

Communication @ Work

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*Adapted for Seneca College by Tom Bartsiokas, Robin Potter, and Tricia Hylton from A
College-to-Career Guide to Success (2019) Partially Adapted from Business
Communication for Success (2015)*

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Contents

Acknowledgements: eCampusOntario	ix
Introduction	1
 Part I. Chapter 1: Professional Communications	
Unit 1: Communicating in the Digital Age	7
Unit 2: The Communication Process	12
Unit 3: Troubleshooting Miscommunication	17
 Part II. Chapter 2: The Writing Process 1 — Prewriting	
Unit 4: Knowing Your Purpose for Writing	27
Unit 5: Analyzing your Audience	30
Unit 6: Selecting Appropriate Channels	42
 Part III. Chapter 3: The Writing Process 2 — Researching	
Unit 7: Choosing a Research Methodology	51
Unit 8: Locating Credible Sources	55
Unit 9: Using Source Text: Quoting, Paraphrasing, and Summarizing	62
Unit 10: Documenting Sources in APA	70
 Part IV. Chapter 4: The Writing Process 3 — Drafting	
Unit 11: Choosing an Organizational Pattern	91
Unit 12: Outlining Your Message	101
Unit 13: Standard Business Style	107
Unit 14: Effective Document Design	119
1. Unit 15: Sentences and Paragraphs	135
 Part V. Chapter 5: The Writing Process 4 — Editing	
Unit 16: Substantial Revisions	145
Unit 17: Proofreading for Mechanics	158

Part VI. Chapter 6: Electronic Written Communication

<u>Unit 18: Emailing</u>	171
<u>Unit 19: Netiquette and Social Media</u>	186
<i><u>Shea's Netiquette</u></i>	186
<i><u>Legal Responsibilities</u></i>	187
<i><u>Using Social Media Professionally</u></i>	188
<u>Unit 20: Texting and Instant Messaging</u>	190

Part VII. Chapter 7: Traditional Written Communication

<u>Unit 21: Letters</u>	195
<i><u>Before Sending Your Letter</u></i>	203
<u>Unit 22: Memos</u>	205
<i><u>Memo Purpose</u></i>	206
<i><u>Memo Format</u></i>	206
<u>Unit 23: Proposals</u>	213
<i><u>Purpose</u></i>	213
<i><u>Order of Parts</u></i>	214
<i><u>Professionalism</u></i>	214
<i><u>Two Types of Proposals: Solicited and Unsolicited</u></i>	215

Part VIII. Chapter 8: Routine Correspondence

<u>Unit 24: Information Shares, Action Requests, and Replies</u>	219
<u>Unit 25: Complaints and Claims</u>	228
<u>Unit 26: Negative Messages</u>	236
<i><u>Organizing an Indirect Bad-news Message</u></i>	239
<u>Unit 27: Persuasive Messages</u>	247
<u>Unit 28: Goodwill Messages and Recommendations</u>	259

Part IX. Chapter 9: Group Communication

<u>Unit 29: Teamwork</u>	269
<u>Unit 30: Conflict Resolution Strategies</u>	285
<u>Unit 31: Group Meetings and Web Conferencing</u>	290
<i><u>Meeting-enhancing Technology</u></i>	294

Part X. Chapter 10: Presentations

<u>Unit 32: Presentations – An Overview</u>	303
<u>Unit 33: Informative and Persuasive Presentations</u>	316
<u>Unit 34: Delivering A Presentation</u>	331
<u>Unit 35: Visual Aids</u>	340
2. <u>Unit 36: Graphic Illustrations and The Infographic</u>	349

Part XI. Chapter 11: Reports

3. <u>Unit 37: Report Objective: Informational and Analytical</u>	365
4. <u>Unit 38: Report Organization</u>	369
5. <u>Unit 39: Report Type and Function: Informal Report</u>	373
6. <u>Unit 40: Report Type and Function: Formal Report</u>	378
7. <u>Unit 41: Report Parts – Informal and Formal</u>	382
8. <u>Unit 42: The SlideDeck Report</u>	389
9. <u>Key Takeaways</u>	396

Part XII. Chapter 12: Interpersonal Communication

10. <u>Unit 43: Non-verbal Communication</u>	401
11. <u>Unit 44: Ethical Behaviour in Business</u>	410
12. <u>Unit 45: Business Etiquette</u>	418
13. <u>Unit 46: Intercultural Communication</u>	425
14. <u>Key Takeaways – Interpersonal Communication</u>	431

Part XIII. Chapter 13: Employment Skills

15. <u>Unit 47: The Job Search Process</u>	435
16. <u>Unit 48: Resumes and Cover Letters</u>	440
17. <u>Unit 49: Interview Skills</u>	452
18. <u>Unit 50: The Online Application Process</u>	459
19. <u>Key Takeaways – Employment Skills</u>	464

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eCampusOntario is a not-for-profit corporation funded by the Government of Ontario. It serves as a centre of excellence in online and technology-enabled learning for all publicly funded colleges and universities in Ontario and has embarked on a bold mission to widen access to post-secondary education and training in Ontario. This textbook is part of eCampusOntario's open textbook library, which provides free learning resources in a wide range of subject areas. These open textbooks can be assigned by instructors for their classes and can be downloaded by learners to electronic devices or printed for a low cost by our printing partner, The University of Waterloo. These free and open educational resources are customizable to meet a wide range of learning needs, and we invite instructors to review and adopt the resources for use in their courses.

Introduction

Welcome to your new English textbook! Now, you may be feeling like English classes should be behind you since you graduated from high school, but don't worry. This is different. When you take an English (or "Communications") course in college, it's all about preparing you for the real, everyday tasks of writing and speaking in your chosen profession rather than reading literature and writing essays. Ask any professional in your field, and they'll set you straight on the enormous importance of practical communication in the work they do. In fact, they'll assure you that you won't get far without workplace communication skills enabling you to apply the technical skills you're learning in your other courses. Trust those professionals—they know what they're talking about. You may not fully appreciate it yet, but you really need this guide to help develop those vital communication skills now and in the years ahead as you grow professionally.

This guide is free to you thanks to the people of Ontario via [eCampusOntario](#), an initiative of the Government of Ontario's Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities. Does this mean it's worse than the expensive communications textbooks available? Not at all. Research shows that, compared with no-cost open textbooks, traditional commercial textbooks offer no inherent advantages that lead to greater academic success ([Rockinson-Szapkiw, Courduff, Carter, & Bennett, 2013](#)). Indeed, if an open textbook is robust and comprehensive enough, serves students' learning needs better, and doesn't set them back \$130, then it can be better for students in every way.

A Note on Style

Whereas most commercial textbooks on communications maintain a high level of formality, this open textbook relaxes that a little to include contractions, colourful expressions, liberal use of "they" (rather than "he or she") as a singular pronoun, and other characteristics of semi-formal or casual business writing. The idea is to model the style of a common email between work colleagues, which imitates a conversational business style of writing while still being grammatically correct. Notice in the previous sentence and section, for instance, that "email" and "internet" appear instead of the more formal, old-fashioned "e-mail" and "Internet" often used in other textbooks. For this, we take our cue from style guides in leading tech publications and international news organizations that trend towards lowercasing and de-branding the terms ([Martin, 2016](#)). See [unit 13](#) on the formality spectrum in professional writing for more on the editorial decision to model a casual style for accessibility reasons.

Organization

This textbook is divided into nine parts and each of the corresponding units will explore a full range of topics associated with professional communications and the workplace.

Part 1: Professional Communications

- Unit 1: Communicating in the Digital Age
- Unit 2: The Communication Process
- Unit 3: Troubleshooting Miscommunication

Part 2: The Writing Process 1 — Preparing

- Unit 4: Knowing Your Purpose for Writing
- Unit 5: Analyzing your Audience
- Unit 6: Selecting Appropriate Channels

Part 3: The Writing Process 2 — Researching

- Unit 7: Choosing a Research Methodology
- Unit 8: Locating Credible Sources
- Unit 9: Using Source Text: Quoting, Paraphrasing, and Summarizing
- Unit 10: Documenting Sources in APA, MLA, or IEEE Styles

Part 4: The Writing Process 3 – Drafting

- Unit 11: Choosing an Organizational Pattern
- Unit 12: Outlining Your Message
- Unit 13: Standard Business Style
- Unit 14: Effective Document Design

Part 5: The Writing Process 4 – Editing

- Unit 15: Substantial Revisions
- Unit 16: Proofreading for Mechanics

Part 6: Electronic Written Communication

- Unit 17: Emailing
- Unit 18: Netiquette and Social Media
- Unit 19: Texting and Instant Messaging

Part 7: Traditional Written Communication

- Unit 20: Letters
- Unit 21: Memos
- Unit 22: Reports
- Unit 23: Proposals

Part 8: Routine Messages

- Unit 24: Information Shares, Action Requests, and Replies
- Unit 25: Complaints and Claims
- Unit 26: Negative Messages
- Unit 27: Persuasive Messages
- Unit 28: Goodwill Messages and Recommendations

Part 9: Group Communication

- Unit 29: Teamwork
- Unit 30: Conflict Resolution Strategies
- Unit 31: Group Meetings and Web Conferencing

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PART I

CHAPTER 1: PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATIONS

Overview

If there's a shorthand reason for why you need communication skills to complement your technical skills, it's that you don't get paid without them. You need communication and “soft” skills to get work and keep working so that people continue to want to employ you to apply your core technical skills. A diverse skill set that includes communication is really the key to survival in the modern workforce, and hiring trends bear this out.

In its Employability Skills 2000+, the Conference Board of Canada lists “the skills you need to enter, stay in, and progress” in the 21st century workplace. The first category listed is communication skills, specifically how to:

- Read and understand information presented in a variety of forms (e.g., words, graphs, charts, diagrams)
- Write and speak so others pay attention and understand
- Listen and ask questions to understand and appreciate the points of view of others
- Share information using a range of information and communications technologies (e.g., voice, e-mail, computers)
- Use relevant scientific, technological, and mathematical knowledge and skills to explain or clarify ideas (Conference Board, n.d.a)

In other words, the quality of your communication skills in dealing with the various audiences that surround you in your workplace are the best predictors of professional success.

In this first chapter, we will cover:

- [Communicating in the Digital Age](#)
- [The Communication Process](#)
- [Troubleshooting Miscommunication](#)



Unit 1: Communicating in the Digital Age

Learning Objectives



After studying this unit, you will be able to

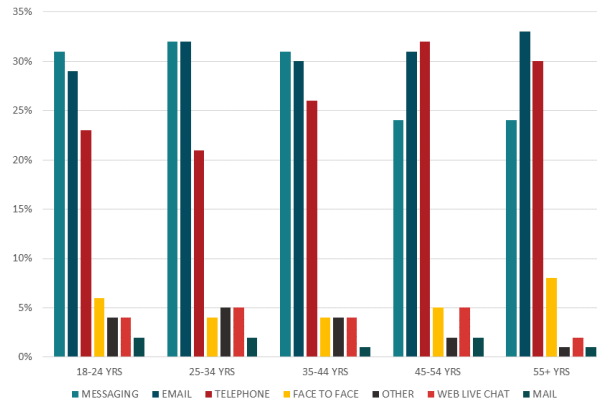
- distinguish between personal and professional uses of communication technologies in ways that ensure career success and personal health

Introduction

Honestly, how many texts or instant messages do you send in a day? How many emails? Do you prefer communicating by text, instant message app (e.g., SnapChat), or generally online instead of face-to-face in person with businesses? If you're an average millennial sending out and receiving more than the 2013 average of 128 texts per day (Burke, 2016), that's a lot of reading and responding quickly in writing—so much more than people your age were doing 20 years ago. Even if just for social reasons, you are probably writing more than most people in your demographic have at any point in human history. This is mostly an advantage because it gives you a baseline comfort with the writing process, even if the quality of that writing probably isn't quite where it should be if you were doing it for professional reasons.

Where being overly comfortable with texting becomes a disadvantage, however, is when it is used as a way of avoiding the in-person, face-to-face communication that is vital to the routine functioning of any organization. As uncomfortable as it may sometimes be, especially for teens in their “awkward years,” developing conversational skills throughout that decade is hugely important by the time they enter a workforce mostly populated by older generations that grew up without smartphones, developed those advanced conversational skills the hard way by making mistakes and learning from them, and expect well-developed conversational skills of younger generations entering the workforce. Though plenty of business is done online these days, there really is no good substitute for face-to-face interaction.

According to Twilio's 2016 consumer report on messaging, however, the most preferred channel for customer service among 18-24 year olds (said 31% of respondents) is by text or instant messaging, followed closely by email (p. 8). Face-to-face interaction, however, is preferred by only 6% of respondents.



	Messaging	Email	Telephone	Face to Face	Other	Web Live Chat	Mail
18-24 years	31%	29%	23%	6%	4%	4%	2%
25-34 years	32%	32%	21%	4%	5%	5%	2%
35-44 years	31%	30%	26%	4%	4%	4%	1%
45 – 54 years	24%	31%	32%	5%	2%	5%	2%
55+ years	24%	33%	30%	8%	1%	2%	1%

Figure 1.1: Preferred customer service channel by age group (Twilio, 2016)

Customer service aside, face-to-face interactions are still vitally important to the functioning of any organization. In a study on the effectiveness of in-person requests for donations versus requests by email, for instance, the in-person approach was found to be 34 times more successful (Bohns, 2017). We instinctively value human over machine interaction in many (but not all) situations we find ourselves. Though some jobs like nurse or therapist simply cannot function without in-person interaction and would be the last to be automated (if ever), most others will involve a mix of written and face-to-face communication.

Our responsibility in handling that mix requires that we become competent in the use of a variety of devices that bring us a competitive advantage in our work (see Table 1 below). By working in the cloud with our smartphones and laptop, desktop, or tablet devices, for instance, we can collaborate with individuals or teams anywhere and anytime, as well as secure our work in ways we couldn't when files were tied to specific devices. Through the years, new technology trends will offer up new advantages with new devices that we will have to master to stay competitive.

Those advantages are double-edged swords, however, so it is important that we manage the risks associated with them. With so much mobile technology enabling us to communicate and work on the go, from home, or anywhere in the world with a wi-fi connection, we are expected to be always available to work, to always be “on”—even after hours, on weekends, and on vacation—lest we lose a client to someone else who is available at those times. Add to that the psychological and physiological impacts of adults averaging 8.8 hours of screen time per day (Dunkley, 2014; Twenge, 2017; Nielsen, 2016, p. 4), and it's no wonder that problematic technology use, including screen addiction, is a growing concern among both health and technology experts (Phillips, 2015). Beyond being an effective communicator and professional in general, just being an effective *person*—in the sense of being physically and mentally healthy—requires knowing when *not* to use technology.

But in the workplace, especially if it's a traditional office environment, we must be savvy in knowing which

technology to use rather than always reaching for our smartphones. The modern office offers up a variety of tools that increase productivity and raise the bar on the quality and appearance of the work we do. You must be competent in the use of the latest in presentation technology, voice and video conferencing, company intranets, multifunctional printers, and so on. Even using the latest industry-wide software and social media apps ensures that your communication looks and functions on-point rather than in an antiquated way that makes you look like you stopped trying six years ago.

All such technology will change rapidly in our lifetimes, some will disappear completely, and new devices and software will emerge and either dominate or also disappear. So long as others are using the dominant technology for an advantage in your type of business, then it's on you to use them also to avoid falling behind and getting stuck on obsolete technology that fewer and fewer people use. Depending on how successful you're driven to be, you would be wise to even get ahead of the curve by adopting emerging technology early. Review the following video for an overview of how technology and other trends are shaping the workplace of the future.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here: <https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=27#h5p-43>

Key Takeaway



Use an array of dominant communications technology to maintain a competitive advantage, and know when to put it all away in favour of in-person communication.

Exercises



1. Keep a daily journal recording the length of time you spend using various screen devices such as your smartphone, tablet, laptop, desktop, TV, etc. Also record the amount of time you use these for school-related activities, social networking activities, entertainment (which you can further break down into passive viewing, such as watching Netflix and YouTube videos, and interactive use such as gaming). What conclusions can you draw from quantifying your screen time? Are your habits consistent each day or throughout the week? Explain what benefit you derive from these activities and how they might help and hinder your professional development.

2. Record how many texts or instant messages you send and receive per day over the course of a

week. Count how many you sent because you had good reason to do so by text (as opposed to a phone call), such as to reply in the same channel you received a message or to send a message quietly so as to avoid disturbing others around you (e.g., in-class or late at night). Identify how many messages you could have exchanged merely by calling the person up and having a quick back-and-forth or waiting to talk to them in person. What conclusions can you draw from quantifying your messaging habits?

3. Research what future technology might revolutionize the work you're training to do. Bearing in mind the job description on the Government of Canada's Job Bank "[Explore Careers by Essential Skills](#)" page, what tasks identified there can be automated? What will still be done by you because it involves the human element that can't be automated?



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Unit 2: The Communication Process

Learning Objectives



After studying this unit, you will be able to

- illustrate the 5 step communication process
- explain the end goal of communication
- explain barriers to clear communication

Pre-Learning Quiz

Dr. Guffey's Listening Quiz

This quiz is a pre-learning quiz. The results of this quiz are not used for grading purposes. It is intended to be a diagnostic tool to help you identify areas where you may need additional practice.

Dr. Guffey's Listening Quiz | Dr. Guffey's Listening Quiz | Dr. Guffey's Listening Quiz

1. I believe I am a good listener.	0 / 12 / 0 / 0
2. I believe I am a good listener when I am listening to someone.	0 / 12 / 0 / 0
3. I believe I am a good listener when I am listening to someone.	0 / 12 / 0 / 0
4. I believe I am a good listener when I am listening to someone.	0 / 12 / 0 / 0
5. I believe I am a good listener when I am listening to someone.	0 / 12 / 0 / 0
6. I believe I am a good listener when I am listening to someone.	0 / 12 / 0 / 0
7. I believe I am a good listener when I am listening to someone.	0 / 12 / 0 / 0
8. I believe I am a good listener when I am listening to someone.	0 / 12 / 0 / 0
9. I believe I am a good listener when I am listening to someone.	0 / 12 / 0 / 0
10. I believe I am a good listener when I am listening to someone.	0 / 12 / 0 / 0

Dr. Guffey's Listening Quiz

How good are you at listening? This interactive quiz enables you to quickly compare your own listening behaviours with behaviours normally thought to be associated with exceptionally good listening skills

Introduction

Good communication skills are essential to effective business communications. At its core, the aim of communication is to transmit information from one person to another so that the **sender** and **receiver** understand the **message** in the same way. The responsibility for clear communication usually falls on the sender. But the receiver is also responsible to confirm a clear understanding of the message. Communication is a dynamic and cyclical process.

Breaking down the communication cycle into its parts is helpful to understand the responsibilities of both the sender and receiver of communication, as well as to identify communication barriers.

The 5 Step Communication Process

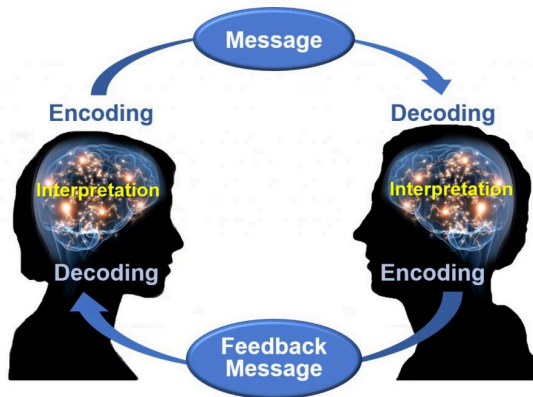


Figure 2.1: The Osgood-Schramm model of communication.
Sources: Kisspng, 2018; Web Editor 4, 2017

Step 1: Idea Formation – The communication process begins when the sender has an idea to be communicated. The idea will be influenced by complex factors surrounding the sender. The sender must begin by clarifying the idea and purpose. What exactly does the sender want to achieve? How is the message likely to be perceived? Knowing this information provides a higher chance of successful communication

Step 2: Message Encoding – The idea must be encoded into words, symbols, and gestures that will convey meaning. Because no two people interpret information in the exact same way, the sender must be careful to choose words, symbols and gestures that are commonly understood to reduce the chances of misunderstanding. Therefore, a sender must be aware of the receiver's communication skills, attitudes, skills, experiences, and culture to ensure clear communication.

Step 3: Message Transmission: Choosing the medium to transmit the message is the next step in the communication process. Messages can be transmitted in a verbal, written, or visual manner (see Table 1). For clear communication to occur, the medium and message must match

Table 2.1: Message Transmission Mediums

Verbal	Written	Visual
In-person speech	Email	Drawings, paintings
Phone conversation	Text, instant message	Photos, graphic designs
Voice-over-internet protocol (VoIP)	Report, article, essay	Body language (e.g., eye contact, hand gestures)
Radio	Letter	Graphs
Podcast	Memo	Font types
Voicemail message	Blog	Semaphore
Intercom	Tweet	Architecture

Step 4: Decoding – When the message reaches the receiver, the message must be decoded into its intended meaning. Therefore, the receiver must translate the words, symbols, and gestures as the sender intended. Because no two people interpret information in the exact same way, incorrectly decoding a message can lead to

misunderstanding. Successful decoding is more likely when the receiver creates a receptive environment and ignores distractions. Alert receivers strive to understand both verbal and nonverbal cues, avoid prejudging the message, and expect to learn from the communication.

