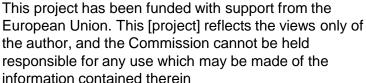


Work Area 3 Communication and social, telephone handling, code of conduct, equal opportunities and relations

2.4 USE OF BUSINESS COMMUNICATION SKILLS CLEARLY AND EFFECTIVELY

LO007: Demonstrate ability to recall the main principles of effective verbal and non-verbal communication and demonstrate competence in applying these principles in a clear and effective way.







Module Details

Work Area Code:	3
Work area title:	Communication and social, telephone handling, code of conduct, equal opportunities and relations
Unit Code:	2.4
Unit Title:	USE OF BUSINESS COMMUNICATION SKILLS CLEARLY AND EFFECTIVELY
Learning Outcomes Nos:	LO007
Learning Outcomes titles:	Demonstrate ability to recall the main principles of effective verbal and non-verbal communication and demonstrate competence in applying these principles in a clear and effective way.
Recommended Duration:	4 hours
Trainer:	



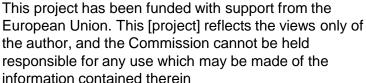


Introduction

"Always walk through life as if you have something new to learn and you will"

Vernon Howard







Methodological tool





Hello Mr. President

EUPANEXT_LO_007_M_001



Business Communication

- Business Communication is goal-oriented.
 - The rules, regulations and policies of a company have to be communicated to people within and outside the organization.
- In earlier times, business communication was limited to paper-work, telephone calls etc.
 - Now with the advent of technology, we have cell phones, video conferencing, emails, satellite communication to support business communication. Effective business communication helps to build the goodwill of an organization.





Two types of Business Communication

Verbal and Non-Verbal Communication

- Verbal communication can be formal or informal. Generally, business communication is a formal means of communication, like meetings, interviews, group discussion, lectures etc. An example of informal business communication would be an employee outing.
- Non-verbal communication can take place in the form of body language and includes aspects such as eye contact, gestures etc









Two types of Business Communication

Written Communication

 Written means of business communication include agenda, reports, manuals etc.









Communication inside an organization

- The basic functions of management (Planning, Organizing, Staffing, Directing and Controlling) cannot be performed well without effective communication.
 - Business communication involves a constant flow of information.
 Feedback is an integral part of business communication.

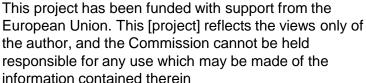






- Verbal communication implies communication through the mouth. It includes:
 - individuals conversing with each other, be it direct conversation/telephonic conversation
 - speeches
 - presentations
 - discussions
- However, verbal communication is also affected by non-verbal communication

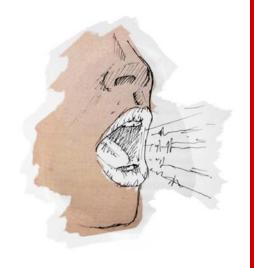






In this learning module

We will deal with **verbal and non-verbal** communication, excluding written communication







- Verbal communication is generally recommended when:
 - the communication has the form of 'temporary communication' where no evidence is needed (in which case we need written communication).
 - a direct interaction is required.
- It is significant so as to build a rapport and trust.

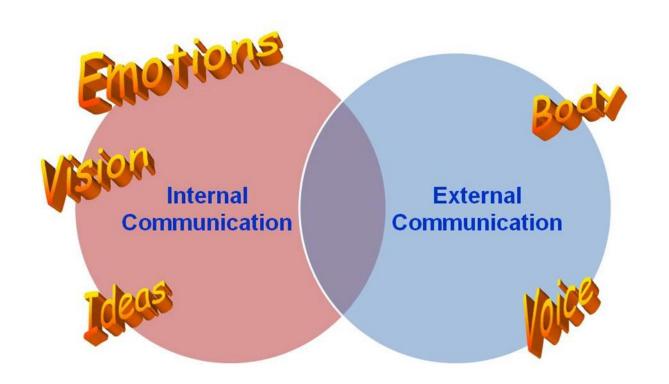
Face to face communication meetings, lectures, conferences, interviews are used to build a rapport and trust.







