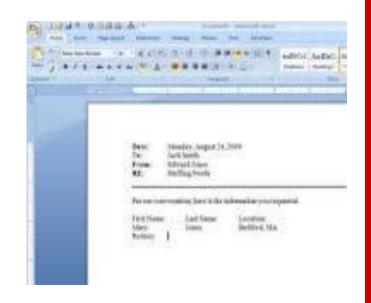






Visually appealing

- Use headings
- Use headers and footers.
- Pay attention to the fonts.
- Bold, Italics, Underline.
 - The purpose of the functions *Italics* and <u>Underline</u> is basically the same, since they are both used to make you notice certain words. Underlining started being used in hand written documents, nevertheless both functions can now be used as typographical devices. But remember when emphasising a particular word throughout the same document, try to be consistent in choosing either italics or underlines, and avoid using both for the same purpose within the same document.

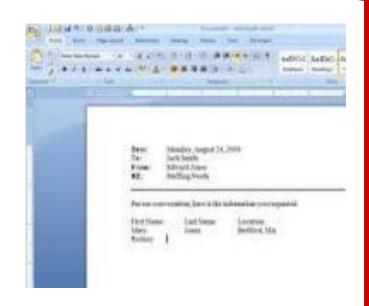






Visually appealing

- Pay attention to justification (left, right, centered).
- Use Lists.
- Use numbered lists, for example:
 - 1. Get in the car.
 - 2. Go to the store.
 - 3. Put your groceries in the trolley.
 - 4. Run away without paying for them.
 - 5. Just kidding. Always pay for your groceries.

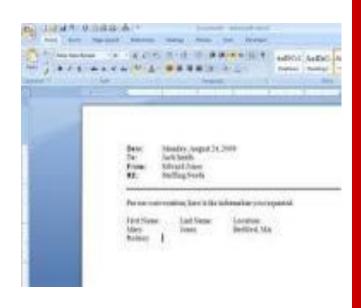






Knowledge of the subject

- It is essential to be exact and accurate in your writing.
- In order to achieve this you should always do your research regarding the written topic.
 - i.e. You work for a local newspaper as a PA and you have to find writers that are experts in the issue of corporate social responsibility.
 - The best way to accomplish your task is to become familiar with the topic.
 - An easy way to start is to Google the meaning of corporate social responsibility.

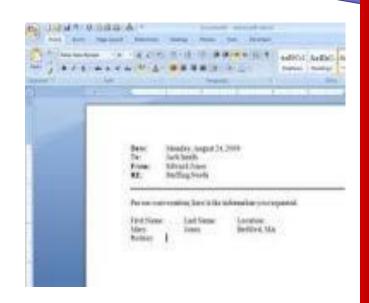




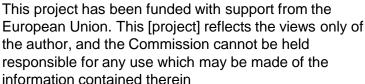


Respect the reader

- Be aware of your audience and respect their limits.
 - Try to understand their:
 - Needs.
 - Background.
 - i.e. You are writing a Christmas
 Card for your CEO who is much older than you.
 - In the above case your writing should be polite and formal.









- Normal document
 - To express ideas or feelings or arguments.

 Sometimes you only need a few words to express big feelings.









Tables

A good method of displaying data

1	Manch	Sales solution	Receipt
10.1	January	120	360000
2	February	155	465000
1	March	99	267000
	Moretty	Sales volume	Receipt
4	Agril	134	403000
. \$	May	- 201	503000
- 6	Are	189	567000
the con-	100		The state of the s
	10000	- Annual Control of the Control of t	
	ModDt	Sales volume	Recept
*	Blandin	Salve volume SS7	Recept 471000
7			
1 1	Ady	157	471000
1 1	Ady	157 105 106	471000 315000 324000
7 4 5	August August September	157	471000 315000
7 2 3 3	Ady August September	157 108 108	479000 315000 324000 Secrept

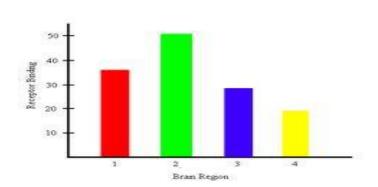
Who we represent?	
To whom?	
Our strength?	
Customer needs?	
Loyal customer?	
How we can keep the customer satisfied ?	