Step 5: Feedback – A vital part of the communication process is feedback. Feedback occurs the sender and receiver check to ensure the message was understood as intended. Feedback is a shared responsibility between the sender and the receiver and can be verbal or non-verbal. For example, the sender can elicit feedback by asking, “Do you have any questions?” The sender can also improve the feedback process by only providing as much information as the receiver can handle. Receivers can encourage clear communication by providing clear, timely, descriptive, and non-judgmental feedback. For example, the receiver can shake his/her head up and down to confirm “yes” I have a question.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=30#h5p-12>

As you can see, this whole process is easier done than said because you encode incredible masses of data to transmit to others all day long in multiple channels, often at once, and are likewise bombarded with a constant multi-channel stream of information in each of the five senses that you decode without being even consciously aware of this complex process. You just do it. Even when you merely talk to someone in person, you’re communicating not just the words you’re voicing, but also through your tone of voice, volume, speed, facial expressions, eye contact, posture, hand movements, style of dress, etc. All such channels convey information besides the words themselves, which, if they were extracted into a transcript of words on a page or screen, communicate relatively little.

In professional situations, especially in important ones such as job interviews or meetings with clients where your success depends entirely on how well you communicate across the verb

and the nonverbal channels, it’s extremely important that you be in complete control of the communication process in order to present yourself as a detail-oriented pro—one that can be trusted to get the job done perfectly.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=30#h5p-31>

Key Takeaway



- As a cyclical exchange of messages, the goal of communication is to ensure that you've moved an idea in your head into someone else's head so that they understand your idea as you understood it.
- The communication process has five steps: idea formation, encoding, channel selection, decoding and feedback.
- Anything that interferes with clear communication is called noise.
- Noise can interfere with each step of the communication process.

Exercises 2.1



1. Table 1 above compiles only a partial list of channels for verbal, written, and visual channels. Extend that list as far as you can push it.



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Unit 3: Troubleshooting Miscommunication

Learning Objectives



After studying this unit, you will be able to

- troubleshoot communication errors by breaking down the communication process into its component parts

Introduction

Now with a basic overview of the communication process, troubleshooting miscommunication barriers becomes a matter of locating wherein the communication process lies the problem: with the sender and the message they put together, the receiver and their feedback message, or the channel in the context of the environment between them. Identifying the culprit can help avoid costly business errors. According to Susan Washburn, communication problems can lead to:

- Conflict, damaged relationships, and animosity within an office and lost business with clients
- Productivity lost and resources wasted fixing problems that could have been avoided with proper communication
- Inefficiency in taking much longer to do tasks easily completed with better communication, leading to delays and missed deadlines
- Missed opportunities
- Unmet objectives due to unclear or shifting requirements or expectations

Let's examine some of these real scenarios. Take, for instance, the misplaced comma that cost [Rogers Communications \\$1 million](#) in a contract dispute over New Brunswick telephone poles (Austen, 2006) or the absence of an Oxford comma that cost [Oakhurst Dairy \\$5 million](#) in a Maine labour dispute (Associated Press, 2017). In both cases, everyone involved would have preferred to continue with business as usual rather. To avoid costly miscommunication in any business or organization, senders and receivers must be diligent in fulfilling their communication responsibilities and be wary of potential misunderstandings throughout the communication cycle.

Communication Barriers

The communication process may seem simple, but it is not. There are many barriers and distractions that can inhibit clear communication between sender and receiver. How many times have you thought you

communicated an idea clearly only to later understand that you were completely misunderstood? Anything that interferes with clear communication is called **Noise**. Clear communication can be improved by learning to recognize the noises, or barriers to clear communication, that disrupts the various steps in the communication process.

Noise in the Communication Process

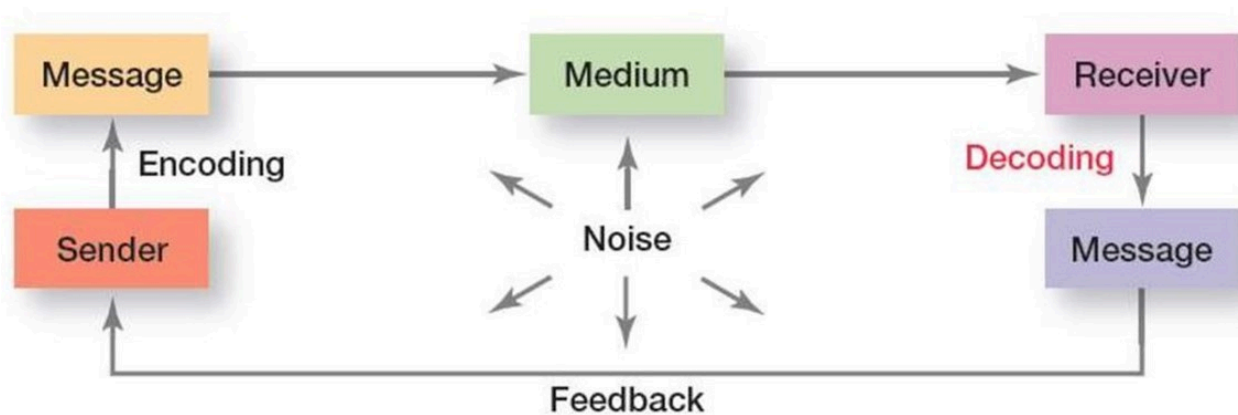


Figure 3.1: Every step in the communication process can be disrupted by Noise. (Source: <https://en.ppt-online.org/344580>)

Some of the most significant noises are discussed in more detail after this short video presentation of 10 *Barriers to Effective Communication*.



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Significant Communication Barriers

Bypassing: Different words have different meanings to different people. Bypassing happens when two people attached different meanings to the same word. For communication to be successful, the sender and receiver must attach the same meaning to the words, gestures, and symbols used to compose a message. Therefore, using concrete words and commonly understood symbols and gestures will decrease the chances of miscommunication.

Frame of Reference: Everyone experiences the world through a unique perspective based on individual experiences, backgrounds, culture, personality and many other factors. Thus, no two people experience the world exactly the same. To ensure communication is clear, the sender must be aware of his/her own frame of reference and the receiver's frame of reference to achieve clear communication. For example, the frame of reference between baby-boomers and millennials is quite different. Therefore, inter-generational communication in the workplace can lead to miscommunication if the sender and receiver do not account for the different frames of reference.

Language Skills: No matter how great the message, it will not be understood or fully appreciated if the appropriate oral and written skills are not used to express the message. Spelling, grammar, sentence structure,

and fluency errors all interfere with clear communication. In addition, using jargon, slang, and unfamiliar words will also decrease clear communication.

Distractions: Emotional interference, physical distractions, and digital interruptions will also decrease clear communication. Shaping an objective message is difficult when one is feeling joy, fear, resentment, hostility, sadness, or some other strong emotion. Physical distractions, such as faulty acoustics; **sloppy appearance and careless formatting**; as well as **multi-tasking, information overload**, conflicting demands can all interfere with clear communication. Focusing on what is important and shutting out interruptions increase the chances of effective communication.

Categories of Miscommunication

Sender-related Miscommunication

The responsibility of the sender of a message is to make it as easy as possible to understand the intended meaning. If work must be done to get your point across, it is on you as the sender to do all you can to make that happen. (The receiver also has their responsibilities that we'll examine below but listening and reading are not necessarily as labour-intensive as composing a message in either speech or writing.) This is why grammar, punctuation, and even document design in written materials, as well as excellent conversational and presentation skills, are so important: sender errors in these aspects of communication lead to readers' and audiences' confusion and frustration, which get in the way of their understanding the meaning you intended. If senders of messages fail to anticipate their audience's needs and miss the target of writing or saying the right thing in the right way to get their messages across, they bear the responsibility for miscommunication and need to pay close attention to the lessons throughout this textbook to help them get back on target.

If the sender has any doubt that their message is being understood, it's also on them to check in to make sure. If you are giving a presentation, for instance, you can employ several techniques to help ensure that your audience stays with you:

- Ensure that they can properly hear you by projecting your voice so that even the people in the back row can hear you properly; check that they can by asking if they can hear you just fine.
- Get them involved and engaged by asking for a show of hands-on topical questions.
- Ask them to ask questions if they don't understand anything; make them feel at ease to ask questions by saying that there are no stupid questions and that if a question occurs to any one of them, it is probably also occurring to the rest.
- Flag important points and, several minutes later, ask them to summarize them back to you when you are relating them to another major point.

Channel-related Miscommunication

Errors can also be blamed on the medium of the message such as the technology and the **environment**—some of which can slide back to choices the sender makes, but others are out of anyone's control. If you need to work out the terms of a sale with a supplier a few towns over before you draw up the invoice and time is of the essence, sending an email and expecting a quick response would be foolish when you (a) have no idea if anyone's there to write back right away, and (b) would potentially need to go back and forth over the terms; this exchange could potentially take days, but you only have an hour. The smart move is instead to phone the supplier so that you can have a quick conversation. If you need to, you could also text them to say that you're calling to hammer out the details before writing it up. Of course, you wouldn't call using a cellphone from inside

a parking garage because blame for problems with the reception (or **interference**) would slide back on you for not positioning yourself appropriately given the available environments. If phone lines and the internet are down due to equipment malfunction (despite paying your bills and buying trustworthy equipment), however rare that might be, the problem is obviously out of your hands and in the environment. Otherwise, it's entirely up to you to use the right channels the correct way in the environments best suited to clear communication to get the job done.

Receiver-related Miscommunication

The responsibility of the receiver of a message is to be able to actively read or hear not only the message itself but also to understand the nuances of that message in context. Say you were a relatively recent hire at a company and were in line for a promotion for the excellent work you've been doing lately, it's 11:45 a.m., you just crossed paths with your manager in the hallway, and she's the one who said: "I'm hungry." That statement is the **primary message**, which simply describes how the speaker feels. But if she says it in a manner that, with nonverbals (or **secondary messages**) such as eyebrows raised signaling interest in your response and a flick of the head towards the exit, suggests an invitation to join her for lunch, you would be foolish not to put all of these contextual cues together and see this as a professional opportunity worth pursuing. If you responded with "Enjoy your lunch!" your manager would probably question your social intelligence and whether you would be able to capitalize on opportunities with clients when cues lined up for business opportunities that would benefit your company. But if you replied, "I'm starving, too. May I join you for lunch? I know a great place around the corner," you would be correctly interpreting **auxiliary messages** such as your manager's intention to assess your professionalism outside of the traditional office environment.

Say you arrive at the lunch spot with your manager and sit down to eat, but it's too noisy to hear each other well; you would be equally foolish to use this environmental problem as an excuse not to talk and instead just browse your social media accounts on your phone (perhaps your usual lunchtime routine when eating solo) in front of her. You could accommodate her need to hear you by raising your voice, but the image of you shouting at your manager also sends all the wrong messages. Rather, if you cite the competing noise as a reason to move to a quieter spot where you can converse with her in a way that displays the polish of your manners and ultimately positions you nicely for the promotion, she would understand that you have the social intelligence to control the environmental conditions in ways that prioritize effective communication.

Of course, so much more can go wrong with the receiver. In general, the receiver may lack the knowledge to understand your message; if this is because you failed to accommodate their situation—say you used formal language and big, fancy words but they don't understand because they are EAL (English as an additional language)—then the responsibility shifts back to you because you can do something about it. You could instead use more plain, easy-to-understand language. If your audience is a co-worker who should know what you're talking about when you use the jargon of your profession, but they don't because they're in the wrong position, the problem is with the receiver (and perhaps the hiring process).



Figure 3.2: The three main categories of miscommunication: sender, channels, and receiver.

Another receiver problem may have to do with attitude. If a student, for instance, believes that they don't really need to take a class in Communications because they've been speaking English for 19 years, think their high school English classes were a complete joke, and figure they'll do just fine working out how to communicate in the workplace on their own, then the problem with this receiver is that overconfidence prevents them from keeping the open mind necessary to learn and take direction. Carried into the workplace, such arrogance would prevent them from actively listening to customers and managers, and they would most likely fail until they develop necessary active listening skills (see below). Employers like employees who can solve problems on their own, but not those who are unable to take direction.

Overcoming Barriers

Understanding the nature of communication can help you overcome the many barriers that can interfere with clear communication. Recognizing that the communication process is noise-sensitive will help you anticipate the potential noises that can cause miscommunication. Figure 3.2 provides strategies to help you overcome four different categories of noise.

Overcoming Barriers to Effective Communication

Language	Frame of Reference	Emotions	Distraction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Language has different levels of meaning. Therefore, use specific words, good grammar and clear fluency. Avoid spelling errors, slang and abstract language. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remember each person is unique. People have unique experiences, backgrounds, and cultures. Your way of seeing the world is not the only way; therefore, be open to shaping your message to the receiver's perspective. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present logical not emotional arguments. Misunderstandings are less likely if you arrange your ideas logically and use words precisely. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on what is important and shut out interruptions. Have important conversations where there is little noise and disturbance. Use white space to visually focus your message

Figure 3.3: Strategies to overcome communication barriers. (Business Communications, 2018)

The picture emerging here, then, is one where many factors must work in concert to achieve communication of intended meaning. The responsibility of reaching the goal of understanding in the communication process requires the full cooperation of both the sender and receiver of a message to make the right choices and avoid all the perils—personal and situational—that lead to costly miscommunication.



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Key Takeaway



Being an effective professional involves knowing how to avoid miscommunication by upholding one's responsibilities in the communication process towards the goal of ensuring proper understanding.

Exercise



Describe a major miscommunication that you were involved in lately and its consequences. Was the problem with the sender, channel, environment, receiver, or a combination of these?

Explain what you did about it and what you would do (or advise someone else to do) to avoid the problem in the future.



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PART II

CHAPTER 2: THE WRITING PROCESS I — PREWRITING

Overview

Like communication in general, good writing comes from following a process. Between an author hatching an idea and the audience reading and understanding that idea, the writing process enables the author to craft messages in a time-efficient manner that ultimately meets the needs of the audience. Without following a four-stage process — (1) preparing, (2) information gathering, (3) drafting and (4) editing — an author can waste plenty of their own time writing what doesn't need to be written and wasting the reader's time by confusing them with a message that doesn't meet their needs. The next four chapters deal with each of these four writing stages, dividing them into several steps that, when followed as a matter of habit, can save you time by helping you write no more or less than you need to in achieving your professional communication goals.

In this chapter, we will cover:

- [Knowing Your Purpose for Writing](#)
- [Analyzing Your Audience](#)
- [Selecting Appropriate Channels](#)



Figure 2.1: The four-stage writing process and Stage 1 breakdown



Unit 4: Knowing Your Purpose for Writing

Learning Objectives



After studying this unit, you will be able to

- distinguish between general and specific purposes for writing
- understand the Writing Process

Introduction

Rarely does anyone write for professional reasons just for fun. There must always be a good reason for writing an email, filling out a work order, or composing a large market research report. Knowing your reason for writing is essential to staying on track in the writing process. Business communications has three main reasons: to **inform**, to **persuade**, and to **communicate goodwill**.

Whatever the purpose of your document, business writing is not intuitive. Thus, the next four chapters will present a systematic plan for preparing business messages in the digital age: pre-writing, drafting, and revising, called the **3-x-3 Writing Process**. The process starts with knowing the purpose of the message, which will guide you towards writing an effective message in a document appropriate for the audience and occasion.

Business Writing Goals

Purposeful

Conveys information and solves problems

Economical

Concise and precise information

Reader Oriented

Receiver focused

Figure 4.1: An explanation of each goal in the business writing process ([Communicating for Results](#), 2017)

The Writing Process

Overview

The writing process follows a three-phase process: pre-writing, drafting and revising (see Figure 4.1). The time you will spend in each phase will depend on the complexity of the problem, the purpose and the audience. Business writing differs from other forms of writing. Instead of long paragraphs that fully develop arguments, business writing is focused, clear and concise. In the workplace, writing should be purposeful, economical, and

reader-oriented. Writing this way is a skill that takes time and practice to develop. Carefully working through the Writing Process is the key to perfecting this skill.

Pre-writing: Phase I of the writing process involves analyzing the audience. Messages must provide receivers with the information they need or want to be informed or persuaded. Anticipating audience reaction is also part of this phase: will the audience have a positive, negative, or neutral response to the message. A writer must understand these factors and adapt the message to communicate clearly with the intended audience.

Drafting: Phase II of the writing process involves, researching, organizing, and then drafting the message. What information is most important to the receiver is at the heart of each part of this phase. This phase in the writing process is critical to preparing a final document that meets audience needs.

Revising: Phase III involves editing, proofreading and evaluating the message to ensure the message accomplishes the goal of communication.



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Figure 4.2: The steps in the Writing Process (Business Communications, 2019).



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=39#h5p-16>

Key Takeaways



- Business communication has three purposes: to inform, to persuade, and to promote goodwill. Knowing the purpose for writing at the outset helps keep you on track with topic selection.
- The three phases of the Writing Process: pre-writing, drafting, and revising, is a systematic way to make the writing process quicker and easier.

Exercises 4.1



Select a letter you've recently received in the mail (or one your roommate, friend, or family member has received) from a company or organization, ideally a promotional or campaign letter rather than one too specific to your own or the recipient's situation, and describe both its general and specific purposes. If its general-purpose included informing (recall that a document can have more than one general purpose), identify the subtopics (5 W's + H).



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Unit 5: Analyzing your Audience

Learning Objectives



After studying this unit, you will be able to

- analyze primary and secondary audiences using common profiling techniques
- adjust writing style according to audience size, position relative to you, knowledge of your topic, and demographic

Introduction

The first commandment in any business is to “Know thy audience.” Any act of communication success depends entirely on how well the sender tailors the message to meet the needs and expectations of the audience. A writer should always adjust the message, content and style to what is known or can guess about the audience. A writer should communicate to a customer differently than to a co-worker, and different again when communicating to a manager or to the CEO. In each case, the content, tone, word choices (diction), grammar, and overall style (formal or informal) will change according to the audience.

Understanding how to compose the most appropriate message for an audience takes skill and consideration. However, audience profile allows for effective business messages that achieve their communication goals. When profiling an audience, ask the following questions:

- How big is the main audience? Is it one or two people, a small group, or the general public?
- Who is the **primary** or **secondary** audience?
- What is the professional or personal **relationship** to the organization?
- How much do they already **know** about the topic or message?
- What is the audience **demographic**—i.e., their age, gender, cultural background, educational level, and beliefs?

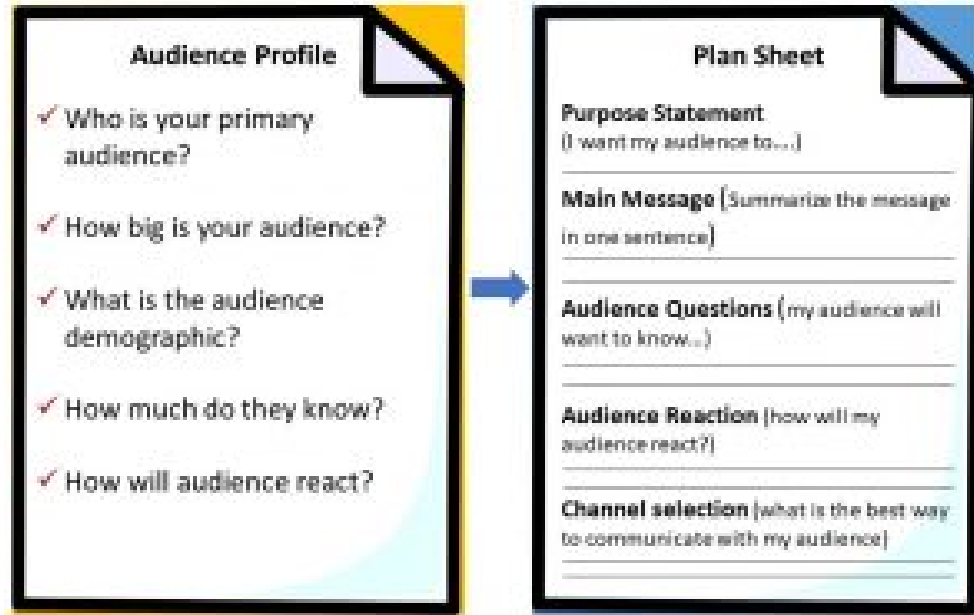


Figure 5.1: How to use an audience profile to write a business message (Business Communication Essentials, 2016).

The following subsections delve further into these considerations to help you answer the above questions in specific situations.

Profiling the Audience

Writing for Audiences of Various Sizes

Writing to one person, a group of people, or the general public requires a different writing style. your writing style to accommodate a larger audience. When emailing one person, for instance, you can address them by name in the opening salutation and continue to use the second person singular *you* throughout. However, when writing for a larger group, a more general and accessible language is required. When writing for the consumer public, in a blog on a company website, language must be as plain and accessible as possible. In Canada, the public includes readers who will appreciate that you use simple words rather than big, fancy equivalents because English maybe the second or third language. Indeed, the Government of Canada has published a [handy guide](#) for how to write accessibly in plain language.

