

Work Area 3: Communication and social, telephone handling, code of conduct, equal opportunities and relationships

4.1. Use of business communication skills to generate solutions in specific situations

Demonstrate ability to interact with others effectively and efficiently, and generate solutions in specific situations through the use of effective communication techniques (LO101)





PERSONAL ASSISTANT

Module Details

Communication and social, telephone handling, code of conduct, equal

Use of business communication skills to generate solutions in specific situations

Learning Outcomes Nos:	
Learning Outcomes titles:	Demonstrate ability to interact with others effectively and efficiently, and generate solutions in specific situations through the use of effective communication techniques
Recommended Duration:	6 hours
Trainer:	
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information contained therein

4.1

opportunities and relationships

Work Area Code:

Work area title:

Learning Outcomes Nos

Unit Code:

Unit Title:

eupa •••next

What is a message

• A message is a discrete unit of communication intended by the source for consumption by some recipient or group of recipients. A message may be delivered by various means.

- Verbal
- Non verbal
- Written
- Ftc.

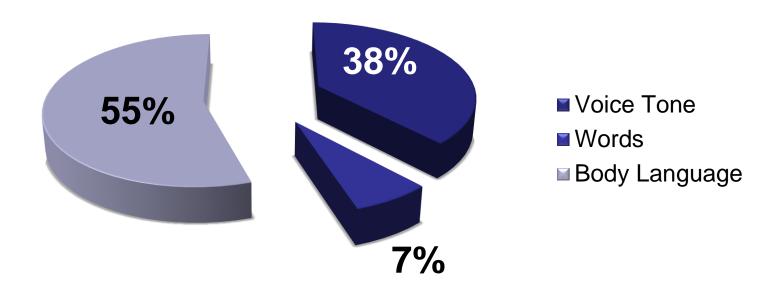






Message elements

Message elements







Understanding the needs of others

- Large-scope community needs e.g. housing
- Root or causal needs e.g. medical treatment for a sick person
- Informational needs facts and knowledge e.g. do all colleagues know how to write an email?
- Physical needs money, staff, premises, etc.
- Personal needs appreciation, understanding, etc.







Assertiveness

- Assertiveness means standing up for your personal rights expressing thoughts, feelings and beliefs in direct, honest and appropriate ways.
- By being assertive we show respect for the thoughts, feelings and beliefs of other people.







Assertiveness techniques

- Fogging
- The Stuck Record Technique
- Positive Enquiry
- Negative Enquiry
- Scripting
- I statements
- Empathy
- Escalation
- Ask for More Time
- Change Your Verbs







Planning a Presentation

- Before preparing the presentation determine:
- The type of talk. Will it be an informal discussion? a seminar? a more formal presentation?
- The composition of the audience. Who? How many?
- The time allotted.
- Expectations concerning content.







Hints and tips

- Breath slowly and deeply
- Project your voice. Make eye contact with your audience, but don't single out one individual.
- Avoid looking at your notes when you don't need to.







Hints and tips

- Try to stick to the general outline of your notes.
- Think about the ideas, and your words will follow naturally.
- Speak slowly and clearly, and use gestures.

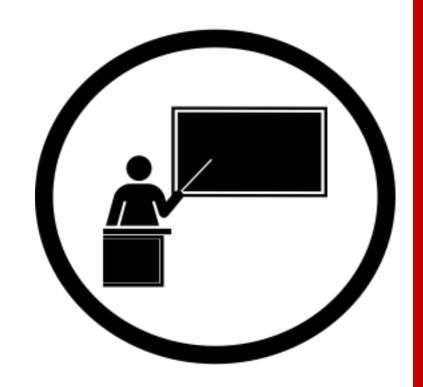






Hints and tips

- A tape recorder or videotape are useful tools. Look for variation in speed or tone, or for distracting fillers like 'um's (and 'er's, 'like's and 'you know's).
- Avoid distracting mannerisms, e.g., don't pace or adjust your clothing.
- Make sure you are speaking to your audience, not to the floor, ceiling, or, especially, the projection screen.















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EXCEPTIONAL COMMUNICATION SKILLS INDICATORS

- Master of written communication
- Very readable writing
- e-mail messages to the point
- Clear, direct, and concise writing
- No grammatical errors
- Outstanding reports and documentation
- Good speaker
- Active listening

- Thinking before talksing
- Organized presentations
- Superb public speaking
- Comfortable in front of a group
- Great debating
- Great communicator
- 'Reading' other people







EXCELLENT COMMUNICATION SKILLS INDICATORS

- Readable writing
- Gifted writer
- Proofreads carefully
- Appropriate writing style for different contexts
- Clear and articulate communicator
- Outstanding vocabulary
- Communicates easily with everyone
- Effectively reads subtle cues and body language







FULLY COMPETENT COMMUNICATION SKILLS INDICATORS

- Confident and comfortable with writing projects
- Comfortable & effective in front of a group
- Prepares well before making presentations
- Communicates easily
- Good listener
- Uses words effectively and economically
- Avoids excessive use of jargon
- Writes with very few grammatical errors