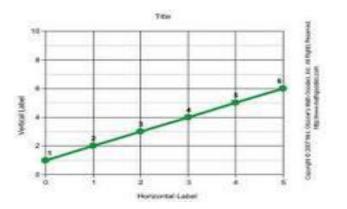




Graphs

- Especially when dealing with large amounts or data analysis:
 - Easy to read.
 - Visually appealing.
 - Handles large data sets easily using keyed icons.





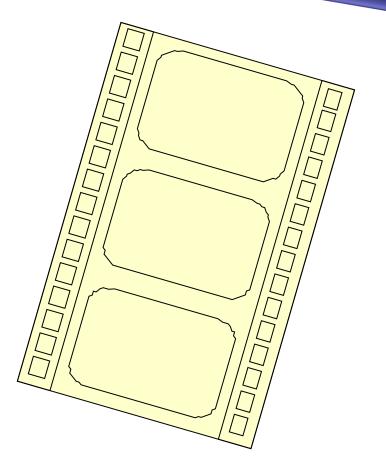






Pictures

- To make a document more appealing
 - Easy to read.
 - Visually appealing.
 - To show something (e.g. a product)



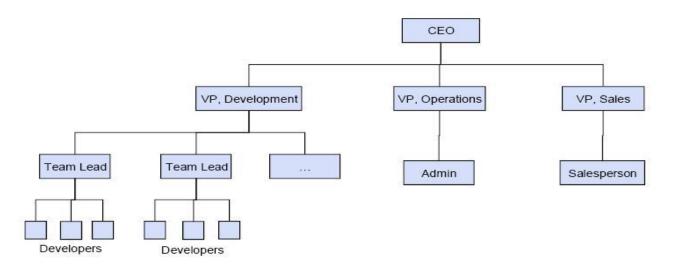




Diagrams

- To make a complex structure easy to understand
 - E.g. Organisational chart

Traditional Org Chart



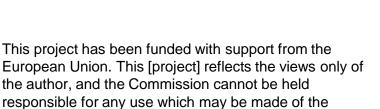




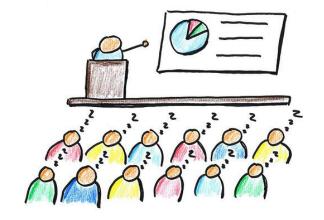
The audience is important!

- Is it your boss?
 - Formal writing tone.
- Your colleagues?
 - Even though you might be friends outside work a professional but less formal tone is appropriate.
- Your friends?
 - Informal writing tone.
- A stranger?
 - Formal writing tone.
- A Public service?
 - Formal writing tone.





information contained therein





Be assertive and forthright.

 Be assertive and forthright in your business writing. Customers and prospects become distrustful of evasive writers.

Avoid gender bias.

Avoid gender-biased nouns and pronouns in your business writing. It is more appropriate and 'politically correct' to use gender-neutral words instead. For example: Replace "chairman" with "chairperson"; use "humanity" instead of "mankind"; write "he/she" instead of "he" when referring to both genders, or change to plural form "they". Gender-neutral nouns and pronouns make everyone feel included.





Avoid use of jargon and buzzwords.

 Avoid use of jargon (highly specialized technical writing) or buzzwords (stylish and trendy words used primarily to impress laypersons) in your business writing. They only prevent your message from getting across as most people do not understand them.

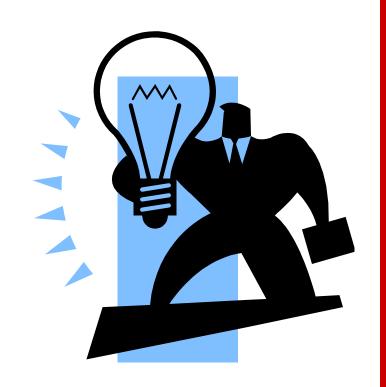
Correspondence with foreign clients.

Business correspondence with foreign clients needs a great deal of care.
 Not everyone speaks the same language, so express yourself in short, simple, and concise terms.