Writing Skill 5.1 – Using Simple and Familiar Language: To effectively communicate with your audience, use plain language and familiar words. By using everyday familiar words, the audience will understand the message

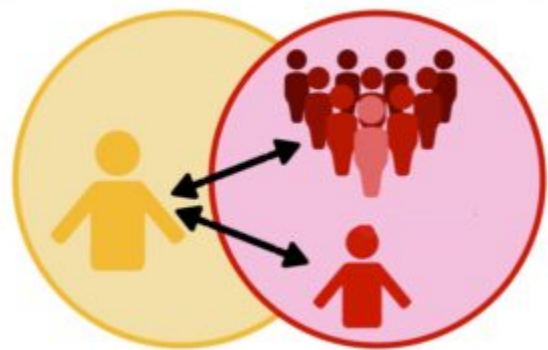


Figure 5.2: A writer may communicate to one person or a group of people (BCcampus, n.d.)

easily and quickly. Use jargon only when the audience will understand these specialized terms. When, complex words and difficult concepts must be included, illustrate them with examples and provide a glossary when it is necessary to use several such words/concepts. Use concrete rather than abstract words and give explicit information (e.g., “car crash” rather than “unfortunate accident”). Finally, choose one term to describe something important and stick to it; using various terms to describe the same thing can confuse the reader

Unfamiliar	Familiar
commensurate	equal
interrogate	question
materialize	appear
obfuscate	confuse
remuneration	pay, salary
terminate	end

Figure 5.3: List of familiar vs unfamiliar. Business writers are encouraged to use accessible language in business documents. ([Business Communications](#), 2019)



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To reinforce these lessons on plain language, you can examine US Government resources on the topic such as the “Principles of Plain Language” PowerPoint on their [Tools](#) page (PLAIN, 2011) and do a selection of [plain language exercises](#) (PLAIN, n.d.).

Writing Skill 5.2 – Bias Language: When writing to large audiences, language must be unbiased in terms of gender, ethnicity, age, ability, or orientation. Communicators want to be inclusive to members of all groups. When communicating to or about a large group of people, using singular pronouns like *he*, *his*, or *she* and *her* would exclude half of the audience. Thus, using gender-neutral plural pronouns such as *they*, *their*, and *them* is preferable. In addition, when identifying people by their role, use non-gender-exclusive equivalents. See Queen’s University’s (2014) [Inclusive Language Guidelines](#) page for more on avoiding bias in your writing.

Table 5.1 Using Unbiased Language

Biased Language	Improved
Executives and their wives	Executives and their spouses
Salesman, businessman	Sales representative, business person
An Indian accountant was hired	An accountant was hired.
Jame Lee, a Chinese Canadian, applied.	James Lee applied.
Confined to a wheelchair.	Uses a wheelchair
Joanne Clark, 55, was transferred to a new job.	Joanne Clark was transferred to a new job.

Examples of how to write using bias free language. (Business Communications, 2019)

Writing Skill 5.3 – English idioms: The larger the group, the more careful you must be with using unique English idioms as well. Idioms are quirky or funny expressions we use to make a point. If you wanted to reassure a customer who recently immigrated from North Africa, for instance, before explaining an automotive maintenance procedure unique to Canadian winter weather and said, “Hey, don’t worry, it’ll be a piece of cake,” they may be wondering what eating cake has to do with switching to winter tires. Likewise, if you said instead that it’ll be “a walk in the park,” they would be confused about why they need to walk through a park to get their radials switched. Calling it a “cakewalk” wouldn’t help much, either.

These expressions would be perfectly understood by anyone who has been conversing in English for years because they would have heard it many times before and used it themselves. In the case of using them around EAL (English as an additional language) speakers, however, you would be better off using the one word that these idioms translate as: *easy*. Again, the whole goal of communication is to be understood, so if you use idioms with people who haven’t yet learned them, you will fail to reach that goal. See www.theidioms.com for a wide selection of English idioms and their meanings.

Test your knowledge of English idioms by playing the matching game below.

<https://quizlet.com/504439289/match/embed?i=scl6&x=1j1>

Primary and Secondary Audiences

Your **primary** audience is the person or group the message is created for; the intended receiver of the message. The primary audience is the decision-maker who will act or not act as a result of the message. Anyone else who may read or listen to the message in the **secondary** audience. The secondary audience falls into two categories. First, those who will influence the primary audience to make a decision; second, those who will be affected by the decision of the primary audience. Consider the situation below to determine the primary and secondary audiences.



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Always consider secondary audiences for any message. Writers have little-to-no control over who sees a message. An email can be forwarded, and text or voicemail messages can be shown or played. Before sending

that email or text, or leaving that voicemail in professional situations, always consider how it would be received by both the primary and secondary audiences.

Audience and Position

Just as you might wear your best clothes for an important occasion like a job interview or wedding, you must respectfully elevate the formality of your language depending on the perceived importance of the person you are communicating with.

Employers and clients can be judgmental. An employee's writing represents the company to clients and other stakeholders (Wiens, 2012). Formality in writing requires correct grammar and punctuation, whereas more casual writing takes liberties such as using sentence fragments and contractions. The degree of formality in language will depend on your internal and external audiences. Business communications have three levels of formality depending on who will receive the message: **informal, semi-formal, and formal**. Whatever the level of formality, always remember language must benefit the context of the workplace.

Informal Language: The lowest level of formality occurs inside a company when communicating across (between co-workers) or downward (to rank-and-file employees). Here, informal communication can be used in memos, emails, and text messages. When we put pen to paper, informal communication means, use of first-person pronouns, contractions, active language, and conversational language is accepted.

Semi-Formal Language: The next level of formality is used when communicating externally or when communicating internally upwards (to a manager and other executives). Letters, proposals and reports are some documents that required semi-formal language. Semi-formal language involves reducing the use of first-person pronouns, contractions, and conversational language.

Formal Language: The highest level of formality is used when communicating to national or international audiences. A high level of formality means eliminating first-person pronouns, contractions, and idioms. Formal language also involves using third-person pronouns and more passive than active writing. Finally, using words that when defined in a dictionary or translated through an app conveys the same meaning as the communicate.

Language Formality Summary

	Informal	Semi-formal	Formal
Audience	Internal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peers • Rank-and-file employees 	Internal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managers and other executives External <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local 	External <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and international audiences
Document Types*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emails • Memos • Text messages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Letters • Proposals • Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports • Proposal • Blogs • Websites
Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st person pronouns • Contractions • Conversational language • Active writing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce 1st person pronouns • Eliminate contractions • Active and passive writing as necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use 3rd person pronouns • Use passive writing • Use standard English
*List of document types is not exhaustive.			

Figure 5.4: A summary of the characteristics of each level of formality in business communications. (Communicating for Results, 2017; [Business Communications](#), 2019)

Formality in writing also involves carefully selecting words. Word choice is called “diction”. The words used when writing a co-worker should be different from the words used when writing your manager or a customer. Table 5.2 provides word choices that reflect informal, semi-formal and formal language. Understanding the audience will ensure your choice of words is always right for the situation.

Table 5.2 Word Choices Along the Formality Spectrum

Informal / Slang	Semi-formal / Common	Formal / Fancy
kick off	begin / start	commence
cut off	end	terminate
put off	delay	postpone
awesome / dope	good	positive
crappy / shoddy	bad	negative
flaunt	show	demonstrate
find out	discover	ascertain
go up	rise	increase
fess up / come clean	admit	confess
mull over	consider	contemplate
bad-mouth / put down	insult / belittle	denigrate
plus	also	moreover
jones for	need	require
put up with	endure/suffer	tolerate
leave out / skip	omit	exclude
give the go-ahead / green light	permit	authorize
loaded / well-heeled	wealthy/rich	affluent / monied
deal with	handle	manage
pronto / a.s.a.p.	now	immediately
muddy	confuse	obfuscate



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Audience Knowledge

Understanding how much information the audience knows is important so that the correct amount of information is provided: not too much and not too little. A safe assumption about a professional audience is that they are busy and do not have time to read unnecessary information. Too much information wastes the reader's time, insults their knowledge, and wastes the writer's time. On the other end of that spectrum, writing too little assumes the audience knows more than they do. A lack of necessary information in a message can lead to errors due to confusion, a waste of time as readers request clarification or misunderstanding based on lack of information. Remember, the goal of communication is for the receiver to understand information as intended by the sender. Understanding how much information the receiver requires will help achieve this goal.

Appropriately gauging your audience's level of knowledge extends to the language you use. Every profession has its jargon, which is the specialized vocabulary, shorthand code words, and slang used among colleagues with

the same discipline and specific education. Jargon saves time by making elaborate descriptions unnecessary and is useful among people who speak the same language.

Audience Demographic

The previous subsection explained the necessity of gauging your audience's level of knowledge in a given subject area, and that extends to their more general level of education as well as other demographic factors such as age, gender, religion, income, location, and so on. Demographic information is quantifiable, countable and measurable.

Depending on your profession, you may have to deal with people of all ages and levels of education from elementary school children to the elderly. Understanding the audience's demographic data provides insight and allows a message to be adapted to meet the wants and needs of a specific audience.

Try not to stereotype or make assumptions based on demographic information. People are complicated. Thus, being respectful towards an audience is key to effective communication.



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Writing Skill 5.4 – Highlighting Reader Benefits: Whenever you need to convince an audience to use a service, buy a product, or follow a policy, it's effective to first explain what benefits the audience will receive from the action. Performing audience analysis can help define reader benefits for informative and persuasive messages by uncovering factors that will motivate readers to do or not to do an action. Writing reader-oriented messages means that you write from the perspective of the reader and consider how the reader will decode the message? Keep **WIIFM** in mind when writing messages. Messages that do not answer the WIIFM question are often ineffective in communicating a message. Figure 5.5 provides examples of sender focus and reader focus sentences. In your opinion, which type of sentence is more effective at motivating a reader to complete an action?

Sender Focused	Reader Oriented
Our warranty becomes effective only when we receive an owner's registration.	Your warranty begins when you return your registration.
I need your account number before I can do anything about the problem.	Please provide your account number to solve the problem.

Figure 5.5: Messages that spotlight receiver benefits by using the “you” view (Business Communication, 2019).

Writing Skill 5.5 – “You” View: The “you” view writing technique is used to convert messages from the sender's perspective to the receiver's perspective. Writing in the “you” view literally means using the pronouns ‘you’ and

'your' to address the reader. These pronouns have a much greater impact when the message is positive or even neutral. Writing this way is counter-intuitive. It is more natural to write from our perspective and to use first-person pronouns to encode messages. However, sender-oriented messages that use first-person personal and possessive pronouns (I, me, my, we, us, and our) don't register as well with readers because that tends to come off as being self-involved. Watch the video, [You Attitude in Business Writing](#), for a further explanation of the importance of writing using the "you" view.



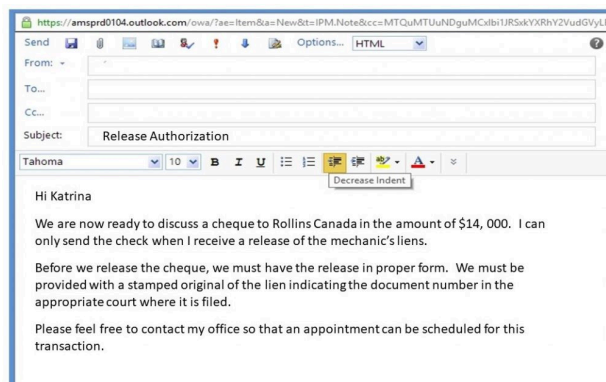
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The trick to achieving an audience-oriented message is to catch yourself whenever you begin using first-person pronouns like "I" and "my", and immediately flip the sentence around to say "you" and "your" instead (see figure 5.5). Messages more considerate, sympathetic, and even empathetic when you write from the reader's perspective. In short, the "you" view helps to communicate goodwill.

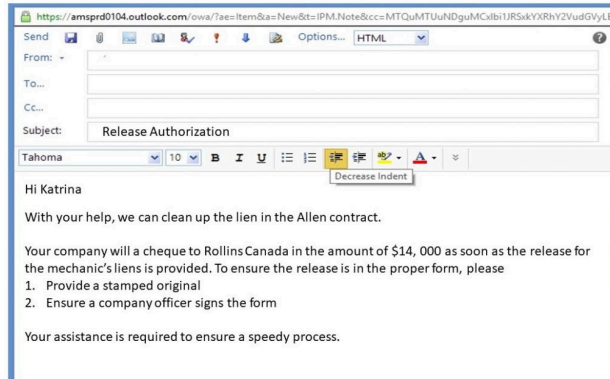


Knowledge Check

Review the following two email examples and answer the questions that follow each to affirm your knowledge of reader benefits and the "you" view. If you cannot correctly answer these questions, review the information on this page.



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Key Takeaways



- Knowing your audience by their size, position relative to you, knowledge of your topic, and demographic helps you craft your message content and style to meet their needs.
- Adapting your message to the audience increases your chance of effective communication.
- Highlighting reader benefits and using the “you” view are crucial motivators.

Exercises



1. List at least three demographic traits that apply to you. How does belonging to these demographic groups influence your perceptions and priorities? Share your thoughts with your classmates.
2. Recall a time when you started a new job and learned the jargon of the workplace—words that the general public wouldn’t know the meaning of, or at least the meanings you attached to them.

Write a glossary listing as many such jargon words as you can along with their definitions How you would explain them to the public? Share a few with the class. (If you've never been employed, use a volunteer, sports, or other group activity you've engaged in.)

3. Review the last email you wrote. Is it written formally or informally? If informal, revise it so that it is more formal as if you were to send it to a manager or client; if formal, revise it so that it is more informal as if you were to send it to a trusted co-worker. (If you want your most recent email to remain private, search back for the one you wouldn't mind sharing). Include the original email in your submission.



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Unit 6: Selecting Appropriate Channels

Learning Objectives



After studying this unit, you will be able to distinguish between communication channels to determine which is most appropriate for particular situations.

Introduction

The **medium or channel** is the vehicle of transmission for a message. Generally, several communication channels could communicate a message, but choosing the most appropriate channel will depend on the audience, the message, and the purpose of communication. When communicating a message, choosing from traditional communication channels: memos, letters, face-to-face (F2F) meetings, and telephone calls; as well as digital media: emails, text messages, videoconferencing, blogs, and websites are all options. The business writer must have a clear understanding of the audience to ensure the channel of communication will effectively communicate the message.

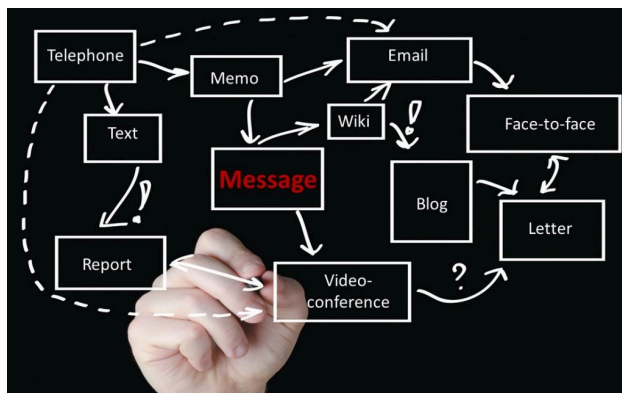


Figure 6.1: Choosing the best communication channel takes an in-depth understanding of the audience, the purpose and the message. ([Business Communications](#), 2019).

Between traditional and rapid electronic media, we have more choice for communication channels than ever in human history. Each has its own unique advantages and disadvantages that make it appropriate or inappropriate for specific situations. Knowing those pros and cons, summarized in Table 6.1 below for a dozen of the most common verbal and written channels available, is necessary for being an effective communicator in the modern workplace. Choosing channels wisely can mean the difference between a message that is received and understood as intended (the goal of communication), and one that is lost in the noise or misunderstood in costly ways.

Selecting the Right Medium

Media can be categorized into four main types: **oral, written, visual, and electronic.**

Table 6.1 Types of Business Communication

Types	Description	Advantages	Disadvantages
Oral	Face-to-face communication including meetings, interviews, speeches, and presentations. F2F communication allows non verbal cues and immediate feedback between sender and receiver. Oral communication is most appropriate when delivering bad, sensitive, or personal news.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provides opportunity for immediate feedback ✓ Involves non-verbal cues ✓ Allows for immediate feedback and consensus building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> × Provides no permanent record of communication × Reduces sender's control of message × Immediate feedback may not be constructive
Written	Written messages, other than digital, are used to communicate routine, day-to-day, information to audiences inside and outside of an organization. Memos, letters, reports, or proposals fall into this category.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provides permanent record ✓ Shared easily with large audiences ✓ Minimizes emotional reaction to message 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> × Delays feedback including non-verbal cues × Takes time and resources to distribute
Visual	Visual documents are communication formats in which one or more visual element play a central in conveying the message and are supported by small amounts of text. SlideDoc Reports and Infographic illustrations fall into this category.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Conveys complex ideas ✓ Simplifies messages ✓ Reduces demand on receiver's time demand ✓ Provides permanent record 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> × Requires specialised skills and more time to produce × Increases difficulty to transmit and store
Digital	Electronic media have largely replaced printed messages in many companies. Some degree of technical skills is required to use this category. Blogs, wikis, and websites fall into this category.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Delivers messages quickly ✓ Reaches large audiences ✓ Provides interactive media ✓ Provides permanent record 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> × Entails privacy and security risks × Requires specialised skill and time to produce

The advantages and disadvantages of the four categories of business communications. (Business Communication Essentials, 2016).

There are other considerations when choosing the exact channel to send a message. When is a written memo preferable to an electronic one? When is a text message more appropriate than a telephone conversation? Understanding what situation, message, and receiver require which specific channel is the topic of our next section.

Message formality: The choice of channel is a non-verbal cue that affects style and tone. For example, a memo or letter is for formal in tone and format than is a text or IM message.

Media Limitation: Some channels are more appropriate for certain messages. For example, a report will convey a more complex message than a text message or discussing sensitive information is more appropriate in a face-to-face meeting rather than over a text message.

Urgency: Be mindful of people's time. Messages that do not require immediate feedback can be communicated via email or voicemail rather than a f2f meeting or telephone conversation.

Cost: Some mediums are more costly than others. Cost is a non-verbal cue of importance. For example, communicating the importance of a change in company policy is more likely to be effective if shared in a f2f meeting than through a memo.

Choosing the wrong channel can result in a message that is less effective or even misunderstood.



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The Spectrum of Common Workplace Communication Channels

Choosing the correct communication channel on the spectrum of options using the criteria above involves a decision-making process based on the purposes of the communication, as discussed earlier in this chapter. Factors to consider include convenience for both the sender and receiver, timeliness, and cost in terms of both time and money. Table 6.2 and the video that follows provides information on what medium is best used in what situation.

Table 6.2 Channel Selection Criteria

Channels	Best use
Face-to-Face	When you want to be persuasive, deliver bad or sensitive news, or share personal information.
Voice-Mail	For simple and brief messages. When sender of information does not need an immediate response.
Telephone	When face-to-face interaction is not necessary, however, sender needs an immediate response
Text	Different time zones, written record is necessary, email is not available or appropriate.
Email	Different time zones, written record is necessary, communicating with a large group, can replace hard copy memo or letter.
Video/Tele conference	When group interaction is required, but group is geographically dispersed.
Memo	Communicating inside an organization, non sensitive company information, company policy, company procedure(s)
Letter	Communicating external to organization, non sensitive and non-complex information.
Report/ Proposal	Used for internal and external communication. Communicating complex or extensive ideas and initiatives.
Online forums/site	To share ideas with wide audience, to provide opportunity for interaction with and revision of information.



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Example: When to Select the Email Channel

When choosing to send an email, for instance, you:

1. Begin with the thought you need to communicate
2. Decide that it must be in writing for future reference rather than spoken
3. Consider that it would be more convenient if it arrived cheaply the instant you finished writing it and hit

Send

4. Want to give the recipient the opportunity to respond quickly or at least within the 24-hour norm
5. Decide that it would be better to send your message by email rather than by other electronic channels such as text, instant message (because you have more to say than would fit in either of those formats), or fax because you know the recipient prefers email over fax, as do most people and all but a few professional fields.

All of these decisions may occur to you in the span of a second or so because they are largely habitual. Figure 6.2 charts out the decision-making process for selecting the most appropriate channel among the 10 given in Table 6.2 above.