MARGINAL COMMUNICATION SKILLS INDICATORS

- Writing style difficult to understand
- No interest in improvement
- Unclear e-mails
- Writes too much
- Doesn't listen carefully enough
- Speaks without organizing thoughts
- Too much detail
- Not enough detail
- Needs to listen more and talk less







UNSATISFACTORY COMMUNICATION SKILLS INDICATORS

- Numerous grammatical errors and typos
- Long time to get to the point
- Ignores punctuation
- Inappropriate terms and expressions
- Insensitive to others
- Unaware of messages that body language is sending
- Wrong words
- Doesn't pay attention to the cues and body language of others
- Doesn't listen

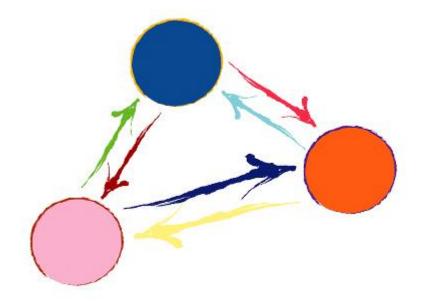






Types of interaction

- accidental
 - repeated
 - regular
 - regulated

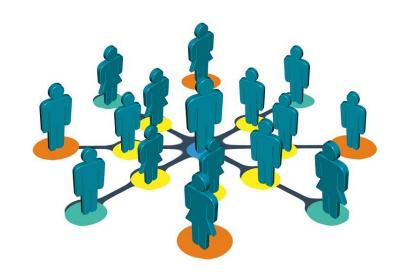






Levels of interaction

- CLICHES
 - FACTS
 - OPINIONS
 - FEELINGS







Clichés

- Typical, routine comments, questions and answers.
 - the most superficial level of conversation
 - How are you?
 - Having a good day?
 - Take care
 - Safe but useless



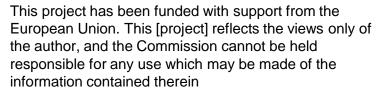




Facts

- Basic information/Statistics about the weather, the office, features of a product friends, the news, personal activities, etc.
 - comfortable and nonthreatening
 - Requires no in depth thinking or feeling.
 - DON'T read too much into the facts







Opinions

- Making sense of the facts
- Includes concerns, expectations, and personal goals, dreams, and desires.

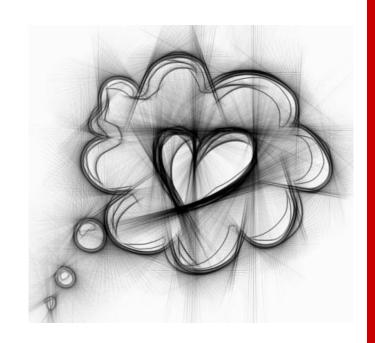






Feelings

- This is where emotions are shared.
- The level of genuine communication







Active listening techniques

- 1. Pay Attention
- 2. Show That You're Listening
- 3. Provide Feedback
- 4. Avoid interrupting
- 5. Respond Appropriately







Active listening signs/feedback

Non-verbal signs:

- Smile
- Eye contact
- Posture
- Mirroring
- Avoiding distraction

Verbal signs:

- Positive reinforcement
- Remembering
- Questioning
- Reflection
- Clarification
- Summarisation







VIDEO





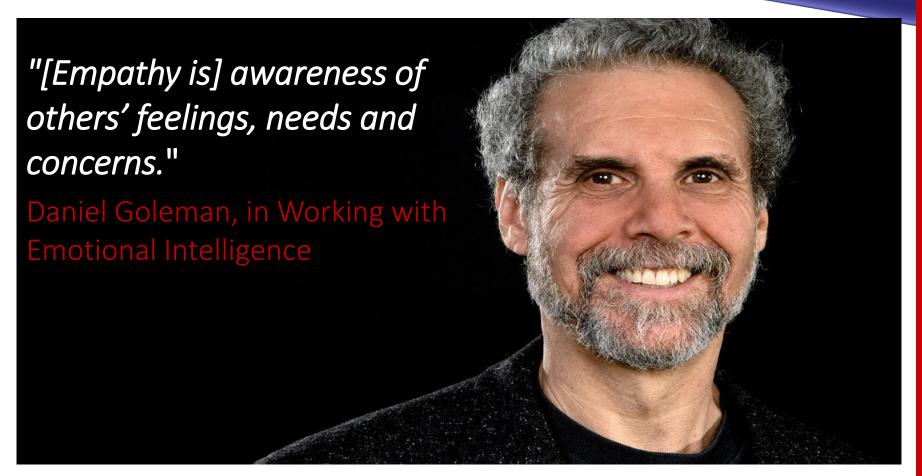


Empathy defined

 the ability to understand and share the feelings of another person.