- Less is more
- Write once, check twice.
- Pay special attention to names, titles, and genders.
- Save templates.
- Be professional, not necessarily formal.







- Remember the 5 W's (and the H)
 - What?
 - Where?
 - Why?
 - When?
 - Who?
 - How?
- Call to action.
- Don't give too many choices.
- What's in it for your readers?







Appropriate words can make a difference

- Use of "Magic" words that can make a difference
 - There are a number of words and phrases that can help you express your opinion effectively and efficiently and at the same time promote your image as a professional.







How they look like Common "Magic" words

Customer service

Customer oriented

Vision

Positive

Strategy

Communication

Competitiveness

Balance

Benefit

Organized

Service

Successful

Interesting

Unique

Quality

Quantity

Popular

Fantastic

Secure

Secret

Dynamic

Personal

Professional

Handy

Useful

Leader

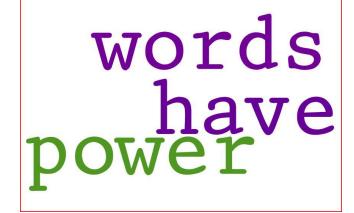




Business Writing: Words to use

- Agenda
- Advantage
- Benefit
- Calculate
- Develop
- Estimate
- Incentive
- Invest
- Maintain
- Negotiate
- Objective

- Participate
- Process
- Schedule
- Structure
- Target
- Thank you







The use of document templates

Document templates

Templates are useful starting points for standard documents because you can present them with layout, graphics, and text. For example, if you prepare a monthly magazine, you can create a template that contains the layout of a typical issue, including grids, master pages, placeholder frames, layers, and any standard graphics or text. That way you can simply open the template each month and import new content.







Why use a template

- Standardization and consistency in the office in
 - The structure.
 - The fonts.
 - The use of logos.
- Some ready templates are provided by different software (eg. Microsoft Word) or companies develop their own.







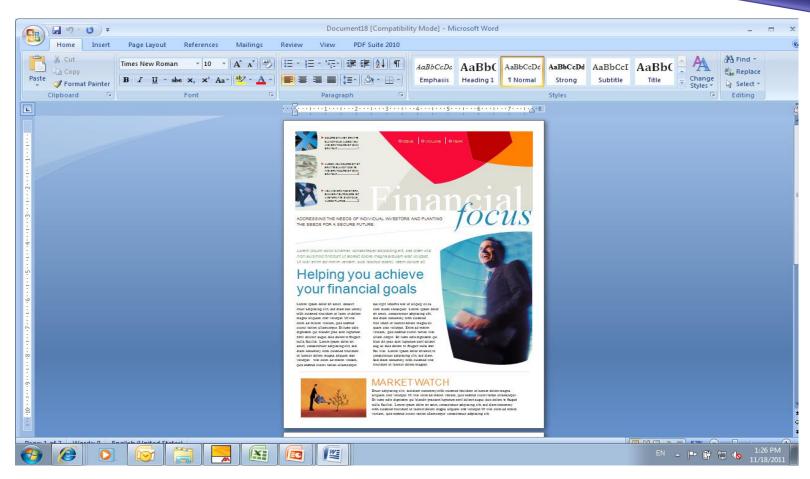
Template: Apology Letter







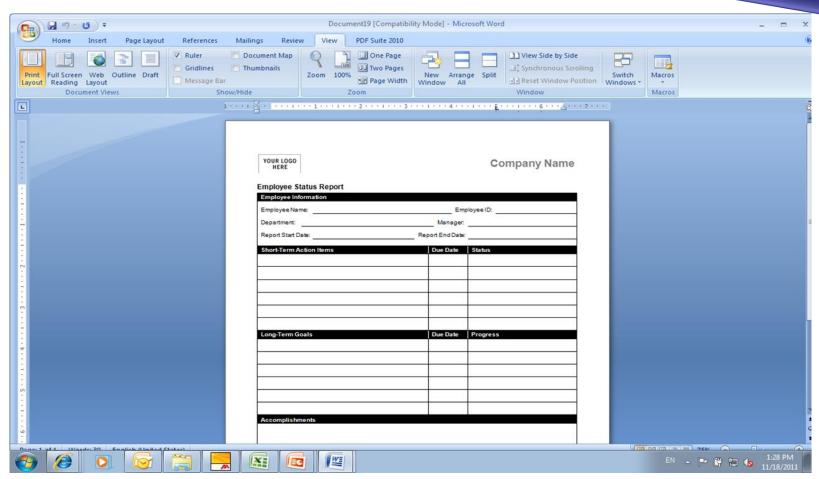
Template: Newsletter







Template: A Project Report







Examples of documents - Business letters







1. Organisation name and address

2. Date of issue

3. Introduction

4. Subject of the letter

5. Main Part

6. Signature





Includes:

- The name of organisation
 - i.e. MMC Ltd
- The Address
 - i.e. 16, Imvrou Str.
- The Postal Code
 - i.e. 1050
- The town/ city
 - i.e. Nicosia
- The Country
 - i.e. Cyprus

1. Organisation name and address





Day/Month/Year

14/12/2011

Or

Month/Day/Year

i.e. 12/14/2011

2. Date of issue





Start with:

'Dear Sir/ Madam'

Close with:

'Yours faithfully'

'Yours sincerely'

Be precise, polite and informative.

3. Introduction





Always use subject box in order to provide the reader with a short introduction on what the document is all about.

Be aware of the spelling mistakes.

Be aware of the receivers.

4. Subject of the letter





Main body

The main body of the document comprises of an analysis and discussion of the issue or topic. When the task is to discuss a given topic, the main body will contain objective arguments based on chosen sources. The structure of the main body depends on the topic; it may be structured chronologically, thematically, or as arguments for and against.

5. Main body





Close with:

- Yours faithfully' (when the recipient is not addressed by name or you do not know the person personally - more formal).
- Yours sincerely' (when the recipient is addressed by name or is known to you to some degree – slightly less formal).
- Your Name, Surname, and your job title.

6. Signature





How to write a business letter - an example

Start

Dear Personnel Director,

Dear Sir or Madam: (use if you don't know who you are writing to - it is always preferable to find out).

Dear Dr, Mr, Mrs, Miss or Ms Smith: (use if you know who you are writing to, and have a formal relationship with - **VERY IMPORTANT:** use Ms for women unless you are asked to use Mrs or Miss).

Dear Frank: (use if the person is a close business contact or friend).

Reference

With reference to your advertisement in the *Times*, your letter of 23 rd March, your phone call today,

Thank you for your letter received on March 5 th .



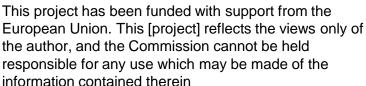


How to write a business letter - an example

Closing/Signature

- Yours faithfully, (If you don't know the name of the person you are writing to).
- Yours sincerely, (If you know the name of the person you are writing to).
- Best wishes,
- Best regards, (If the person is a close business contact or friend).







How to write a business letter

The Reason for Writing

- I am writing to
 - inquire about
 - apologize for
 - confirm

Requesting

- Could you possibly?
- I would be grateful if you could.

Agreeing to Requests

I would be delighted to

Giving Bad News

- Unfortunately
- I am afraid that





How to write a business letter

Enclosing Documents

- I am enclosing
- Kindly find enclosed
- Enclosed you will find

Closing Remarks

- Thank you for your help
- Do not hesitate to contact us again if we can assist you in any way/ there are any issues/ have any questions.

Reference to Future Contact

- I look forward to ...
 - hearing from you soon.
 - meeting you next Tuesday.
 - seeing you next Thursday.





How to write a business letter

Avoid using "weasel" words

- Avoid using "weasel" words such as "seems", "perhaps", "apparently",
 "usually", in your business writing. They give the impression that you are
 being insecure or insincere.
 - For example: 'It seems that perhaps we may be able to have our meeting on Monday' may better be written as: 'We will have our meeting on Monday'.

Dateline in business correspondence

- Write the dateline in your business correspondence in full, not abbreviated or in figures.
 - For example: Write August 1, 2006, *not* Aug. 1, 2006; August 1st, 2006; or 8-1-06.