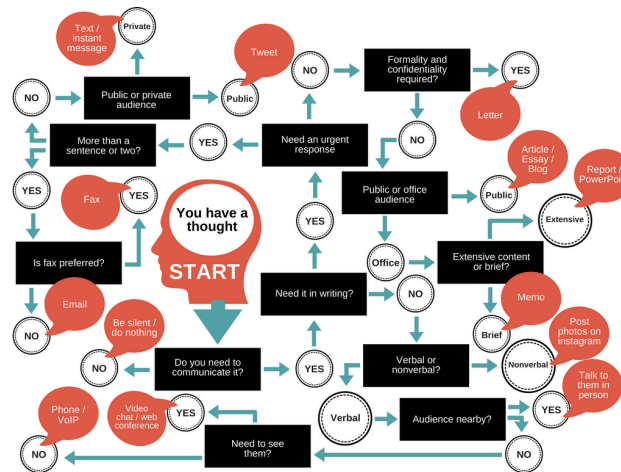


Figure 6.2: Channel Selection Process Flow Chart

[Access an interactive version of the Channel Selection Flow Chart Here](#)

We will examine the uses, misuses, conventions, and implications of these channels in the chapters ahead. For now, however, let's appreciate that choosing the right channel at the outset of the writing process saves time—the time that you would otherwise spend correcting communication errors and doing damage control for having chosen the wrong one for the situation at hand. If you find yourself forced to meet someone in person to deal with the damage wrought by toxic email exchange before moving forward, just think how you would be into the next steps if you had skipped the email war and met in person to deal with the situation like adults in the first place.

Key Takeaway



Choose the most appropriate communication channel for the occasion by taking into account the full spectrum of traditional and electronic means, as well as your own and your audience's needs.

Exercises



Identify the most appropriate channel for communicating what's necessary in the given situation and explain your reasoning.

1. You come up with a new procedure that makes a routine task in your role in the organization quicker and easier; praise for your innovation goes all the way up to the CEO, who now wants you to meet with the other employees in your role in the seven other branch offices across the country to share the procedure.
2. A customer emails you for a price quote on a custom job they would like you to do for them. (Your company has a formal process for writing up quotes on an electronic form that gives a price breakdown on a PDF.)
3. You are working with two office mates on a market report. Both have been bad lately about submitting their work on time, and you're starting to worry about meeting the next major milestone a few days from now. Neither has been absent because you can see them in their offices as you walk by in the hallway.
4. You are about to close a deal but need quick authorization from your manager across town about a certain discount you would like to apply. You need it in writing just in case your manager forgets about the authorization or anyone else questions it back at the office.
5. Your division recently received word from management that changes to local bylaws mean that a common procurement procedure will have to be slightly altered when dealing with suppliers. Your team meets to go over the changes and the new procedure, but you need to set it down in writing so that everyone in attendance can refer to it, as well as any new hires.
6. You have a limited amount of time to discuss a potential funding opportunity with a colleague in another city because the proposal deadline is later in the week, and it's almost closing time in your colleague's office. You'll have to hammer out some details about who will write the various parts of the proposal before you get to work on it tonight.
7. You were under contract with a local entrepreneur to perform major landscaping services. Near the end of the job, you discovered that he dissolved his company and is moving on, but you haven't yet been paid for services rendered. You want to formally inform him of the charges and remind him of his contractual obligations; in doing so, you want to lay down a paper trail in case you need to take him to court for breach of contract.



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PART III

CHAPTER 3: THE WRITING PROCESS 2 — RESEARCHING

Overview

Once you've identified your purpose for writing, profiled your audience, and selected the appropriate channel, next you must gather the information that your audience needs. From the shortest informative email to the sprawling analytical report, most professional messages involve relaying information that was looked up—that is, they involve research. Employers value employees who are resourceful, whose research skills go well beyond Google-searching on the internet and focusing on the top few results, like anyone can do. Whether such in-demand employees get the needed information from a print book in a library, a manual from a database on a company intranet, an article from a subscription database on the internet, or simply by asking a reputable authority such as a veteran co-worker, they prove their value by knowing where to find valuable information, how to use it appropriately, and how to document it if necessary.

In this chapter, we will cover:

- [Choosing a Research Methodology](#)
- [Locating Credible Sources](#)
- [Collecting Sources by Reading with a Purpose](#)
- [Using Source Text: Quoting, Paraphrasing, and Summarizing](#)
- [Documenting Sources in APA, MLA, or IEEE Styles](#)



Figure P3.1: The four-stage writing process and Stage 2 breakdown



Unit 7: Choosing a Research Methodology

Learning Objectives



After studying this unit, you will be able to

- determine the appropriate research methodology that meets the needs of the audience
- distinguish between formal and informal research

Introduction

The first step in research is to know what the situation calls for in terms of the formality or rigour of research required. Although formal research carefully documents sources with citations and references, most messages relay informal research such as when you quickly look up some information you have access to and email it to the person who requested it. Either way, you apply skills in retrieving and delivering the needed information to meet your audience's needs, often by **paraphrasing or summarizing**, which are extremely valuable skills coveted by employers. Knowing what research type or “methodology” the situation calls for—**formal or informal research**, or **primary or secondary research**—in the first place will keep you on track in this still-preliminary stage of the writing process.



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Research Methodology

Informal Research

You conduct informal research when you look up information and deliver share that information in an email or letter without the need to formally cite the source is **informal research**. It is by far the most common type of research in business. Every professional conducts informal research several times a day in routine communication with various audiences. Say your manager emails asking you to recommend a new printer to

replace the one that's not working. You're no expert on printers, but you know who to ask. You go to Erika, the admin. assistant in your previous department and she says to definitely go with the Ricoh printer. You trust what she says, so you end your research there and pass along this recommendation to your manager. This type of research will be information.

Formal Research

On the other hand, formal research takes a more systematic approach to collect information. Formal research requires the source of information compiled during the research phase is documented using a conventional citation and reference system designed to make it easy for the audience to verify information credibility.

Formal research is more scientific. Let's return to the Ricoh example. Using formal research to find out which printer is best now involves determining printer criteria including capabilities, cost, warranty, service plan, and availability. Next, you may read the product webpages, specification manuals, customer reviews, and reviews on several printers to get a clear idea of the pros and cons. Finally, you test the printers yourself, score them according to your assessment criteria, rank the best to worst, and report the results.

Formal research requires more time, labour, practice, skill, and resources. But why go to so much trouble? Why not just look briefly at all the options and follow your gut? Well, your gut isn't much help when you're in a difficult situation. If you're going to spend a few thousand dollars on the best printer, you're going to want to do it right. You don't want to waste money on one that has several problems that you could have known about beforehand had you done your homework. In this case, formal research ("homework") protects you against preventable losses.

Primary Research

Like formal vs. informal research, primary vs. secondary has much to do with the level of rigor. Basically, **primary research** generates new knowledge and secondary research applies it. In the above case, the authors of the *Consumer Reports* article conducted primary research because they came up with the assessment criteria, arranged for access to all the printers, tested and scored each according to how well they performed against each criterion, analyzed the data, determined the ranking of best to worst printer on the market, and reported it in a published article. If you can't conduct primary research yourself because you don't have easy access to all the printers worth considering, you are thankful someone else has and would even pay money for that information.

Other forms of primary research include surveys of randomly sampled people to gauge general attitudes on certain subjects and lab experiments that follow the scientific method. Primary research is labour-intensive, typically expensive.

Secondary Research

What most people do—especially students—when they conduct research for an academic or professional tasks is secondary research. Secondary research involves finding and using information that already exists. To use the printer example above, accessing the *Consumer Reports* article and using its recommendation to make a case for office printer selection is secondary research.

The easiest, most common, and most expedient research, the kind that the vast majority of informative workplace communication involves is **informal secondary research**. However, when you do a school research assignment or if your manager requires you to cite the source, then **formal secondary** research is required. In business, formal secondary research is best for ensuring that company resources are used appropriately and can be supported by all stakeholders. In other words, formal secondary research is a necessary part of a business's

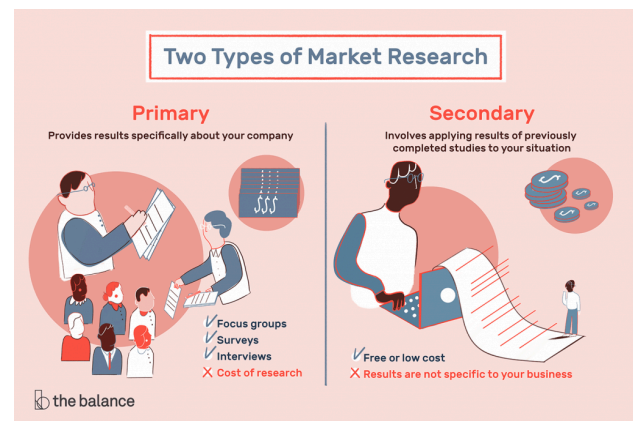


Figure 7.1: A brief overview of the characteristics of primary and secondary research ([The Balance](#), 2019)

due diligence. In the following section, we will break down the labour-intensive process of building a document around source material collected through formal secondary research.

Key Takeaway



Determine the most appropriate research methodology—informal or formal, primary or secondary—for your audience and purpose depending on the level of rigour required.

Exercise



1. Use your college library account to access *Consumer Reports* and find a report on a product type of interest to you. Assuming that your audience's needs are for informal secondary research only, write a mock (pretend) email making a recommendation based on the report's endorsement.
2. Now, for the sake of comparing sources, search for recommendation information on the same product type just by Googling it. What are the top search results? Going down the results list, did you find any unbiased sources that you could use in your recommendation email? What makes these sources biased or unbiased?



Reference

Bahir, F. (2015). Intro to research methods [Video File]. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kB4gKoS4MNw>.

Figure 7.1. Infographic. Adapted from “Two types of market research,” by M. Buttignol, 2019, *The Balance*. Retrieved from <https://www.thebalancesmb.com/differences-primary-and-secondary-research-2296908>. Copyright 2019 by The Balance.

Unit 8: Locating Credible Sources

Learning Objectives



After studying this unit, you will be able to

- locate, select and organize relevant and accurate information drawn from a variety of sources

Introduction

Once you've selected the appropriate research methodology, your next task is to search for sources that can be taken seriously by your audiences and, in so doing, narrow down your topic. Research is largely a process of sorting out the wheat from the chaff, then processing that wheat into a wholesome product people will buy and digest. Appropriately using credible sources reflects well on your credibility, whereas using suspicious sources—perhaps because they were the top results of a Google – undermines your authority.

A research document full of dubious sources makes you look uneducated, lazy, flakey, or gullible at best, or at worst, conniving and deceptive. We're in an age that some have dubbed the “post-truth era” where “fake news” churned out by clickbait-driven edutainment outlets can be a major determining factor in the course of history (White, 2017). Building the critical-thinking skills to distinguish truth from lies, good ideas from bad, facts from propaganda, objective viewpoints from spin, and credible sources from dubious ones are not only an academic or civic duty but also key to our collective survival. Learning how to navigate these perilous waters is one of the most important skills we can learn in school.

College or public libraries and their online databases are excellent places to find quality sources, and you should familiarize yourself with their features such as subject guides and advanced search filters. Even libraries are populated by sources outside the realm of respectability, however, because they cater to diverse stakeholders and interests by being comprehensive, including entertainment materials in their collections. They also have holdings that are horribly out of date and only of historical interest. Whether in the library or on the open internet, the only real way to ensure that a source is worth using is to develop critical thinking skills in knowing what to look for in sorting the wheat from the chaff.



Figure 8.1: A writer's credibility and authority is dependent on the ability to separate facts from fiction ([USA Today](#), 2020).



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=51#h5p-79>

Assessing the Credibility of Print Sources

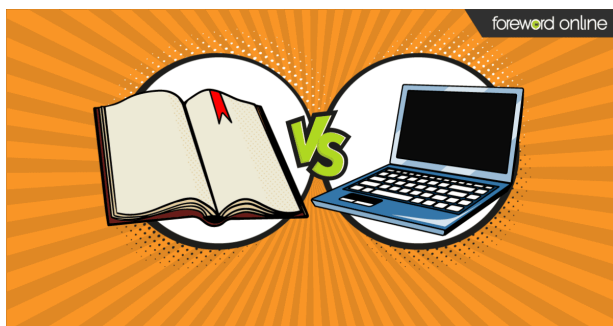


Figure 8.2: Understanding the difference between print and digital media is important to develop good research skills (Reese, 2018).

Developing a good sense of what sources are trustworthy takes time, often through seeing patterns of approval in how diligent professionals rely on certain sources for credible information. If you continue to see respected professionals cite articles in *Scientific American* and *The Economist*, for instance, you can be reasonably assured of those sources' credibility. If you see few or no professionals cite *Popular Mechanics* or *Infowars* and you also see non-professionals cite fantastic, sensational, or shocking stories from them in social media, you have good reason to suspect their reliability. The same goes for sources regarding certain

issues; if 97% of relevant scientists confirm that global climate change results from human activity (Cook et al., 2016), for instance, sources representing or championing the 3% opposition will be seen as lacking credibility. Patterns of source approval take time to track, but you can count on many more immediate ways of assessing credibility in the meantime.

The following indicators are worth considering when assessing print sources:

- **Author credentials:** If the author is identified by name and credentials, you can verify whether they are expert enough on the topic to be a credible authority.
 - Generally, the higher the credential or industry position an author holds, the more credible you can expect them to be. An author with a PhD (doctoral credential) in psychology will be a credible authority on matters of psychology because they have legitimate expertise. A talk-show host, on the other hand, lacks credibility and expertise on such topics since they don't have the same years of focused study, training, and clinical practice in the field. The PhD is a more advanced credential than a master's degree, which is more advanced than an undergrad (four-year bachelor's) degree, which is more advanced than a college diploma or certificate, which is more advanced than a high school diploma. In the absence of more detailed information, you can roughly gauge how credible an authority someone is on a topic based on where they fall on that spectrum of education.
 - Years of successful industry experience is also a trustworthy credential. If the author of a trade journal or blog article has 35 years of experience in the industry, 20 of those as an owner of a thriving business, you can expect expert knowledge from them if their topic is on matters directly related to their profession.
 - Likewise, a blogger can only be taken seriously if they are a working professional writing about their work and shouldn't be relied on outside of their area of expertise.
 - A blogging hobbyist might have some interesting things to say, but without expert training and credentials, their word doesn't carry much weight. If a backyard astronomer discovers something major in the night sky, for instance, it takes verification and systematic cataloguing from credentialed

astronomers employed by renowned institutions before the discovery is considered real.

- **Currency:** Depending on the topic, how recently the source was published can be a key indicator of credibility.
 - A book on communications technology from 1959 is no longer a relevant authority on communications because technology has changed so much since then.
 - In technology fields generally, a source may be considered current if it was published in the past 5-10 years; in some sub-disciplines, especially in computing, currency may be reduced to more like 1-2 years depending on how fast the technology is advancing. Disciplines that advance at a slower pace may have major sources still current even after 15-20 years because nothing has since come along to replace them.
- **Author objectivity:** If the author argues entirely on one side of a debate on which experts disagree, be suspicious of the source's credibility.
 - If the author identifies the other sides of a debate and convincingly challenges them with strong evidence and sound reasoning, then their work is worth considering.
 - If the author ignores the controversy altogether, summarily dismisses alternative points of view out of hand, offers dubious arguments driven by **logical fallacies**, simplifies complex issues by washing out any nuance, or appears to be driven more by profit motive than dedication to the truth, then the audience will become suspicious. Using such an extremely slanted source will undermine your own credibility.
 - Company websites, especially for smaller businesses, are generally suspect because their main goal is to attract customers and, ultimately, profit, so they're not going to focus too much on information that may give potential customers reason to think twice no matter how legitimate it is. A home security alarm company, for instance, is probably not going to post crime statistics in an area that has record-low criminal activity because people will conclude that home security is a non-issue and therefore not worth spending money on. The company is more likely to sidestep rational appeal and prey instead on fears and anxieties by dramatizing scenarios in which your home and loved-ones are violated by criminals. If the company website focuses on education, however, by explaining what to look for to assess the credibility of the professional you're seeking, then you are probably looking at a successful operation that does quality work and doesn't need to fleece you in order to survive.
- **Publisher quality:** If the source publisher is an established, long-running, big-city (e.g., New York or Toronto) or university press with a large catalogue, you can be reasonably assured that the source underwent an editorial process that helped improve its validity.
 - Run a quick background check on the publisher by looking up their website and some other sources on them such as the *Wikipedia* articles via its [List of English-language book publishing companies](#) (2018) and [List of university presses](#) (2018). Since this is quick, informal secondary research, you need not document this research unless you were writing a report specifically on their credibility.
 - An editorial process means that more people besides the author reviewed the work for quality assurance prior to publishing.
 - A self-published ("vanity press") book lacking that constructive criticism, however, wouldn't necessarily have had the benefit of other people moderating the author's ideas and pushing them towards expert consensus.
 - If the publisher isn't a university press or operates outside of the expensive New York City zip code,

however, that's not necessarily a guarantee that it lacks credibility, but you may want to do a background check to ensure that it's not a publisher with a catalog of, say, conspiracy theories, or climate change-denying literature. Likewise, if you see that the source is sponsored and/or promoted by special interests like Big Oil or an extremist group, for instance, your suspicions should be raised about the validity of the content.

- See Cornell University Library's [Distinguishing Scholarly from Non-Scholarly Periodicals: A Checklist of Criteria](#) (2017).
- **Peer review:** Any source that undergoes the peer-review process requires the author to make changes suggested by credentialed experts in the field called upon by the publisher. This process ensures that author errors are corrected before the text is published and hence improves both its quality and credibility.
- **Writing quality:** The quality of the writing is another indicator of credibility because it also suggests that the source underwent an editorial process to ensure quality and respectability.
 - A poorly written document, on the other hand, suggests that the author was alone and isn't a strong enough writer to proofread on their own, or that no one involved in its publication was educated enough or cared enough about details to bother correcting writing errors.
 - Consider the connection between the quality of one's writing with the quality of their thinking. If your writing is organized and well structured, abides by accepted conventions and is error-free, your thinking tends towards all such qualities too. If someone's writing is a mess and rife with errors, on the other hand, it often betrays a scattered and careless mind.
 - Notice that quality publications will have very few if any writing errors.
- **References:** If a source identifies its sources and all of them meet the credibility standards outlined above, then you can be reasonably certain that the effort the source author made towards formal secondary research ensures their credibility.
 - If the source doesn't identify sources, however, or is vague about them (e.g., with expressions like "research shows that ...," "studies have proven that ...," or "experts say that ..."), then you should question why the author hasn't bothered to cite those research studies or name those experts. Of course, it may be because they don't have the time and space to cite sources properly in the platform they're writing. But it may also be because they're lazy in their research or because they're making it up for self-serving purposes.

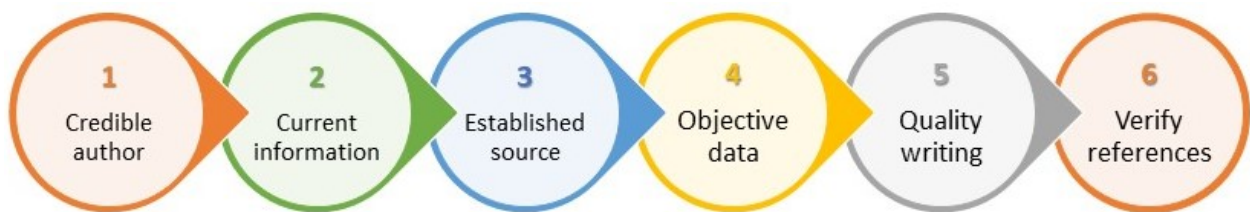


Figure 8.3: Six guidelines to help you select the best research sources.

Assessing the Credibility of Online Sources

Online sources pose special challenges to students and professionals conducting research, since most will expediently conduct research entirely online where some of the above indicators of credibility must be

rethought a little. Sometimes the author isn't revealed on a webpage, perhaps because it's a company or organization's website, in which case your scrutiny shifts to the organization, its potential biases, and its agenda. A research project on electronic surveillance, for instance, might turn up the websites of companies selling monitoring systems, in which case you must be wary of any facts or statistics (especially uncited ones, but even cited sources) they use because they will likely be cherry-picked to help sell products and services. And instead of checking the publisher as you would for a print source, you could consider the domain name; websites with .edu or .gov URL endings usually have higher standards of credibility for the information they publish than sites ending with .com or .org, which are typically the province of commercial enterprises (as in the monitoring systems example above) and special interest groups with unique agendas.

Although successful in being a comprehensive repository of knowledge, *Wikipedia.org*, for instance, is not generally considered credible and should therefore not appear as a source in a research document unless it's for a topic so new or niche that no other credible sources for it exist. By the organization's own admission, "Wikipedia cannot guarantee the validity of the information found [on their site]." The Web 2.0, user-generated nature of *Wikipedia* means that its articles are susceptible to vandalism or content changes inconsistent with expert opinion, and they aren't improved by any formal peer-review process ([Wikipedia, 2015](#)). *Wikipedia* sacrifices credibility for comprehensiveness. For these reasons, a *Wikipedia* article in a research report is a little laughable; few will take you seriously if they see it there because you will look lazy for stopping at the first available source.

A *Wikipedia* article can be a good place to start a research task, however. If you're approaching a topic for the first time, use *Wikipedia* for a general introduction and a sense of the topic's scope and key subtopics. (*Wikimedia Commons* is also a reliable source of images provided you credit them properly.) But if you're going to cite any sources, don't stop there; use the credible ones that the *Wikipedia* article cites by scrolling down to the References section, checking them out, and assessing them for their credibility using the criteria outlined above in [Assessing the Credibility of Print Sources](#).