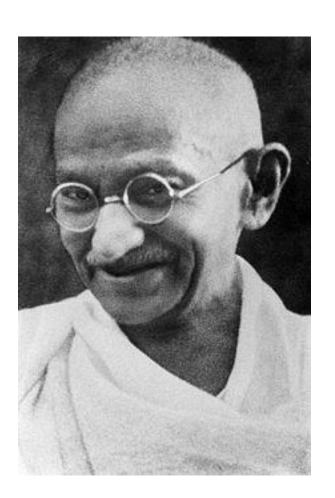












"I call him religious who understands the suffering of others."

Mahatma Gandhi





"Empathy is intuitive, but is also something you can work on, intellectually."

Tim Minchin







Empathy: How to show it

- Listen
- Open-up
- Offer physical affection
- Focus your attention outwards
- Withhold judgment
- Offer help

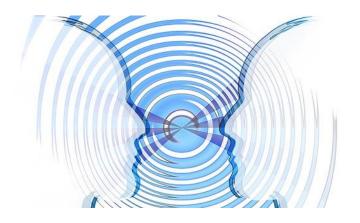






Empathy: How to build it

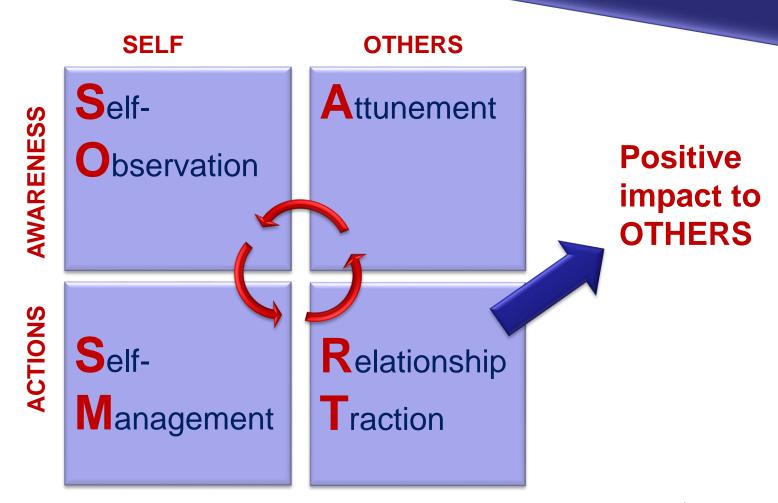
- Practice curiosity about strangers
- Volunteer
- Challenge your own prejudice
- Use your imagination
- Practice experiential empathy
- Treat people as being important







SO SMART model



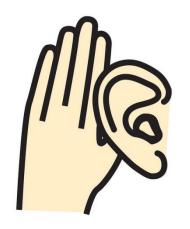




Levels of empathy, 1: Understanding others

"sensing others' feelings and perspectives, and taking an active interest in their concerns" (Goleman)

- Listen well
- pay attention to non-verbal communication
- Show sensitivity, and understand others' perspectives
- Help other people based on their understanding of their needs and feeling.







Levels of empathy, 2: Developing others

- Acting on their needs and concerns,
- Helping them to develop to their full potential.
- People with skills in this area usually:
 - Reward and praise people
 - Provide constructive feedback
 - Provide mentoring and coaching
 - Provide stretching assignments







Levels of empathy, 3: Being service-oriented

- putting the needs of customers first
- looking for ways to improve
- People who have this approach will
 - 'go the extra mile' for customers
 - understand customers' needs, and try to meet them







Levels of empathy, 4: Leveraging Diversity

- Create and develop opportunities for different kinds of people
- recognise and celebrate that we all bring something different to the table.
- People with this skill:
 - respect and relate well to everyone,
 regardless of their background.
 - see diversity as an opportunity
 - challenge intolerance, bias and stereotyping

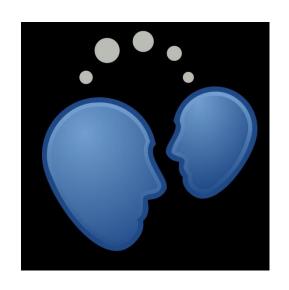






Levels of empathy, 5: Political Awareness

- 'Political' means sensing and responding to a group's emotional undercurrents and power relationships.
- Political awareness can help individuals:
 - to navigate organisational relationships effectively, allowing them to achieve where others may previously have failed.







Methodological tool

Empathy role play: Exclusion /inclusion



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Review Question 1

- Which are the 4 Levels of interaction
- Review Question 2
 - What do the initials of the 'SO SMART' model stand for?
- Review Question 3
 - What are the benefits of being service-oriented?







Showing empathy techniques:

- Listen
- Open-up
- Offer physical affection
- Focus your attention outwards
- Withhold judgment
- Offer help

Ways to build empathy

- Practice curiosity about strangers
- Volunteer
- Challenge your own prejudice
- Use your imagination
- Practice experiential empathy
- Treat people as being important









Well Done!

You have completed this unit