Business Letter, Example

Ken's Cheese House October 23, 2006

34 Chatley Avenue Seattle, WA 98765

Tel: 12345678 Fax: 12345667

Email: arres@mmc.com

Fred Flintstone Sales Manager Cheese Specialists Inc. 456 Rubble Road Rockville, IL

Dear Mr Flintstone:

With reference to our telephone conversation today, I am writing to confirm your order for: 120 x Cheddar Deluxe Ref. No. 856. The order will be shipped within three days via UPS and should arrive at your store in about 10 days.

Please contact us again if we can help in any way.

Yours sincerely, Arres Thomson

Director of Ken's Cheese House





Human Resources Response/ Rejection templates - Example

Dear Xxxxx,

Your application for the position: [XXXX]

Position code: [xxxx]

We would like to thank you for your interest in MMC Ltd and the services we provide.

I refer to the position of *[Personal Assistant to the Manager]* for which you have applied and I would like to inform you that your recruitment was not possible.

Kindly note that we will keep your CV in our records, and will contact you if there is a possibility for future cooperation.

We would like to wish you every success in your career.

Yours sincerely, XXXXX XXXXXXX Human Recourses Director MMC LTD





Written Exercise, Example:

SAMPLE COMPLAINT LETTER

Your Address Your City, State, Zip Code Name of Contact Person, if available Title, if available Company Name Consumer Complaint Division (If you have no specific contact.) Street Address City, State, Zip Code Dear (Contact Person): Re: (account number, if applicable) On (date), I (bought, leased, rented, or had repaired) a (name of the · describe purchase product, with serial or model number or service performed) at (location, date and other important details of the transaction). · name of product. serial number Unfortunately, your product (or service) has not performed well (or the service was inadequate) because (state the problem). I am · state problem · include date and disappointed because (explain the problem; for example, the place of product does not work properly, the service was not performed give history purchase correctly, I was billed the wrong amount, something was not disclosed clearly or was misrepresented, etc.). To resolve the problem, I would appreciate your (state the specific action you want-money back, charge card credit, repair, exchange, etc.) Enclosed are copies (do not send originals) of my records (include receipts, guarantees, warranties, canceled checks, contracts, model and serial numbers, and any other documents). · ask for specific action I look forward to your reply and a resolution to my problem, · allow time for enclose copies and will wait until (set a time limit) before seeking help from action of documents a consumer protection agency or the Better Business Bureau. Please contact me at the above address or by phone at (home · state how you can and/or office numbers with area code). be reached Sincerely, Your name Enclosure(s)

Letter of Complaint





Written Exercise, Example: Dealing with complaints

Everlong Batteries 171 Berkley Road Oklahoma Tel/Fax XXXXXXXX

Mr Klitou Purchasing Officer Fortune Goods 317 Orchard Road Oklahoma

8 Sep 2011 Dear Mr Klitou,

Order No. 2639/L

Further to our telephone conversation, please accept our sincere apologies for the error made by our company in fulfilling your order no. 2639/L dated Monday, 5 September 2011.

As stated during our discussion you have ordered 12,000 size Ultra super-long-life premium batteries, but our dispatch office sent 1,200. This was due to a typing error. The balance of 10,800 batteries was dispatched by express courier to your store this morning and will arrive by Friday, 16 September 2011.

We value your business and therefore we would like to offer you a 10% discount off your next order with us. We look forward to receiving your further orders.

Yours sincerely,



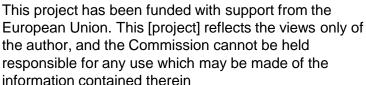


Writing....EXCELLENCE

• The perfect business letter:

Includes an Introduction, Main Part, Conclusion
Fulfils its goal
Has key points
Is well structured (Headlines, Punctuation)
Has a "rhythm" when you read it
Has a positive impact to the reader







Examples of documents - Fax







Writing a Fax

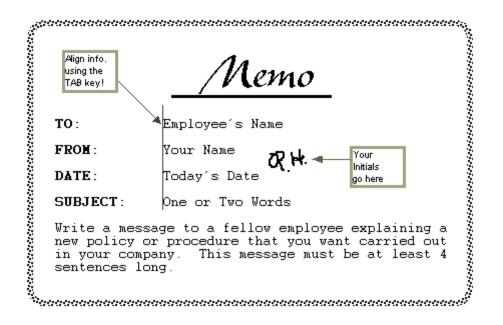
- Same thing occur when we want to write a fax.
- We use the same structure as we do with letters.
 - You can send faxes without a cover sheet, but if you include a cover sheet with your fax it will ensure that the receiver knows who the sender is and who the fax is addressed to.
 - Moreover, the recipient can confirm that he/ she has received all the pages. The cover sheet should be the first sheet when sending a fax.