A final indicator of credibility for online sources, similar to the writing-quality check discussed above, is the overall design quality of the website. The attractiveness of a site may be subjective, but a user-friendly and modern design suggests that money was spent relatively recently on improving its quality. If the site looks like it was designed 10-15 years ago and hasn't been updated, you can suspect that it's lost its currency. Some websites look dated despite their content still being relevant, however, because that content doesn't change drastically over time.



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=51#h5p-80>

Key Takeaway



Investigating and narrowing down a research topic involves using databases to locate reputable sources using criteria to assess for credibility such as the quality of the source author, writing, references, and publisher.

Exercises



1. Choose a research topic based on an aspect of your professional field that piqued your attention in your other courses in the program. Assemble credible sources using a rubric that ranks each relevant source based on the assessment criteria explained in [Assessing the Credibility of Print Sources](#) above (e.g., the criterion for the first line of the rubric may be Author Credibility, which you can score out of 10, with 10 being a bona fide expert in their field and 0 being a dilettante with no experience; the second may be Currency, with 10 points going to a source published last year and 0 for something a century or more out of date, etc.). With each score for each source, give a brief explanation for why you scored it as you did.

2. Consider a recent controversy in the news that all news outlets have covered. Assemble articles from a variety of outlets throughout Canada, the United States, and even internationally, including those with major audience share like the CBC, CNN, FoxNews, and the Guardian, as well as some on the fringe. First compare the articles to identify the information that's common to them all, then contrast them to identify the information and analysis that distinguishes them from one another. What conclusions can you draw about how bias factors into the reportage of world events?



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Unit 9: Using Source Text: Quoting, Paraphrasing, and Summarizing

Learning Objectives



After studying this unit, you will be able to

- quote source text directly with accuracy and correct punctuation
- paraphrase, summarize and reformat information collected from written materials

Introduction

Once you have a collection of credible sources as part of a formal secondary research project such as a report, your next step is to build that report using those sources as evidence. When you incorporate outside research into your writing, you must cite that information to ensure the reader knows what information is based on research sources. As with other areas of business writing, incorporate information from print or digital research into usable evidence takes skill and practice.

You essentially have four ways of using research material:

- **Quoting text:** copying the source's exact words and marking them off with quotation marks
- **Paraphrasing text:** representing the source's ideas in your own words (without quotation marks)
- **Summarizing text:** representing the source's main ideas in your own words (without quotation marks)
- **Reproducing media:** embedding pictures, videos, audio, graphic elements, etc. into your document

In each case, acknowledging your source with a citation at the point of use and following-up with bibliographical reference at the end of your document is essential to avoid a charge of plagiarism. The following video provides a few tips on the why, where, and when of good citation practice.



Figure 9.1: Research can be incorporated into your writing in one or all of these strategies.



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Let's now look at each of these research strategies in turn.

Research Strategies

Quoting Sources

Quoting is the easiest way to use sources in a research document, but it also requires care in using it properly so that you don't accidentally plagiarize, misquote, or overquote. At its simplest, quoting takes word-for-word information from an original source, puts quotation marks (" ") around that information, and embeds it into your writing. The following points represent conventions and best practices when quoting:

- **Use double quotation marks:** In North America, we set off quoted words from our own words with double quotation marks (" ").
- **Use a signal phrase to integrate a quotation:** Frame a quotation with a "signal phrase" that identifies the source author or speaker by name and/or role, along with a verb relating to how the quotation was delivered. The signal phrase can precede, follow, or even split the quotation, and you can choose from a variety of available signal phrase expressions suitable for your purposes ([Hacker, 2006, p. 603](#)):
 - According to researchers Tblisky and Darion (2003), "..."
 - As Vice President of Operations Rhonda Rendell has noted, "..."
 - John Rucker, the first responder who pulled Mr. Warren from the wreckage, said that "..."
 - Spokespersons Gloria and Tom Grady clarified the new regulations: "..."
 - "...," confirmed the minister responsible for the initiative.
 - "...," writes Eva Hess, "..."
- **Quote purposefully:** Quote only when the original wording is important. When we quote famous thinkers like Albert Einstein or Marshall McLuhan, we use their exact words because no one could say it better or more interesting than they did. Also, quote when you want your audience to see wording *exactly* as it appeared in the source text or as it was said in speech so that they can be sure that you're not distorting the words as you might if you paraphrased instead. But if there's nothing special about the original wording, then you're better to paraphrase properly (see paraphrasing sources below) than to quote and to source that paraphrase.
- **Block-quote sparingly if at all:** In rare circumstances, you may want to quote a few sentences or even a paragraph at length if it's important to represent every single word. If so, the convention is to tab the passage in on the left margin, not use quotation marks, set up the quotation with a signal phrase or sentence ending with a colon, and place the in-text citation following the final period of the block quotation.
- **Don't overquote:** As the above source says, a good rule of thumb is that your completed document should

contain no more than **10%** quoted material. Using more quotes will suggest that you're using quotations to write your document. Quote no more than a sentence or two at a time if you quote at all.

- **Quote accurately:** Don't misquote by editing the source text on purpose or fouling up a transcription accidentally. Quotation requires the *exact* transcription of the source text, which means writing the same words in the same order in your document as you found them in the original.
- **Use brackets and ellipses to indicate edits to quotations:** If you need to edit a quotation to be grammatically consistent with your own sentences framing the quotation (e.g., so that the tense is consistently past-tense if it is present-tense in the source text), add clarifying words, or delete words, do so using brackets for changed words and ellipses for deleted words. For more on quotations, consult [How to Use Quotation Marks](#) page and complete the online quiz.

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Paraphrasing Sources

Paraphrasing or “indirect quotation” is putting research information in your own words. Paraphrasing is the preferred way of using a source when the original wording isn't important. This way, you can incorporate the ideas and tailor the wording so it is consistent with your writing style and your audience's needs. Also, paraphrasing a source into your own words proves your advanced understanding of the research information.

Only paraphrase short passages and ensure the paraphrase faithfully represent the source text by containing the same meaning as in the original source in about the same length. Remember, **a paraphrase is as much a fact as a direct quotation**. Therefore, your paraphrase must accurately reflect the information in the original text. As a matter of good writing, you should try to streamline your paraphrase so that it tallies fewer words than the original passage while still preserving the original meaning. In addition, **a paraphrase must always be introduced**. Since a paraphrase does not have visual cues to separate it from your writing, the reader must know when the paraphrase begins, for example with the phrase, “according to the author” and where the paraphrase ends, for example with a citation of the source.

For example: According to the author, paraphrasing can be challenging (author, year).

Properly paraphrasing without distorting, slanting, adding to, or deleting ideas from the source passage takes skill. The stylistic versatility required to paraphrase can be especially challenging to students whose general writing skills are still developing. A common mistake that students make when paraphrasing is to go only partway towards paraphrasing by substituting major words (nouns, verbs, and adjectives) here and there while leaving the source passage's basic sentence structure intact. This inevitably leaves strings of words from the original untouched in the “paraphrased” version, which is considered plagiarism. Consider, for instance, the following botched attempt at a paraphrase of the Lester (1976) passage that substitutes words selectively (lazily):

Students often overuse quotations when taking notes, and thus overuse them in research reports. About 10% of your final paper should be a direct quotation. You should thus attempt to reduce the exact copying of source materials while note-taking (pp. 46-47).

Let's look at the same attempt, but colour the unchanged words red to see how unsuccessful the paraphraser was in rephrasing the original in their own words (given in black):

Students often **overuse** quotations **when taking notes**, and thus **overuse** them **in research** reports. **About 10% of your final paper should** be direct quotation. **You should** thus attempt to reduce **the exact copying of source materials while note taking** (pp. 46-47).

As you can see, several strings of words from the original are left untouched because the writer didn't change the sentence structure of the original. The Originality Report from plagiarism-catching software such as Turnitin would indicate that the passage is 64% plagiarized because it retains 25 of the original words (out of 39 in this "paraphrase") but without quotation marks around them. Correcting this by simply adding quotation marks around passages like "when taking notes, and" would be unacceptable because those words aren't important enough on their own to warrant direct quotation. The fix would just be to paraphrase more thoroughly by altering the words *and* the sentence structure, as shown in the paraphrase a few paragraphs above. But how do you go about doing this?

Paraphrase easily by breaking down the task into these seven steps:

1. Read and re-read the source-text passage so that you thoroughly understand each point it makes. If it's a long passage, you might want to break it up into digestible chunks. If you're unsure of the meaning of any of the words, look them up in a dictionary; you can even just type the word into the Google search bar, hit *Enter*, and a definition will appear, along with results of other online dictionary pages that define the same word.
2. Look away and get your mind off the target passage.
3. Without looking back at the source text, repeat its main points as you understood them—not from memorizing the exact words, but as you would explain the same ideas in different words out loud to a friend.
4. Still, without looking back at the source text, jot down that spoken wording and tailor the language so that it's stylistically appropriate for your audience; edit and proofread your written version to make it grammatically correct in a way that perhaps your spoken-word version wasn't.
5. Now compare your written paraphrase version to the original to ensure that:
 - You've accurately represented the meaning of the original without:
 - Deleting any of the original points
 - Adding any points of your own
 - Distorting any of the ideas so they mean something substantially different from those in the original, or even take on a different character because you use words that, say, put a positive spin on something neutral or negative in the original
 - You haven't repeated any two identical words from the original in a row
6. If any two words from the original remain, go further in changing those expressions by using a thesaurus in combination with a dictionary. When you enter a word into a thesaurus, it gives you a list of synonyms, which are different words that mean the same thing as the word you enter into it.
 - Be careful, however; many of those words will mean the same thing as the word you enter into the thesaurus in certain contexts but not in others, especially if you enter a homonym, which is a word that has different meanings in different parts of speech.
 - For instance, the noun *party* can mean a group that is involved in something serious (e.g., a third-party software company in a data-collection process), but the verb *party* means something you do on a wild Saturday night out with friends; it can also function as an adjective related to the verb (e.g., *party trick*,

meaning a trick performed at a party).

- Whenever you see synonymous words listed in a thesaurus and they look like something you want to use but you don't know what they mean exactly, always look them up to ensure that they mean what you hope they mean; if not, move on to the next synonym until you find one that captures the meaning you intend. Doing this can save your reader the confusion and you the embarrassment of obvious thesaurus-driven diction problems (poor word choices).
7. Cite your source. Just because you didn't put quotation marks around the words doesn't mean that you don't have to cite your source.



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For more on paraphrasing, consult the Purdue OWL [Paraphrasing](#) learning module (Cimasko, 2013) and [Exercise](#).

Summarizing Sources

Summarizing is one of the most important skills in communications because professionals of every kind must explain to non-expert customers, managers, and even co-workers complex concepts in a way non-experts can understand. Adapting the message to such audiences requires brevity and the ability to translate jargon-heavy technical details into plain, accessible language.

Summarizing is thus paraphrasing only the highlights of the original source. Like paraphrasing, a summary re-casts the original information in your own words and **must be introduced**; unlike a paraphrase, a summary is significantly shorter than the original text. A summary can reduce a whole novel, article, or film to a single-sentence.

The procedure for summarizing is much like that of paraphrasing except that it involves the extra step of pulling out highlights from the source. Altogether, this can be done in six steps, one of which includes the seven steps of paraphrasing, making this a twelve-step procedure:

1. Determine how big your summary should be (according to your audience's needs) so that you have a sense of how much material you should collect from the source.
2. Read and re-read the source text so that you thoroughly understand it.

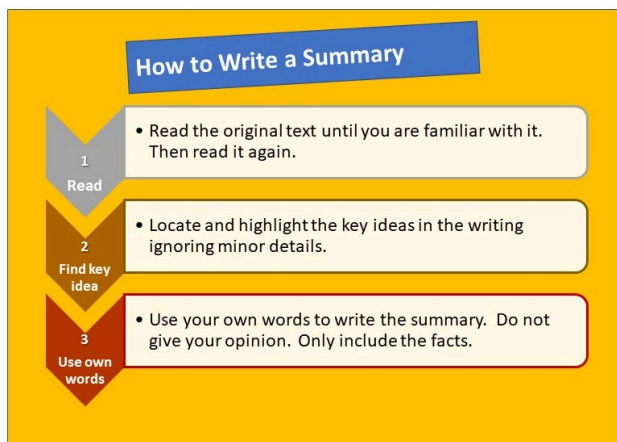


Figure 9.2: How to write a summary in three simple steps.

3. Pull out the main points, which usually come first at any level of direct-approach organization (i.e., the prologue or introduction at the beginning of a book, the abstract at the beginning of an article, or the topic sentence at the beginning of a paragraph); review collecting sources above on reading for main points and below on organizational patterns.
 - Disregard detail such as supporting evidence and examples.
 - If you have an electronic copy of the source, copy and paste the main points into your notes; for a print source that you can mark up, use a highlighter then transcribe those main points into your electronic notes.
 - How many points you collect depends on how big your summary should be (according to audience needs).
4. Paraphrase those main points following the seven-step procedure for paraphrasing outlined in paraphrasing sources above.
5. Edit your draft to make it coherent, clear, and especially concise.
6. Ensure that your summary meets the needs of your audience and that your source is cited. Again, not having quotation marks around words doesn't mean that you are off the hook for documenting your source(s).

Once you have a stable of summarized, paraphrased, and quoted passages from research sources, building your document around them requires good organizational skills. We'll focus more on this next step of the drafting process in the following chapter, but basically, it involves arranging your integrated research material in a coherent fashion, with main points upfront and supporting points below proceeding in a logical sequence towards a convincing conclusion. Throughout this chapter, however, we've frequently encountered the requirement to document sources by citing and referencing, as in the last steps of both summarizing and paraphrasing indicated above. After reinforcing our quoting, paraphrasing, and summarizing skills, we can turn our focus on how to document sources.



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Key Takeaway



Including research in your work typically involves properly quoting, paraphrasing, and/or summarizing source text, as well as citing it.

Exercises



Find an example of professional writing in your field of study, perhaps from a textbook, trade journal, or industry website that you collected as part of the previous section's informal annotated bibliography exercise.

1. If you've already pulled out the main points as part of the previous exercise, practice including them as properly punctuated quotations in your document with smooth signal phrases introducing them.
2. Paraphrase those same main-point sentences following the seven-step procedure outlined in paraphrasing sources above. In other words, if Exercise 1 above was a direct quotation, now try indirect quotation for each passage.
3. Following the six-step procedure outlined in summarizing sources above, summarize the entire source article, webpage, or whatever document you chose by reducing it to a single coherent paragraph of no more than 10 lines on your page.



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Unit 10: Documenting Sources in APA

Learning Objectives



After studying this unit, you will be able to

- integrate and document information using commonly accepted citation guidelines

Introduction

To prove formally that we've done research, we use a two-part system for documenting sources. The first part is a citation that gives a few brief pieces of information about the source right where that source is used in our document and points to the second part, the bibliographic reference at the end of the document. This second part gives further details about the source so that readers can easily retrieve it themselves. Though documenting research requires a little more effort than not, it looks so much better than including research in a document without showing where you got it, which is called **plagiarism**. Before focusing further on how to document sources, it's worthwhile considering why we do it and what exactly is wrong with plagiarism.

Academic Integrity vs. Plagiarism

Academic integrity basically means that you do your work yourself and formally credit your sources when you use research, whereas plagiarism is cheating. Students often plagiarize by stealing the work of others from the internet (e.g., copying and pasting text, or dragging and dropping images) and placing it into an assignment without quoting or citing; putting their name on that assignment means that they've dishonestly presented someone else's work as their own. Lesser violations involve not quoting or citing properly. But why would anyone try to deceive their instructor like this when instructors award points for doing research? If you're going to do your homework, you might as well do it right by finding credible sources, documenting them, and getting credit for doing so rather than sneaking research in and ending up getting penalized for it. But what makes plagiarism so wrong?

Plagiarism is theft, and bad habits of stealing others' work in school likely begin as liberal attitudes towards intellectual property in our personal lives, but often develop into more serious crimes of copyright or patent violations in professional situations with equally serious financial penalties or destruction of reputations and earning power. The bad habits perhaps start from routines of downloading movies and music illegally because, well, everybody's doing it and few get caught ([Helbig, 2014](#)), or so the thinking goes; the rewards seem to outweigh the risks. But when download bandits become professionals and are tasked with, say, posting on their

company website some information about a new service the company is offering, their research and writing procedure might go something like this:

1. They want their description of the service to look professional, so they Google-search to see what other companies offering the same service say about it on their websites. So far so good.
2. Those other descriptions look good, and the employee can't think of a better way to put it, so they copy and paste the other company's description into their own website. Here's where things go wrong.
3. They also see that the other company has posted an attractive photo beside their description, so the employee downloads that and puts it on their website also.

The problem is that both the text and photo were copyrighted, as indicated by the "All Rights Reserved" copyright notice at the bottom of the other company's webpage. Once the employee posts the stolen text and photo, the copyright owner (or their legal agents) finds it through a simple Google search, Google Alerts notification, reverse image search, or digital watermarking notification ([Rose, 2013](#)). The company's agents send them a "cease & desist" order, but they ignore it and then find that they're getting sued for damages. Likewise, if you're in hi-tech R&D (research and development), help develop technology that uses already-patented technology without paying royalties to the patent owner, and take it to market, the patent owner is being robbed of the ability to bring in revenue on their intellectual property themselves and can sue you for lost earnings. Patent, copyright, and trademark violations are a major legal and financial concern in the professional world ([SecureYourTrademark, 2015](#)), and acts of plagiarism have indeed ruined perpetrators' careers when they're caught, which is easier than ever ([Bailey, 2012](#)).



Figure 10.1: Image of Jill Abramson, former editor of the New York Times, who has been accused of plagiarism in her latest book (BBC.com, 2019).

Students who think they're too clever to get caught plagiarizing may not realize that plagiarism in anything they submit electronically is easily exposed by sophisticated plagiarism-detection software and other techniques. Most instructors use third-party software (like Turnitin and SafeAssign) that produces originality reports showing the percentage of assignment content copied from sources found either on the public internet or in a global database of student-submitted assignments. That way, assignments borrowed or bought from someone who's submitted the same or similar will also be flagged.

Other techniques allow instructors to track down uncited media just as professional photographers or stock photography vendors like [Getty Images](#) use digital watermarks or reverse image searches to find unpermitted uses of their copyrighted material.

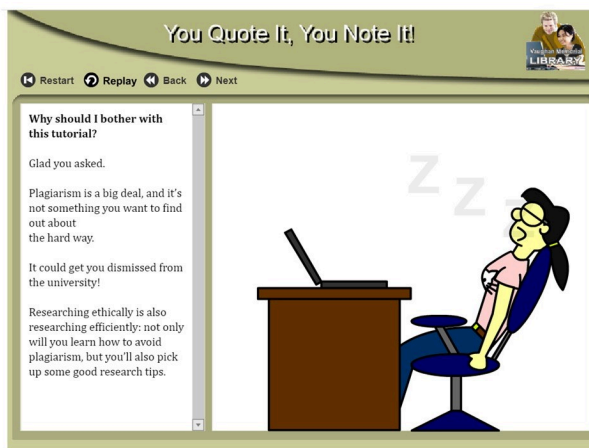
Plagiarism is also easy to identify in hardcopy assignments. Dramatic, isolated improvements in a student's quality of work either between assignments or within an assignment will trigger an instructor's suspicions. If a student's writing on an assignment is mostly terrible with multiple writing errors in each sentence, but then is suddenly perfect and professional-looking in one sentence only without quotation marks or a citation, the instructor just runs a Google search on that sentence to find where exactly it was copied from.

A cheater's last resort to try to make plagiarism untraceable is to pay someone to do a customized assignment for them, but this still arouses suspicions for the same reasons as above. The student who goes from submitting poor work to perfect work becomes a "person of interest" to their instructor in all that they do after that. The hack also becomes expensive not only for that assignment but also for all the instances when the cheater will

have to pay someone to do the work that they should have just learned to do themselves. For all these reasons, it's better just to learn what you're supposed to by doing assignments yourself and showing academic integrity by crediting sources properly when doing research.

But do you need to cite absolutely *everything* you research? Not necessarily. Good judgment is required to know what information can be left uncited without penalty. If you look up facts that are common knowledge (perhaps just not common to you yet, since you had to look them up), such as that the first Prime Minister of Canada Sir John A. MacDonald represented the riding of Victoria for his second term as PM even without setting foot there, you wouldn't need to cite them because any credible source you consulted would say the same. Such citations end up looking like attempts to pad an assignment with research.

Certainly, anything quoted directly from a source (because the wording is important) must be cited, as well as anyone's original ideas, opinions, or theories that you paraphrase or summarize (i.e., indirectly quote) from a book, article, or webpage with an identifiable author, argument, and/or primary research producing new facts. You must also cite any media such as photos, videos, drawings/paintings, graphics, graphs, etc. If you are ever unsure about whether something should be cited, you can always ask your librarian or, better yet, your instructor since they'll ultimately assess your work for academic integrity. Even the mere act of asking assures them that you care about academic integrity. For more on plagiarism, you can also visit plagiarism.org, [Seneca Libraries](http://SenecaLibraries.org) [APA Citation Guide](#), [The Learning Portal](#) and the Purdue OWL [Avoiding Plagiarism](#) series of modules (Elder, Pflugfelder, & Angeli, 2010).