Internal and external communication







Internal/External Communication

Internal communication

- The dialogue we have with ourselves. It may be positive or negative. It depends on
 - Our emotions (we can understand if the person communicating with us is happy or sad)
 - <u>Vision</u> (we communicate differently if we have a vision for our life, that is we know what we want to achieve)
 - <u>Ideas</u> (our ideas affect our communication. For example, if we believe that the world is full of dishonest people this is reflected in our communication)

External communication

- How we communicate with others
 - Using our body (face expressions, eye contact, gestures)
 - Using our voice (words and tone of voice)





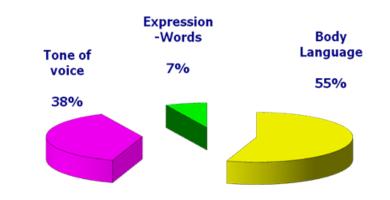
How information is transmitted

Speech

- Tone of voice
- Words/ Vocabulary used/ Expression

Visual

- Body posture
- Gestures
- Facial expressions
- Eye contact
- Degree of relaxation







Our Voice

- Warm or Cold?
 - We have all experienced a warm or a cold "good morning".
- During introductions
 - Natural, soft, warm and friendly → shows confidence and enthusiasm.
- Presenting arguments or answering questions
 - Positive, energetic, stable and slightly higher tone.
- During objections or hostility
 - Soft, calm, lower tone, reassuring and compromising.
- Closing a presentation or a conversation
 - Energetic, positive, warm and calm.

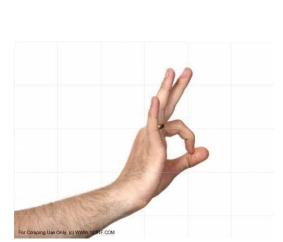




The magic of body language

Human communication consists of gestures, body language, body positions, distances.









Non verbal signs: Innate or not

Are verbal signals innate or acquired?

Take a few seconds to think about it.







Innate or Acquired?

 Most of the non-verbal signs are developed and depend on the civilisation.

- Some of them however are innate!
 - Note that a baby smiles even before its birth.





Universal Non verbal signs

Non verbal signs - The smile ⁽²⁾







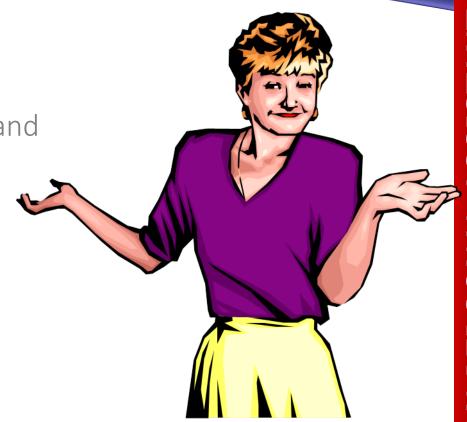
Universal non-verbal signs

What does it mean?

I do not know, I do not understand

I am so happy

I like it

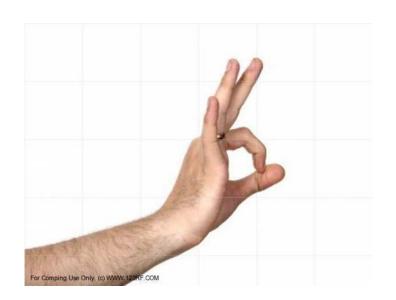






Acquired

Non-Verbal Signs - gestures









What does it mean?

I am cold
I am not comfortable
I am not happy







What does it mean?

I am happy

I am comfortable

I am clever







What does it mean?

I am looking at something with interest I am very bored









What does it mean?

- I am desperate
- I am happy
- I am bored







What does it mean?

- I am thinking
- I am sad
- Lam tired







What does it mean?