Examples of documents - MEMO



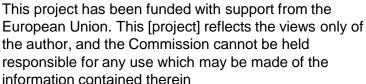




Writing a Memo Document

- In-company use...therefore
 - More informal.
 - Usually used inside the company to inform co-workers on several issues.
- Use the above details when you are writing a memo:
 - From: (person or group sending the memo).
 - To: (person or group to whom the memo is addressed).
 - RE: (the subject of the memo, this should be in bold).







Writing a Memo Document - Example

Example Memo

From: Management

To: Northwest Area Sales Staff

RE: New Monthly Reporting System

We'd like to quickly go over some of the changes in the new monthly sales reporting system that we discussed at Monday's special meeting.

First of all, we'd once again like to stress that this new system will save you a lot of time when reporting future sales. We understand that you have concerns about the amount of time that will be initially required for inputting your client data. Despite this initial effort, we are confident that you will all soon enjoy the benefits of this new system.





Examples of documents - EMAIL







Writing an email

- The following are some tips to help you when you using emails:
 - A heading is not necessary in an email (your return address, their address, and the date).
 - However, subject is vital. Use a descriptive subject line.
 - Avoid using an inappropriate or silly email address; register a professional sounding address if you do not have one.
 - Use simple formatting, align text left; avoid special formatting and tabs.





Writing an email



- Keep your email message formal; just because it is an email, there is no excuse for informality (do not forget to use spell check and proper grammar).
- Try to keep your email less than 80 characters wide, some email readers will create line breaks on anything longer and this will ruin the formatting.
- If possible, avoid attachments unless the recipient has requested or is expecting an attachment. If it is a text document, simply cut and paste the text below your email and strip out any special formatting. On the other hand, your email should not be too long. In that case it is better to use attachments.
- If the person's name is unknown, address the person's title e.g. Dear Director of Human Resources.





Template for a new company policy

To: All Employees

From: Maria

Re: Policy Concerning Public Holidays

Date: 2 January 2xxx

I would like to inform you that you should inform us on your annual summer holiday by the 15th of June the latest.

If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact me.

Regards,
Maria Nicolaou
HR Department, HR Coordinator





Written exercise (group):

- 1. You have a dissatisfied customer. What document should you send?
- 2. You need to update your manager regarding a task/ project etc, what kind of written document can you use?







IN SUMMARY: Your goal in every document

- Depending on the occasion your document should be:
 - CLEAR AND EFFECTIVE.
 - Well structured (paragraphs, structure of the document).
 - Informative.
 - Easy to read.









Methodological tool

Creative demonstration of your writing skills

EUPANEXT_LO_013_M_001





Methodological tool





Making an order

EUPANEXT_LO_014_M_001



Methodological tool





Writing appropriately

EUPANEXT_LO_015_M_001



Questions

- Describe different types of documents that may be used at work
- List advantages and disadvantages of written communication.
- Describe the basic structure of written communication and the content of each part
- Describe different formats in which text may be presented depending on the type and amount of information of the specific document
- Describe the procedure you will follow when you produce various types of routine business documents based on predefined templates
- Explain what is meant by the term 'writing in the business environment'







Key points

Business writing tips:

- Be assertive and forthright.
- Avoid gender bias.
- Avoid use of jargon and buzzwords.
- Less is more
- Write once, check twice.
- Pay special attention to names, titles, and genders.
- Save templates.
- Be professional, not necessarily formal.
- Remember the 5 W's (and the H)

- What?
- Where?
- Why?
- When?
- Who?
- How?
- Call to action.
- Don't give too many choices.
- What's in it for your readers?









Well Done!

You have completed this unit