Click on the image above to access an online module on plagiarism (Vaughn Memorial Library, 2017).

Citing and Referencing Sources in APA Style



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=59#h5p-52>

As mentioned above, a documentation system comes in two parts, the first of which briefly notes a few details about the source (author, year, and location) in parentheses immediately after you use the source, and this citation points the reader to more reference details (title and publication information) in a full bibliographical entry at the end of your document. Let's now focus on these in-text citations ("in-text" because the citation is placed at the point of use in your sentence rather than footnoted or referenced at the end) in the different documentation styles—APA, MLA, and IEEE—used by different disciplines across the college.

The **American Psychological Association's (APA)** documentation style is preferred by the social sciences and general disciplines such as business because it strips the essential elements of a citation down to a few pieces

of information that briefly identify the source and cue the reader to further details in the References list at the back. The basic structure of the parenthetical in-text citation is as follows:

- Signal phrase, direct or indirect quotation (Smith, 2018, p. 66).

Its placement tells the reader that everything between the signal phrase and citation is either a direct or indirect quotation of the source, and everything after (until the next signal phrase) is your own writing and ideas. As you can see above, the three pieces of information in the citation are author, year, and location.

1. Intext Citation

- Author's name or name of document
- Year of publication
- Page or paragraph #

("Nursing", 2012, p.123)

2. Reference List

- All Intext-citation must have a corresponding entrance in a reference list.

Nursing. (2012). In *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. Retrieved from Encyclopaedia Britannica Online database.

Figure 10.2: All in-text citations must have a corresponding entry on the reference list at the end of the document.

1. Author(s) last name(s)

- The author's last name (surname) and the year of publication (in that order) can appear either in the signal phrase or citation, but not in both. Table 10.1 below shows both options (e.g., Examples 1 and 3 versus 2 and 4, etc.).
- When two authors are credited with writing a source, their surnames are separated by "and" in the signal phrase and an ampersand (&) in the parenthetical citation (see Examples 3-4 in Table 10.1 below).
- When 3-5 authors are credited, a comma follows each surname (except the last in the signal phrase) and citation, and the above and/& rule applies between the second-to-last (penultimate) and last surname.
 - When a three-, four-, or five-author source is used again following the first use (i.e., the second, third, fourth time, etc.), "et al." (abbreviating *et alium* in Latin, meaning "and the rest") replaces all but the first author surname.
 - See Examples 5-6 in Table 10.1 below.
- If two or more authors of the same work have the same surname, add first/middle initials in the citation as given in the References at the back.

- If no author name is given, either use the organization or company name (corporate author) or, if that's not an option, the title of the work in quotation marks.
 - If the organization is commonly referred to by an abbreviation (e.g., "CIHR" for the Canadian Institutes of Health Research), spell out the full name in the signal phrase and put the abbreviation in the parenthetical citation the first time you use it, or spell out the full name in the citation and add the abbreviation in brackets before the year of publication that first time, then use the abbreviation for all subsequent uses of the same source. See Examples 9–10 in Table 10.1 below).
 - If no author of any kind is available, the citation—e.g., ("APA Style," 2008)—and the bibliographical entry at the back would move the title "APA style" (ending with a period and not in quotation marks) into the author position with "(2008)" following rather than preceding it.
- If the source you're using quotes another source, try to find that other, original source yourself and use it instead. If it's important to show both, you can indicate the original source in the signal phrase and the source you accessed it through in the citation, as in:
 - Though kinematics is now as secular as science can possibly be, in its 1687 *Pincipia Mathematica* origins Sir Isaac Newton theorized that gravity was willed by God (as cited in Whaley, 1977, p. 64).

2. Year of Publication

- The publication year follows the author's surname either in parentheses on its own if in the signal phrase (see the odd-numbered Examples in Table 10.1 below) or follows a comma if both are in the citation instead (even-numbered Examples).
- If the full reference also indicates a month and date following the year of publication (e.g., for news articles, blogs, etc.), the citation still shows just the year.
- If you cite two or more works by the same author published in the same year, follow the year with lowercase letters (e.g., 2018a, 2018b, 2018c) in the order that they appear alphabetically by title (which follows the author and year) in both the in-text citations and full bibliographical entries in the References at the back.

3. Location of the direct or indirect quotation

- Include the location if your direct or indirect quotation comes from a precise location within a larger work because it will save the reader time knowing that a quotation from a 300-page book is on page 244, for instance, if they want to look it up themselves.
- Don't include the location if you've summarized the source in its entirety or referred to it only in passing, perhaps in support of a minor point, so that readers can find the source if they want to read further.
- For source text organized with page numbers, use "p." to abbreviate "page" or "pp." to abbreviate "pages." For instance, "p. 56," indicates that the direct or indirect quotation came from page 56 of the source text, "pp. 192–194" that it came from pages 192 through 194, inclusive, and "pp. 192, 194" from pages 192 and 194 (but not 193).
- For sources that have no pagination, such as webpages, use paragraph numbers (whether the paragraphs are numbered by the source text or not) preceded by the paragraph symbol "¶" (called a pilcrow) or the abbreviation "para." if the pilcrow isn't available (see Examples 1–2 and 5–6 in the table below).

Table 10.1 shows how these guidelines play out in sample citations with variables such as the placement of the author and year in either the signal phrase or parenthetical in-text citation, number of authors, and source types. Notice that for punctuation:

- Parentheses () are used for citations, not brackets []. The second one, “),” is called the closing parenthesis.
- The sentence-ending period *follows* the citations, so if the original source text of a quotation ended with a period, you would move it to the *right* of the citation's closing parenthesis.
- If the quoted text ended with a question mark (?) or exclamation mark (!), the mark stays within the quotation marks (i.e., to the left of the closing quotation marks) and a period is still added to end the sentence; if you want to end your sentence and quotation with a period or exclamation mark, it would simply replace the period to the right of the closing parenthesis (see Example 8 in the table below).

Table 10.1: Example APA-style In-text Citations with Variations in Number of Authors and Source Types

Ex.	Signal Phrase	In-text Citation	Example Sentences Citing Sources
1.	Single author + year	Paragraph location on a webpage	According to CEO Kyle Wiens (2012), “Good grammar makes good business sense” (¶ 7).
2.	Generalization	Single author + year + location	Smart CEOs know that “Good grammar makes good business sense” (Wiens, 2012, ¶ 7).
3.	Two authors + year	Page number in a paginated book	Smart CEOs know that “Good grammar makes good business sense” (Wiens, 2012, ¶ 7). As Strunk and White (2000) put it, “A sentence should contain no unnecessary words . . . for the same reason that a . . . machine [should have] no unnecessary parts” (p. 32).
4.	Book title	Two authors + year + page number	As the popular <i>Elements of Style</i> authors put it, “A sentence should contain no unnecessary words” (Strunk & White, 2000, p. 32).
5.	Three authors + year for first and subsequent instances	Paragraph location on a webpage	Conrey, Pepper, and Brizee (2017) advise, “successful use of quotation marks is a practical defense against accidental plagiarism” (¶ 1). . . . Conrey et al. also warn, “indirect quotations still require proper citations, and you will be committing plagiarism if you fail to do so” (¶ 6).
6.	Website	Three authors + year + location for first and subsequent instances	The <i>Purdue OWL</i> advises that “successful use of quotation marks is a practical defense against accidental plagiarism” (Conrey, Pepper, & Brizee, 2017, ¶ 1). . . . The OWL also warns, “indirect quotations still require proper citations, and you will be committing plagiarism if you fail to do so” (Conrey et al., 2017, ¶ 6).
7.	More than five authors + year	Page number in an article	Cook et al. (2016) prove that “Climate scientists overwhelmingly agree that humans are causing recent global warming” (p. 1).
8.	Generalization	More than four authors + year + page number	How can politicians still deny that “Climate scientists overwhelmingly agree that humans are causing recent global warming” (John Cook et al., 2016, p. 1)?
9.	Corporate author + year	Page number in a report	The Mental Health Commission of Canada (MHCC, 2012) recommends that health care spending on mental wellness increase from 7% to 9% by 2022 (p. 13). . . . The MHCC (2012) estimates that “the total costs of mental health problems and illnesses to the Canadian economy are at least \$50 billion per year” (p. 125).
10.	Paraphrase instead	Corporate author + year + page number	Spending on mental wellness should increase from 7% to 9% by 2022 (The Mental Health Commission of Canada [MHCC], p. 13). . . . Current estimates are that “the total costs of mental health problems and illnesses to the Canadian economy are at least \$50 billion per year” (MHCC, 2012, p. 125).

For more on APA-style citations, see [Seneca Libraries APA Citation Guide](#), [The Learning Portal](#) and Purdue OWL's [In-Text Citations: The Basics](#) (Paiz et al., 2017) and its follow-up page on authors.



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=59#h5p-53>

The References list



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=59#h5p-81>

In combination, citations and references offer a reader-friendly means of enabling readers to find and retrieve research sources themselves, as each citation points them to the full bibliographical details in the References list at the end of the document. If the documentation system were reduced to just one part where citations were filled with the bibliographical details, the reader would be constantly impeded by 2-3 lines of bibliographical details following each use of a source. By tucking the bibliographical entries away at the back, authors also enable readers to go to the References list to examine at a glance the extent to which a document is informed by credible sources as part of a due-diligence credibility check in the research process.

Each bibliographical entry making up the References list includes information about a source in a certain order. Consider the following bibliographical entry for a book in APA style, for instance:

Example: Strunk, W., & White, E. B. (2000). *Elements of style* (4th ed.). Boston: Allyn & Bacon.

We see here a standard sequence including the authors, year of publication, title (italicized because it's a long work), and publication information. You can follow this closely for the punctuation and style of any book. Online sources follow much the same style, except that the publisher location and name are replaced by the web address preceded by "Retrieved from," as in:

Example: Wiens, K. (2012, July 20). I won't hire people who use poor grammar. Here's why. *Harvard Business Review*. Retrieved from <http://blogs.hbr.org/2012/07/i-wont-hire-people-who-use-poo/>

Note also that the title has been split into both a webpage title (the non-italicized title of the article) in sentence style and the title of the website (italicized because it's the larger work from which the smaller one came). The easiest way to remember the rule for whether to italicize the title is to ask yourself: *is the source I'm referencing the part or the whole?* The *whole* (a book, a website, a newspaper title) is always in italics, whereas the *part* (a book chapter, a webpage, a newspaper article title) is not; see the third point below on Titles for more on this). A magazine article reference follows a similar sequence of information pieces, albeit replacing the publication or web information with the volume number, issue number, and page range of the article within the magazine, as in:

Example: Dames, K. M. (2007, June). Understanding plagiarism and how it differs from copyright infringement. *Computers in Libraries*, 27(6), 25-27.

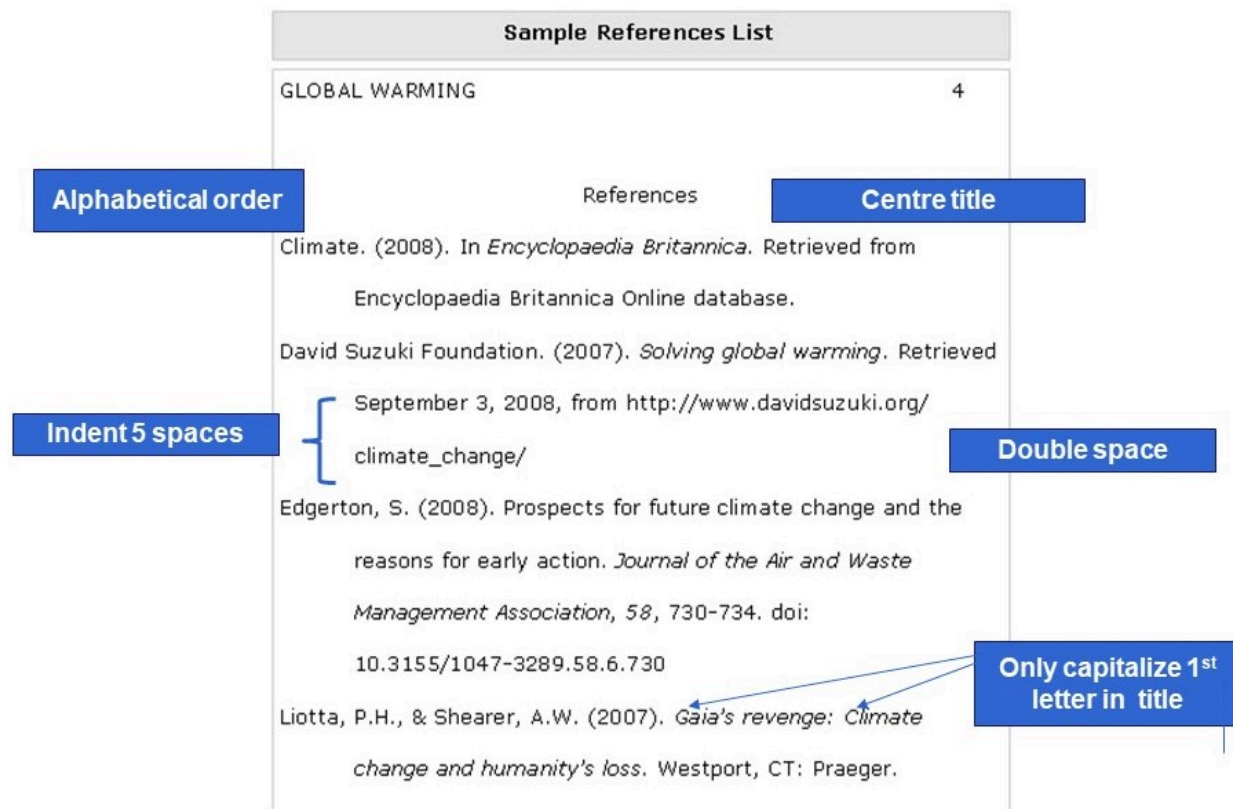


Figure 10.3: Template reference list demonstrating some of the key characteristics.

With these three basic source types in mind, let's examine some of the guidelines for forming bibliographical entries with a view to variations for each part such as number and types of authors and titles:

- **Author(s):** The last name followed by a comma and the author's first initial (and middle initial[s] if given)
 - For two authors, add a comma and ampersand (&) after the first author's initials
 - For three or more authors, add a comma after each (except for the last one) and add an ampersand between the second-to-last (penultimate) and last author.
 - Follow the order of author names as listed in the source. If they are in alphabetical order already, it may be because equal weight is being given to each; if not, it likely means that the first author listed did most of the work and therefore deserves the first mention.
 - If no personal name is given for the author, use the name of the organization (i.e., corporate author) or editor(s) (see the point on editors below).
 - If no corporate author name is given, skip the author (don't write "Anon." or "N.A.") and move the title into the author position with the year in parentheses following the title rather than preceding it.
- **Year of publication:** In parentheses followed by a period
 - If an exact calendar date is given (e.g., for a news article or blog), start with the year followed by a comma, the month (fully spelled out) and date, such as "(2017, July 25)." Some webpages will indicate the exact calendar date and time they were updated, in which case use that because you can assume that

the authors checked to make sure all the content was current as of that date and time. Often, the only date given on a website will be the copyright notice at the bottom, which is the current year you're in and common to all webpages on the site, even though the page you're on could have been posted long before; see the technique in the point below, however, for discovering the date that the page was last updated.

- If no date is given, indicate "(n.d.)," meaning "no date." For electronic sources, however, you can determine the date in the Google Chrome browser by typing "inurl:" and the URL of the page you want to find the date for into the Google search bar, hitting "Enter," adding "&as_qdr=y15" to the end of the URL in the address bar of the results page, and hitting "Enter" again; the date will appear in grey below the title in the search list.
- If listing multiple sources by the same author, the placement of the years of publication means that bibliographical entries must be listed chronologically from earliest to most recent.
- If listing two or more sources by the same author in the same year (without month or date information), follow the year of publication with lowercase letters arranged alphabetically by the first letter in the title following the year of publication (e.g., 2018a, 2018b, 2018c).
- **Title(s):** Give the title in "sentence-style"—i.e., the first letter is capitalized, but all subsequent words are lowercase except those that would be capitalized anyway (proper nouns like personal names, place names, days of the week, etc.) or those to the right of a colon dividing the main title and subtitle, and end it with a period.
 - If the source is a smaller work (usually contained in a larger one), like an article in a newspaper or scholarly journal, a webpage or video on a website, a chapter in a book, a short report (less than 50 pages), a song on an album, a short film, etc., make it plain style without quotation marks, and end it with a period.
 - If the source is a smaller work that is contained within a larger one, follow it with the title of the longer work capitalized as it is originally with all major words capitalized (i.e., don't make the larger work sentence-style), italicized, and ending with a period.
 - If the source is a longer work like a book, website, magazine, journal, film, album, long report (more than 50 pages), italicize it. If it doesn't follow the title of a shorter work that it contains, make it sentence-style (see the *Elements of Style* example above, which becomes "*Elements of style*").
 - If the book is a later edition, add the edition number in parentheses and plain style following the title (again, see the *Elements of Style* example above).
- **Editor(s):** If a book identifies an editor or editors, include them between the title and publication information with their first-name initial (and middle initial if given) and last name (in that order), "(Ed.," for a single editor or "(Eds.," for multiple editors (separated by an ampersand if there are only two and commas plus an ampersand if there are three or more), followed by a period.
 - If the book is a collection of materials, put the editor(s) in the author's position with their last name(s) first followed by "(Ed.," or "(Eds.," a period, then the year of publication, etc.
- **Publication information:** The city in which the publisher is based followed by a colon, the name of the publisher, and a period.
 - If the city is a common one such as New York City or Toronto, just put "New York" or "Toronto," but if it's an uncommon one like Nanaimo, follow it with a comma, provincial or state abbreviation, and then the colon (e.g., Nanaimo, BC:) and publisher name.

- Keep the publisher name to the bare essentials; delete corporate designations like “Inc.” or “Ltd.”
- **Web information:** If the source is entirely online, replace the publisher location and name with “Retrieved from” and the web address (URL).
 - If the online source is likely to change over time, add the date you viewed it in “Month DD, YYYY,” style after “Retrieved” so that a future reader who follows the web address to the source and finds something different from what you quoted understands that what you quoted has been altered since you viewed it.
 - If the source is a print edition (book, magazine article, journal article, etc.) that also has an online version, give the publication information as you would for the print source and follow it with the online retrieval information.
 - If all you’re doing is mentioning a website in your text, you can just give the root URL (e.g., APAStyle.org without the “http://www” prefix) in your text rather than cite and reference it.
- **Magazine/Journal volume/issue information:** If the source is a magazine or journal article, replace the publisher information with the volume number, issue number, and page range.
 - Follow the italicized journal title with a comma, the volume number in italics, the issue number in non-italicized parentheses (with no space between the volume number and the opening parenthesis), a comma, the page range with a hyphen between the article’s first and last page numbers, and a period.
 - The Dames article given as an example above, for instance, spans pages 25–27 of the June issue (i.e., #6) of the monthly journal *Computers in Libraries*’ 27th volume.
- **Other source types:** If you often encounter other source types such as government publications, brochures, presentations, etc., getting a copy of the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (APA, 2009) might be worth your while. If you’re a more casual researcher, you can consult plenty of online tutorials for help with APA style such as:
 - [Learning APA Style](#) and link to the free flash slideshow “The Basics of APA Style: Tutorial” (APA, 2018)
 - [Reference List: Basic Rules](#) (Paiz et al., 2017) and the pages following

Though reference generator applications are available online (simply Google-search for them) and as features within word processing applications like Microsoft Word to construct citations and references for you, putting them together on your own may save time if you’re adept at APA. The following guidelines help you organize and format your References page(s) according to APA convention when doing it manually:

- **Title:** References
 - Center the title at the top of the page at the end of your document (though you may include appendices after it if you have a long report).
 - The title is not “Works Cited” (as in MLA) nor “Bibliography”; a bibliography is a list of sources not tied to another document.
- **Listing order:** Alphabetically (unnumbered) by first author surname
 - If a corporate author (company name or institution) is used instead of a personal name and it starts with “The,” alphabetize by the next word in the title (i.e., include “The” in the author position, but disregard it when alphabetizing).
 - If neither a personal nor corporate author is identified, alphabetize by the first letter in the source title moved into the author position.

- **Spacing:** double-space the entire document
 - The reference list is evenly spaced. Institutions, publishers, and employers follow this style.
- **Hanging indentation:** The left edge of the first line of each bibliographical entry is flush to the left margin and each subsequent line of the same reference is tabbed in by a half-centimeter or so.
 - To do this:
 1. Highlight all bibliographical entries (click and drag your cursor from the top left to the bottom right of your list)
 2. Make the ruler visible in your word processor (e.g., in MS Word, go to the View menu and check the “Ruler” box).
 3. Move the bottom triangle of the tab half a centimeter to the right; this requires pinpointing the cursor tip on the bottom triangle (in the left tab that looks like an hourglass with the top triangle’s apex pointing down, a bottom triangle with the apex pointing up, and a rectangular base below that) and dragging it to the right so that it detaches from the top triangle and base.