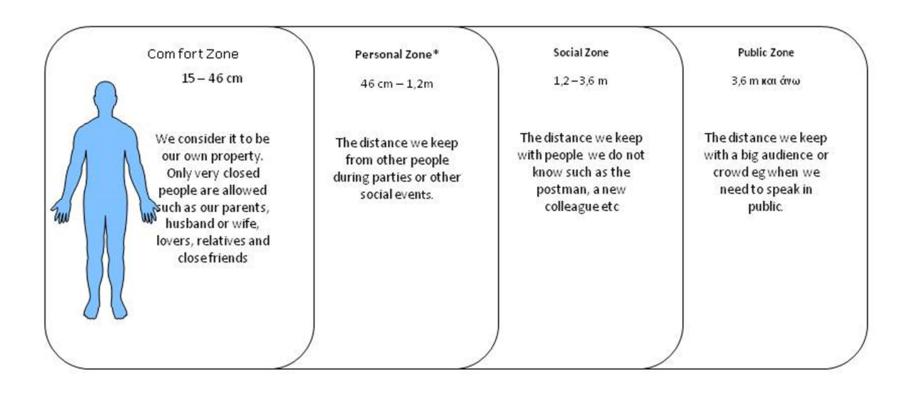
- I am thinking
- I am sad
- I am tired







Lets keep our distance







Lets keep our distance

- Comfort zone 15-46 cm
 - (parents, husband/wife, relatives, very close friends)
- Personal zone 46-1.2 m
 - (parties, social and friends' events)
- **Social zone** 1.2-3.6m
 - (with people we do not really know postman, new colleague)
- Public zone > 3.6m
 - (usually referring to a big group of people)

Also depends on culture

The distance we keep with other people depends on the people!





Tables and Positions



Square table - Formal



Corner Position- A friendly discussion



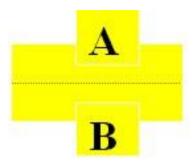
Circular table - Informal



Cooperation



Rectangular table - positions of power



Competition/ Defence



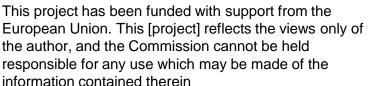


Interpersonal Communication

Interpersonal communication

- Includes message sending and message reception between two or more individuals.
- This can include all aspects of communication such as listening, persuading, asserting, non-verbal communication, and more.
- A primary concept of interpersonal communication looks at communicative acts when there are **few individuals** involved, unlike areas of communication such as group interaction, where there may be a large number of individuals involved in a communicative act (Wikipedia)







Interest and Respect

Avoid prejudice;

 negative attitude towards the members of a rational, religious or national group. Includes negative feelings, stereotyped beliefs, and a tendency to discriminate.

Avoid stereotypes;

can be a public belief against a specific group and usually they are subjective
 i.e. Islam-Terrorists, American-talkative and demonstrative etc.

Involved in win-win situations

avoid conflict. Be clear, precise, open, honest, do not hide your emotions.

Integrity

 honesty and consistency of the character, meaningfull actions, values, methods, measures, principles, expectations and outcomes.





The Importance of a Speaker's Posture and Body Language

- It is important to:
 - observe the speaker's behavior and body language

 Having the ability to interpret a person's body language lets the listener develop a more accurate understanding of the speaker's message.





Effective speaker

- Clarity of Purpose:
- Completeness:
- Conciseness:
- Feedback:
- Empathy:
- Modify the message according to the audience:
- Multiple Channels of communication:
- Make effective use of Grapevine (informal channel of communication







In a few words

Both speakers and listeners should act together as a team







Verbal – Vocal Don'ts

Wrong Expressions/Negative words and expressions







Verbal – Vocal Dos and Don'ts

Don'ts:

- 'You are wrong'
- 'No... This can't be done
- 'I can't...'
- 'I disagree...'
- You can't...

Dos

- The right way to go...
- I could be done if... or What can be done...

I could, if...

I agree, and.... Or I agree but...

You can be served with a...





More Verbal – Vocal Don'ts

- No
- I can't
- Impossible
- WHAT
 - Why?
 - What?
 - Our policy
 - Listen!!!
 - Wait
 - Wrong
 - You shouldn't







Methodological tool



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
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ZOOM

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Review Question 1

– Which elements of nonverbal communication are universal/inherent?







Key Point 1

Non verbal signs are more important than verbal ones

Key Point 2

- Internal communication is the dialogue we have with ourselves. It may be positive or negative
- External communication is how we communicate with others









Well Done!

You have completed this unit