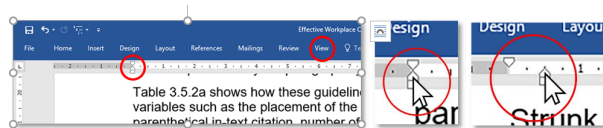


Figure 10.4: Tabbing a References list by making the left-margin tab visible, clicking on the bottom triangle, and dragging it a half-centimeter to the right



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=59#h5p-54>

Citing Images and Other Media

How do you cite an image or a video embedded in a presentation, for instance? A common mistake among students is to just grab whatever photos or illustrations they find in a Google image search, toss them into a presentation PowerPoint or other document, and be done with it. However, that would be classic plagiarism. To avoid plagiarism, the student should determine if they’re permitted to use the image then cite it properly.

Whether you’ve been granted permission or own the image yourself, you must still credit the source of the **image** just like when you quote directly or indirectly. Just because a photo or graphic is on the internet doesn’t mean that it’s for the taking; every image is automatically copyrighted by the owner as soon as they produce it (e.g., you own the copyright to all the photos you take on your smartphone). Whether or not you can download and use images from the internet depends on both its copyright status and your purpose for using it. According

to Canadian legislation, using images for educational purposes is considered “Fair Dealing” (i.e., safe) when you won’t make any money on it ([Copyright Act, 1985, §29](#)), but contacting the owner and asking permission is still the safest course of action. The next safest is to ask your librarian if your use of an image in whatever circumstances might be considered offside or fair.

Standard practice in citing images in APA style is to refer to them in your text and then properly label them with figure numbers, captions, and copyright details. Referring to them in your text, referencing the figure numbers in parentheses, and placing the image as close as possible to that reference ensures that the image is relevant to your topic rather than a frivolous attempt to pad your research document with non-text space-filler. The image must be:

- Labeled immediately below with a figure number given in consecutive order along with other images in your document
- Described briefly with a caption that also serves as the image’s title
- Attributed with the original title, ownership, and retrieval information, including the URL if found online, as well as copyright status information, such as “Copyright 2007 by Larissa Sayer. Printed with permission” ([Thompson, 2017](#)).

Even if you retrieve the image from public domain archives such as the Wikimedia Commons (see Figure 10.5), you must indicate that status along with the other information outlined above and illustrated below.



Figure 10.5: Algonquin couple of the *Kitsisipiriniwak* (“Ottawa River Men”) encountered by the French on an islet on the Ottawa River. From “Algonquines,” watercolour by an unknown 18th-century artist, <https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/3a/Algonquins.jpg>. Public domain (2008) courtesy of the City of Montreal Records Management & Archives, Montreal, Canada.

If your document is a PowerPoint or other type of presentation, a more concise citation might be more appropriate. The citation below an image on a PowerPoint slide could thus look more like:



Source: “Algonquines” (2008)

In either case, the References at the end would have a proper APA-style bibliographical entry in the following format:

Example: Creator’s last name, first initial. (Role of creator). (Year of creation). Title of image or description of image. [Type of work]. Retrieved from URL/database

If the identity of the creator is not available and year of creation unknown, as in the above case, the title moves into the creator/owner’s position and the date given is when the image was posted online:

Example: Algonquines. (2008, August 19). [Digital Image]. Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Algonquin_people#/media/File:Algonquins.jpg

For citing and referencing an **online video** such as from *YouTube*, you would just follow the latest guidelines from the official authority on each style such as [APAStyle.org](https://apastyle.org). Citing these is a little tricky because *YouTube* users often post content they don’t own the copyright to. If that’s the case, you would indicate the actual author or owner in the author position as you would for anything else, but follow it with the user’s screen name in brackets. If the author and the screen name are the same, you would just go with the screen name in the author position. For a video on how to do this exactly, for instance, you would cite the screen given under the video in *YouTube* as the author, followed by just the year (not the full date) indicated below the screen name following “Published on” ([James B. Duke, 2017](#)). In the References section, “[Video file]” follows the video’s italicized, sentence-style title, and the bibliographical reference otherwise looks like any other online source:

Example: James B. Duke. (2017, January 13). How to cite Youtube videos in APA format [Video file]. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ydJ7klix-p8>

Whenever in doubt about what style to follow, especially as technology changes, always consult the relevant authority on whatever source medium you need to cite and reference. If you doubt the James B. Duke Memorial Library employee’s video above, for instance, you can verify the information at [APAStyle.org](https://apastyle.org) and see that it indeed is accurate advice ([McAdoo, 2011](#)). For more, see the Simon Fraser University Library website’s guide [Finding and using online images](#) ([Thompson, 2017](#)) for a collection of excellent databases and other websites to locate images, detailed instructions for how to cite images in APA and MLA style, and information on handling copyrighted material.

Key Takeaways



- Cite and reference each source you use in a research document following the documentation style conventions adopted by your field of study.
- Always cite external research: text, images, and video, print or digital

Exercises



Write a short paragraph that summarizes the unit using proper APA style and a complete reference.



References

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PART IV

CHAPTER 4: THE WRITING PROCESS 3 — DRAFTING

Overview

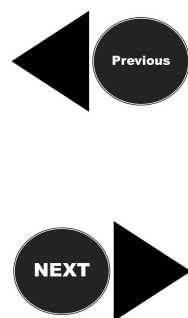
Now that you've planned out your document and gathered information that meets your audience's needs, you're just about ready to start drafting the document's message. At this point, it's worthwhile reminding yourself that the words you start entering in your word processor will look different from those your reader will eventually read. By the end of the drafting stage examined in this chapter, your document will be partway there, but how much revising you do depends on how effectively you've organized your message.

In this chapter, we will cover:

- [Choosing an Organizational Pattern](#)
- [Outlining Your Message](#)
- [Writing in the Business Standard Style](#)
- [Effective Document Design](#)



Figure P4.1: The four-stage writing process and Stage 3 Breakdown



Unit II: Choosing an Organizational Pattern

Learning Objectives



After studying this unit, you will be able to recognize and apply standard patterns of message organization.

Introduction

The shape of your message depends on the purpose. As discussed previously, business communications can have three purposes: to inform, to persuade, or promote goodwill. Without a clear plan to achieve the intended purpose, readers can get lost and confused. That is why business writing has standard patterns of organization to structure thoughts and messages to make them understandable to the receiver.

Most business messages follow a three-part structure that accommodates the three-part division of our attention spans and memory:

Attention-grabbing opening: The opening hooks the reader in to keep reading by capturing their attention. In longer messages, the opening includes an introduction that establishes the framework in which the reader can understand everything that follows.

Detail-packed body: The message body supports the opening with further detail supporting the main point. Depending on the type of message and organizational structure that suits it best, the body may involve:

- Evidence in support of the main point/idea
- Background for better understanding
- Detailed explanations or instructions
- Convincing rationale in a persuasive message

This information is crucial to the audience's understanding of and commitment to the message. Our memory typically blurs these details, however, so having them written down for future reference is important. The message body is a collection of important subpoints in support of the main point, as well as transitional elements that keep the message coherent and plot a course towards its completion.

Wrap-up and closing: The closing completes the coverage of the topic and may also point to what's next, such as cues to what action should follow the message (e.g., what the reader is supposed to do in response to a letter, such as a reply by a certain date). Depending on the size, type, and organizational structure of the message, the closing may also offer a concluding summary of the major subpoints made in the body to ensure that the purpose of the message has been achieved. In a persuasive message, for instance, this summary helps prove the opening thesis by confirming that the body of evidence and argument supported it convincingly.

The effective writer loads the message with important points both at the opening and closing of a document because the reader will focus on and remember what they read first and last.

Organizing Patterns

Business communications use two main message patterns: **Direct Messages**, **Indirect Messages**, while bearing in mind to follow the general three-part structure discussed above. Learning these patterns is valuable to reduce confusing and disorganized messages. Anyone can become a clearer and more coherent *thinker* by learning to organize messages consistently according to well-established patterns.



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=64#h5p-82>

Direct Messages

The **direct approach** frontloads the main point, which means getting right to the point in the first or second sentence of the opening paragraph. The direct approach is used when you expect the audience to be pleased, mildly interested, or have a neutral response to the message. Positive, day-to-day, and routine messages use the direct organizing pattern. The explanation and details follow in the body paragraph. Getting to the main idea saves the reader time by immediately clarifying the purpose of communication and thus reduces receive frustration.

Since most business messages have a positive or neutral effect, business writers should become very familiar with this organizing pattern. Frontloading a message accommodates the reader's capacity for remembering what they see first, as well as respects their time in achieving the goal of communication, which is understanding the writer's point.

Indirect Messages

While the direct approach leads with the main point, the **indirect approach** strategically moves the main idea deeper in the message. The indirect approach is used for delivering bad, unwanted, or sensitive news. When you expect the reader will be resistant, displeased, upset, shocked, or even hostile towards the message, the direct approach would come off as overly blunt, tactless, and even cruel.

The goal of indirect messages is to use the opening paragraph and some of the body area to ease the reader towards an unwanted or upsetting message. Thus, the indirect approach will first provide an explanation or justification, before delivering the main idea. This organizing pattern allows the reader to become interested enough to read the whole message. This organizational pattern is ideal for two main types of messages: those delivering bad news or addressing a sensitive subject, and those requiring persuasion such as marketing messages pitching a product, service, or even an idea.

Persuasive Messages: All persuasive message follows the so-called **AIDA** approach:

1. **Attention**-grabbing opener
2. **Interest**-generating follow-up
3. **Desire**-building details
4. **Action** cue

Nearly every commercials follow this general structure, which is designed to keep you interested while enticing you towards a certain action such as buying a product or service. Marketing relies on this structure because it effectively accommodates our attention spans' need to be hooked in with a strong first impression and told what to do at the end so that we remember those details best, while working on our desires—even subconsciously—in the body paragraphs.

Negative Messages: Likewise, a bad-news message starts by presenting the bad news after an explanation or justification of the bad news is presented. The typical organization of a bad-news message is:

1. **Buffer** offering some good news, positives, goodwill, or any other reason to keep reading
2. **Reasons** for the bad news about to come
3. **Bad news** buried and quickly deflected towards further positives or alternatives
4. **Action** cue

Delaying the bad news softens the blow by surrounding it with positive or agreeable information that keeps the audience reading so that they miss neither the bad news nor the rest of the information they need to understand it. If a doctor opened by saying “You’ve got cancer and probably have six months to live,” the patient would probably be reeling so much in hopelessness from the death-sentence blow that they wouldn’t be in the proper frame of mind to hear important follow-up information about life-extending treatment options. If an explanation of those options preceded the bad news, however, the patient would probably walk away with a more hopeful feeling of being able to beat the cancer and survive. Framing is everything when delivering bad news.

Consider these two concise statements of the same information taking both the direct and indirect approach:

Table 11.1: Comparison of Direct and Indirect Messages

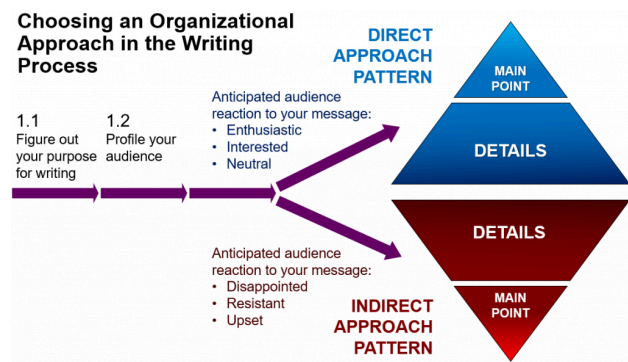


Figure 11.1: The two main business writing organizing patterns and when they should be used. ([Business Communications](#), 2019)

Direct Message	Indirect Message
Global Media is cutting costs in its print division by shutting down several local newspapers.	Global Media is seeking to improve its profitability across its various divisions. To this end, it is streamlining its local newspaper holdings by strengthening those in robust markets while redirecting resources away from those that have suffered in the economic downturn and trend towards fully online content.

Here we can see at first glance that the indirect message is longer because it takes more care to frame and justify the bad news, starting with an opening that attempts to win over the reader's agreement by appealing to their sense of reason. In the direct approach, the bad news is delivered concisely in blunt words such as "cutting" and "shutting," which get the point across economically but suggest cruel aggression with violent imagery. The indirect approach, however, makes the bad news sound quite good—at least to shareholders—with positive words like "improve," "streamlining," and "strengthening." The good news that frames the bad news makes the action sound more like an angelic act of mercy than an aggressive attack. The combination of careful word choices and the order in which the message unfolds determines how well it is received, understood, and remembered as we shall see when we consider further examples of persuasive and bad-news messages later in the textbook.



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Organizing Principles

Several message patterns are available to suit your purposes for writing both direct and indirect-approach messages, so choosing one before writing is essential for staying on track. Their formulaic structures make the job of writing as easy and routine as filling out a form. By using such organizing principles as chronology (a linear

narrative from past to present to future), comparison-contrast, or problem-solution, you arrange your content in a logical order that makes it easy for the reader to follow your message.

These organizing principles are identified, explained, and exemplified in Table 11.2 below. Checking out a variety of websites to see how they use these principles effectively will provide a helpful guide for how to write them. These basic structures can provide readers with a recognizable form that will enable them to find the information they need.

Table 11.2: Ten Common Organizing Principles

Organizing Principle	Structure & Use	Example
1. Chronology & 5W+H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear narrative from beginning to end, including past, present, and possibly future, as well as the who, what, where, when, and how of the story For historical accounts, incident reports, and biographies 	<p>Wolfe Landscaping & Snowblowing began when founder Robert Wolfe realized in 1993 that there was a huge demand for <u>reliable</u> summer lawncare and winter snow removal when it seemed that the few other available services were letting their customers down. Wolfe began operations with three snow-blowing vehicles in the Bridlewood community of Kanata and expanded to include the rest of Kanata and Stittsville throughout the 1990s.</p> <p>WLS continued its eastward expansion throughout the 2000s and now covers the entire capital region as far east as Orleans, plus Barrhaven in the south, with 64 snow-blowing vehicles out on the road at any one time. WLS recently added real-time GPS tracking to its app service and plans to continue expanding its service area to the rural west, south, and east of Ottawa throughout the 2020s.</p>
2. Comparison & Contrast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Point-by-point account of the similarities between two or more things, followed by a similarly structured account of their differences For descriptive analysis of two or more related things 	<p>Wolfe Snowblowing goes above and beyond what its competitors offer. While all snow blowing services will send a loader-mount snowblower (LMSB) to your house to clear your driveway after a big snowfall, Wolfe's LMSBs closely follow the city plow to clear your driveway and the snowbank made by the city plow in front of it, as well as the curbside area in front of your house so you still have street parking.</p> <p>If you go with the "Don't Lift a Finger This Winter" deluxe package, Wolfe will additionally clear and salt your walkway, stairs, and doorstep. With base service pricing 10% cheaper than other companies, going with Wolfe for your snow-removal needs is a no-brainer.</p>

3. Pros & Cons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Account of advantages followed by disadvantages • For an analysis of something's value as a basis for a recommendation to either adopt it or not 	<p>Why would you want a snow-removal service?</p> <p>Advantages include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worry-free driveway clearing following the city plow • Round-the-clock service clearing your driveway before you leave for work and before you return • Time saved from shoveling your driveway yourself • Avoiding the injuries incurred from shoveling yourself <p>The disadvantages of other snow-removal services include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 10% more expensive than our base price ◦ Potential damage to your driveway or adjoining lawn (WLS will fix any damage free of charge) <p>As you can see, the advantages of WLS outweigh the disadvantages for any busy household.</p>
4. Problem & Solution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of a problem scenario followed by a solution that directly solves that problem • For marketing products or services and scientific reporting of breakthroughs 	<p>Are you fed up with getting all geared up in -40 degree weather at 6 a.m. to shovel your driveway before leaving for work? Fed up with finishing shoveling the driveway in a hurry, late for work in the morning, and then the city plow comes by and snow-banks you in just as you're about to leave? Fed up with coming home after a long, hard day at work only to find that the city plow snow-banked you out?</p> <p>Well, worry no more! Wolfe Landscaping & Snowblowing has got you covered with its 24-hour snow removal service that follows the city plow to ensure that you always have driveway access throughout the winter months.</p>
5. Cause & Effect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed description of the connection between two or more events, actions, or things to show how they relate • For an analysis of the causal connection between things 	<p>As soon as snow appears in the weather forecast, Wolfe Landscaping & Snowblowing reserves its crew of dedicated snow blowers for 24-hour snow removal. When accumulation reaches 5 cm in your area, our fleet deploys to remove snow from the driveways of all registered customers before the city plows get there. Once the city plow clears your street, a WLS snowblower returns shortly after to clear the snowbank formed by the city plow at the end of your driveway.</p>

6. Process & Procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbered list describing steps in a chronological sequence of actions towards a goal For an analysis of how something works, or instructions for performing a certain task 	<p>Ordering our snow removal service is as easy as 1 2 3:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Call 1-800-555-SNOW or email us at info@wolfelandscaping&snow Let us know your address and driveway size (can it fit only one parked car, two end-to-end or side-by-side, four, etc.?) Pay by credit card over the phone or via our secure website, and we will come by to plant driveway markers within the week. That way, our snow blowers will be able to respect your driveway boundaries throughout the winter clearing season.
7. General to Specific	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Starts with the bigger picture as context before narrowing the focus to something very specific For an in-depth analysis or explanation of a topic 	<p>Wolfe Landscaping & Snowblowing provides a reliable snow-removal service throughout the winter. We got you covered for any snowfall of 5 cm or more between November 1st and April 15th. Once accumulation reaches 5 cm at any time day or night, weekday or weekend, holiday or not, we send out our fleet of snow blowers to cover neighbourhood routes, going house-by-house to service registered customers. At each house, a loader-mount snowblower scrapes your driveway and redistributes the snow evenly across your front yard in less than five minutes.</p>
8. Definition & Example	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Starts with a definition and provides specific examples for illustration For explaining concepts to people coming to the topic for the first time 	<p>A loader-mount snowblower (LMSB) is a heavy-equipment vehicle that removes snow from a surface by pulling it into a front-mounted impeller with an auger and propelling it out of a top-mounted discharge chute. Our fleet consists of green John Deere SB21 Series and red M-B HD-SNB LMSBs.</p>
9. Point Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A bullet-point listing of various connected but unprioritized points supporting the main point preceding them For breaking down an explanation in a reader-friendly point-by-point presentation such as an FAQ page 	<p>Wolfe Landscaping & Snowblowing's "Don't Lift a Finger This Winter" deluxe package ensures that you will always find your walkway and driveway clear when you exit your home after a snowfall this winter! It includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearing and salting your driveway with every 3 cm or more of snow accumulation Clearing the snowbank at the end of your driveway within minutes of it being formed by the city plow Shoveling and salting your walkway all the way to your front door after a 3 cm+ snowfall or freezing rain Shoveling by request any other walkways on your property

10. Testimonial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First-person account of an experience • For offering a perspective that the reader can relate to as if they were to experience it themselves 	<p>According to Linda Sinclair in the Katimavik neighbourhood, “Wolfe did a great job clearing our snow this past winter. We didn’t see them much because they were always there and gone in a flash, but the laneway was always scraped clear by the time we left for work in the morning if it snowed in the night. We never had a problem when we got home either, unlike when we used Sherman Snowblowing the year before and we always had to stop, park on the street, and shovel the snowbank made by the city plow whenever it snowed while we were at work. Wolfe was the better service by far.”</p>
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Though shorter documents may contain only one such organizing principle, longer ones typically involve a mix of different organizational patterns used as necessary to support the document’s overall purpose.

Key Takeaways



Before beginning to draft a document, let your purpose for writing and anticipated audience reaction determine whether to take a direct or indirect approach and choose an appropriate organizing principle to help structure your message.

Exercises



1. Consider some good news you’ve received recently (or would like to receive if you haven’t). Assuming the role of the one who delivered it (or who you would like to deliver it), write a three-part direct-approach message explaining it to yourself in as much detail as necessary.

2. Consider some bad news you’ve received recently (or fear receiving if you haven’t).

Write a four-part indirect-approach message explaining it to yourself as if you were the one delivering it.

3. Draft a three-paragraph email to your boss (actual or imagined) where you recommend purchasing a new piece of equipment or tool. Use the following organizational structure:

- i. Frontload your message by stating your purpose for writing directly in the first sentence or two.
- ii. Describe the problem that the tool is meant to address in the follow-up paragraph.
- iii. Provide a detailed solution describing the equipment/tool and its action in the third paragraph.

4. Picture yourself a few years from now as a professional in your chosen field. You’ve been employed and are getting to know how things work in this industry when an opportunity to branch out on your

own presents itself. To minimize start-up costs, you do as much of the work as you can manage yourself, including the marketing and promotion. To this end, you figure out how to put together a website and write the content yourself. For this exercise, write a piece for each of the ten organizing principles explained and exemplified in Table 11.2 above and about the same length as each, but tailored to suit the products and/or services you will be offering in your chosen profession.



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- Houng, D. (2019). *Direct and indirect approaches* [Video file]. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L-uB33AfqMo>

Unit 12: Outlining Your Message

Learning Objectives



After studying this unit, you will be able to

- apply outlining techniques to drafting documents

Introduction

Once the organizing principle has been determined, create an **outline** for the message. An outline will help plot the bare-bones structure of the message so it can be fleshed out into full sentences and paragraphs. Outlining helps writers get past one of the most terrifying moments in the writing process: writer's block. Even after completing all the other steps of the writing process explored above, freezing up while staring down a blank screen is an anxiety-driven mental bottleneck that often comes from either lacking anything to say or thinking that the first draft has to be perfect. Drafting is supposed to produce a sketchy, disappointing mess only because the goal at this stage is to get ideas down fast so that you can fix them up later in the editing stage.

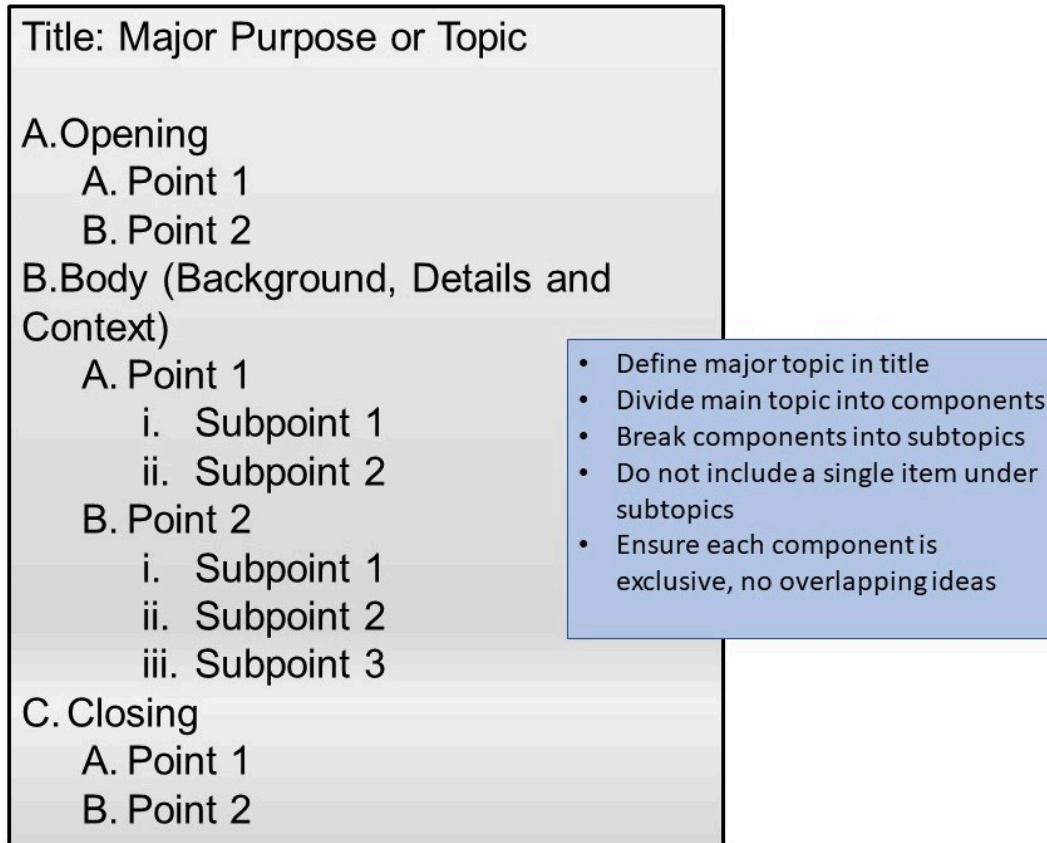


Figure 12.1: A template of an alphanumeric outline.

Outlining is a structured brainstorming activity that helps keep you on track by assigning major, overarching ideas and relatively minor, supporting points to their proper places in the framework of your chosen organizing principle. At its most basic form for a three-part message, an outline looks like the following:

You can add further points in the body and, as shown in the middle of Figure 12.1, subdivide them even further with lowercase roman numerals, regular numbers, lowercase letters, etc. depending on the size of the document and the support needed. View the video *Outlines*, by [UNC Writing Center](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=66h5p-25) for an overview of the outlining process.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=66#h5p-25>

Table 12.1 presents an outline of an email message for someone who wants to subscribe to a snow-removal

service. The draft of the email message is also presented to demonstrate how to move from the outline to the completed product.

Table 12.1: Brief Message Outline as a Basis for an Email Draft

Message Outline	Email Message Draft
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interested 2. Our details <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. address b. driveway 3. Questions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. prepaid cost vs. one-time? b. discounts? 	<p>Greetings! I am interested in your snow-removal service this winter.</p> <p>We're at 5034 Tofino Crescent, and our driveway can fit four cars, so how much would that come to for the prepaid service?</p> <p>Alternatively, if we decide to do the snow removal ourselves for most of the winter but are in a jam at some point, is it possible to call you for one-time snow removal? How much would that be?</p> <p>Also, do you offer any discounts for first-time customers?</p> <p>Warm regards, Christine Cook</p>

Once an outline is in place, the details of each point can be fleshed out into full sentences and other conventional message components as well.

The specific architecture of the outline depends on the organizing principle chosen as appropriate to convey the writing purpose. Table 12.2 below demonstrates three principles.

Table 12.2: Outline Possibilities Based on Organizing Principles

Organizing Principle	Outline
1. Chronology & 5W+H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Past <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Founding: who, when, what, and why B. Origin and expansion: where, when, and how II. Present <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Coverage: where B. Technology: what III. Future: where and when
2. Comparison & Contrast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Main idea: Wolfe is better than the competition II. Background context/details: Comparison-Contrast <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Comparison: what all companies do—clear your driveway B. Contrast: how Wolfe does it better <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Follows the city plow ii. Does your street parking iii. Offers walkway shoveling and salting iv. 10% cheaper for base service III. Conclusion: Wolfe wins, no contest!
3. Pros & Cons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. FAQ: Why get snow removal? II. Pros & Cons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Advantages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. professional driveway clearing ii. 24/7 service iii. saves time iv. avoids injury B. Disadvantages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. expense ii. potential property damage III. Concluding recommendation: get the service

As we shall see later in the textbook, outlining is key to organizing other projects such as presentations and reports. Outlining keeps you on track and prevents wasted efforts.

4 STEPS Creating an Outline

Step 1 Identify The Topic.

Understand the purpose behind the business document you are about to compose.

Step 2 Divide Main Topic. Break the large topic into individual components. Determine how many points are necessary to fully communicate your point

Step 3 Create Subtopic. Further breakdown the individual components into subpoints. Note their details.

Step 4 Determine a Numbering System. Determine is you will use a numeric or alpha-numeric numbering system for your points and subpoints.

Figure 12.2: Four steps to creating effective outlines.

Key Takeaways



Begin your draft by outlining the major and minor points in a framework based on the organizing principle appropriate for your purpose so that you can flesh it out into full draft sentences after.

Exercises



1. Find a sample article or document and break it down into a hierarchically structured outline with brief points for each level of organization. Follow the numbering divisions in the outline template given at the beginning of this section. Does this help you understand the structure of the message that you otherwise didn't consider but nonetheless relied on to understand it?

2. Outline your next substantial email (i.e., more than a hundred words in length) using hierarchical notes following the structure given at the beginning of this section. Does doing so offer any advantages to approaching the writing process without a plan?



Unit 13: Standard Business Style

Learning Objectives



After studying this unit, you will be able to

- edit your writing using elements of business writing style
- apply the 6 C's of business writing
- ensure your writing has the correct tone

Introduction

Among the most important skills in communication is to adapt your writing style according to the audience to meet their needs as well as your own. Different audiences: a co-worker, the manager, the customer, required different communication styles. In each case, these audiences have certain expectations about the style of communication, and writers must meet those expectations to be respected and maintain good relations. This section reviews writing style choices and focuses especially on the six major characteristics of good writing common to both formal and casual writing.



A YouTube element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=76>

Source: [CBC Comedy \(2017\)](#)

The Formality Spectrum

[Unit 5](#) looked at the general choice between a formal and informal style of writing based on audience profile considerations. There, we saw how certain situations call for formal writing and others for a more relaxed style and saw that these styles involve word choices along a spectrum of synonyms from “slangy” to casual to fancy. Here we will review those considerations in the context of the writing process.

Formal Style in Writing

Because a formal style of writing shows respect for the reader, use standard business English especially if your goal is to create goodwill with your audience, such as anyone outside your organization, higher than you within your organization, and those on or around your level with whom you have never communicated with before. These audiences include managers, customers, clients, B2B suppliers and vendors, regulators, and other interested stakeholders such as government agencies. A cover letter, for instance, will be read by a potential manager probably unfamiliar to you, so it is a very real test of your ability to write formally—a test that is crucial to your career success. Many common professional document types also require formality such as other letters, memos, reports, proposals, agreements, and contracts. In such cases, you are expected to follow grammatical rules more strictly and make slightly elevated word choices, but not so elevated that you force your reader to

look up rarely used words (they will not; they will just make up their mind about you being pretentious and a slight pain to deal with).

Writing in such a style requires effort because your grammar must be tighter and the vocabulary advanced. Sometimes a more elevated word choice—one with more syllables than perhaps the word that comes to mind—will elude you, requiring you to use a thesaurus (such as that built into MS Word in the Proofing section under the Review menu tab, or the Synonyms option in the drop-down menu that appears when you highlight and right-click a word). At the drafting stage you should, in the interests of speed-writing to get your ideas down nearly as fast as they come, go with the word that comes to mind and leave the synonym-finding efforts for the editing stage. Strictly maintaining a formal style in all situations would also be your downfall, however, because flexibility is also expected depending on the situation.

Conversational Style in Writing

Your ability to gear-down to a more casual/conversational style is necessary for any situation when communicating with familiar people generally on your level and when a personable, conversational tone is appreciated, such as when writing to someone with basic reading skills (e.g., an EAL learner, as we saw in [unit 5](#)). In a routine email to a colleague, for instance, you would use the informal vocabulary exemplified in the semi-formal/common column of Table 5.1, including conversational expressions such as “a lot” instead of the more formal “plenty.” You would also use contractions such as *it’s* for *it is* or *it has*, *would’ve* for *would have*, and *you’re* for *you are*. While not a sign of disrespect, the more relaxed approach says to the reader “Hey, we’re all friends here, so let’s not try so hard to impress each other.” When an upper-level manager wants to be liked rather than feared, they’ll permit a more conversational style of communication in their employees’ interactions with them, assuming that doing so achieves collegiality rather than disrespect.

Incidentally, this textbook mostly sticks to a more conversational style because it’s easy to follow for a readership that includes international EAL learners. Instead of using the slightly fancy, three-syllable word “comprehend” in the middle of the previous sentence, for instance, “follow” gets the point across with a familiar, two-syllable word. Likewise, “casual” is used to describe this type of writing because it’s a six-letter, three-syllable word that’s more accessible to a general audience than the ten-letter, four-syllable synonym “colloquial.” These word choices make for small savings in character- and word-counts in each individual case, but, tallied up over the course of the whole book, make a big difference in size, tone, and general readability, while remaining appropriate in many business contexts. Drafting in such a style is easy because it generally follows the diction and rhythms that come naturally in common conversation.

Overly Formal	Conversational
All employees are herewith instructed to return the appropriately designated contracts to the undersigned.	Please return your contracts to me.
Pertaining to your order, we must verify the sizes that your organization requires prior to consignment of your order to our shipper.	We will send your order as soon as we confirm the sizes you need.

Figure 13.1: Knowing when and how to communicate in a conversational style is important to communicate effectively with specific audiences. ([Business Communications](#), 2019)

Slang Style in Writing

As the furthest extreme on the formality spectrum, slang and other informal means of communication such as emojis are generally unacceptable in business contexts. Since slang is common in teen texting and social media, it appears immature, frivolous, out of place, confusing, and possibly even offensive in serious adult professional situations. Say someone emailed a car cleaning company with questions about their detailing service and received a reply that looks like it was texted out by a 14-year-old such as:

Fo sho i set u up real good, well get yr car cleen smooove top 2 bottom – inside + out – be real lit when were done widdit, cost a buck fiddy for da hole d-lux package, so u down widdit erwat

The inquiring customer would have serious concerns about the quality and educational level of the personnel staffing the company, and thus about the quality of work they'd do. The customer will probably look for another company with a more business-appropriate style that suggests greater attention to detail and awareness of professional communication standards. A more appropriate response is likely to assure the customer that their car is in good hands:

Absolutely, we can do that for you. Our White Glove service thoroughly vacuums and wet-vacs all upholstery, plus scrubs all hard surfaces with pro-grade cleaners, then does a thorough wash and wax outside. Your autobody will be like a mirror when you pick it up. Please let us know if you are interested in our \$150 White Glove service.

In terms of the writing process, professionals should generally avoid slang style in almost all business situations. If slang is your style, it's in your best interests to bring your writing habits up to the casual/conversational level with constant practice. Perhaps slang-heavy style would be appropriate when texting a trusted colleague or marketing to teens, but generally, slang should be avoided because it tends to deviate from the typical characteristics of good business writing.

Unprofessional	Professional
Hey, boss, Gr8 news! Firewall now installed!! BTW, check with me b4 announcing it.	Mr. Smith, our new firewall software is now installed. Please check with me before announcing it.
Look, dude, this report is totally bogus. And the figures don't look kosher. Show me some real stats. Got sources?	Because the figures in this report seem inaccurate, please submit the source statistics.

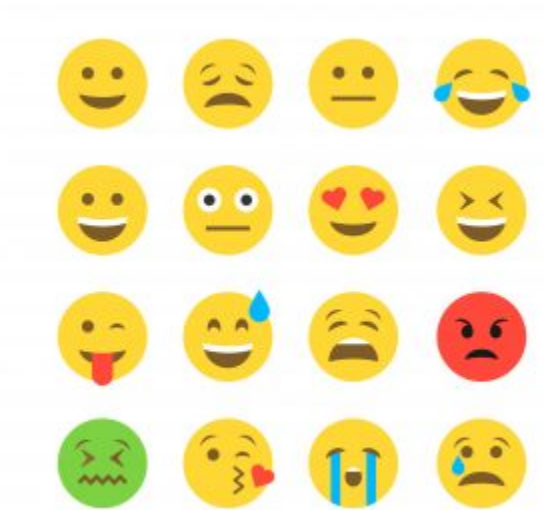
Figure 13.2: A comparison of unprofessional writing littered with slang expressions and business-appropriate language. ([Business Communications](#), 2019)

Emojis in Professional Writing

Though emojis' typical appearance in social media and texting places them at the informal end of the formality spectrum, their advantages in certain situations require special consideration along with some clarity about their current place in professional communication. Besides being easy to access on mobile device keyboards and favoured in social media communication, especially among millennials, emojis are useful for helping clarify the emotional state of the message sender in a way that plain text can't. They offer a visual cue in lieu of in-person nonverbals. A simple "thumbs up" emoji even works well as an "Okay, got it" reply in lieu of any words at all, so they can help save time for the busy professional. Interestingly, 2,500 years after Egyptian hieroglyphics fell out of use, pictographs are making a comeback! Emojis also go partway toward providing something of a universal

language that allows people who speak different languages to communicate in a way that wouldn't have been possible otherwise.

However, the lack of precision in emojis can also cause confusion as they may be interpreted differently if the social and cultural context of the receiver differs enough from that of the sender ([Pringle, 2018](#)), not to mention differences in their emotional states. This means that emojis aren't as universal as some claim they are, especially when used by correspondents who speak different languages ([Caramela, 2018](#)). Even between those who speak the same language, a smiley-face emoji added to a lightly insulting text message might be intended as a light-hearted jab at the receiver by the sender but might be read as a deeply cutting passive-aggressive dig by the receiver. The same text message said in person, however, comes with a multitude of nonverbal cues (facial expressions, eye movements, body movements, timing, voice intonation, volume, speed, etc.) that help the listener determine the exact intentions of the speaker—meanings that can't possibly be covered by a little 2D cartoon character.



Be careful with emojis also in any situation involving buying or selling, since commercial messages can end up in court if meanings, intentions, and actions part ways. In one case, emojis were used in a text message signalling intent to rent an apartment by someone who reneged and was judged to be nonetheless on the hook for the \$3,000 commitment ([Pringle, 2017](#)). As with any new means of communication, some caution and good judgment, as well as attention to notable uses and abuses that show up in the news or company policy directives, can help you avoid making potentially disastrous mistakes.

Though emojis may be meaningfully and understandably added to text/instant messages or even emails between familiar colleagues who have developed a light-hearted rapport featuring their use, there are several situations where they should be avoided at all cost because of their juvenile or frivolous social media reputation. It's a good idea to avoid using emojis in business contexts when communicating with:

- **Customers** or clients
- **Managers** who don't use emojis themselves
- **Colleagues** you don't know very well
- **Anyone outside** your organization

However, in any of the above cases, it would probably be safe to mirror the use of emojis after your correspondent gives you the greenlight by using them first ([Caramela, 2018](#)). Yes, emojis lighten the mood and help with bonding among workplace colleagues. If used excessively as part of a larger breakdown of decorum, as mocked in the accompanying Baroness von Sketch Show video short ([CBC Comedy, 2017](#)), they suggest a troubling lack of professionalism. Managers especially should refrain from emoji use to set an example of impeccable decorum in communications to the employees they supervise.

The 6 Cs of Style

Whether you're writing in a formal or casual/conversational style, all good writing is characterized by the "6 Cs" of communication:

- Clear
- Concise
- Coherent
- Correct
- Courteous
- Convincing

Six-C writing is good for business because it fulfills the author's purpose and meets the needs of the audience by making communication understandable and impactful. Such audience-oriented writing is clearly understood by busy readers; it doesn't confuse them with ambiguities or require them to come back with questions for clarification. It gets the point across in as few words as possible so that it doesn't waste readers' time with wordcount-extending filler.

Good writing flows logically by being organized according to recognizable patterns with its sub-points connected by well-marked transitions. Six-C writing avoids confusing readers with grammar, punctuation, or spelling errors, as well as avoids embarrassing its author and the company they represent, because it is flawlessly correct. It leaves the reader with a good feeling because it is polite, positive, and focuses on the reader's needs. Six-C writing is persuasive because, with all the above going for it, it exudes confidence. The following sections explain these characteristics in greater detail with an emphasis on how to achieve Six-C writing at the drafting stage. Let's begin with a video presentation before focusing on each of the Six-Cs.



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=76#h5p-83>

1. Clarity

Clarity in writing means that the words on the page are like a perfectly transparent window to the author's meaning. Business or technical writing has no time for anything that requires the reader to interpret the author's meaning or ask for clarification. To the busy reader scanning quickly, bad writing opens the door for wrong guesses that, if acted upon, result in mistakes that must be corrected later; the later the miscommunication is discovered and the further the mistakes spread, the greater the damage control required. Vague writing draws out the communication exchange unnecessarily with back-and-forth requests for clarification and details that should have been clear the first time. Either way, a lack of clarity in writing costs businesses by hindering personal and organizational productivity. Every operation stands to gain if its personnel's writing is clear in the first place.

Confusion and misunderstanding based on unclear expressions and language can be avoided if hard facts,

precise values, and specific pronouns, and concrete descriptions are used. Figure 13.3 demonstrates the use of these strategies to achieve clarity in writing.



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=76#h5p-26>

2. Conciseness

The principle that business writing is **economical** means to communicate ideas in as few words as possible without compromising clarity. Bad writing makes simple things sound complicated. This is a rookie mistake among some students new to college or employees new to the workforce. Writing long and complex sentences is likely to frustrate audiences.

Readers expect to receive information that gets directly to the point directly. Employees, customers, and other stakeholders want to receive concise messages. Concise writing presents a better understanding of information to readers. Figure 13.4 illustrates the benefits of this principle for consumers.

Consumers understand drug effects better when the information is presented concisely and clearly. A Dartmouth University study revealed that concise fact boxes were superior to the tiny-type, full-page DTC (direct-to-consumer) advertisements that drug manufacturers usually publish.



People who correctly quantified a heart drug's benefits after reading a concise fact box.



People who correctly quantified a heart drug's benefits after reading the company's long ad.

Figure 13.3 The benefits of concise writing include greater public awareness. ([Business Communications](#), 2019).

Source: Based on Rubin, R. (2009, February 7). Concise drug-facts boxes vs. "brief" summaries. *USA Today*, p. D7.

When In the writing process, time spent upfront eliminating wordy phrases will benefit the reader and create a feeling of goodwill towards the sender. Figure 13.4 presents several strategies to achieve concise writing.

Strategies	Examples
Eliminate long lead-ins Remove introductory words phrases that add no meaning to the message.	Wordy: I am writing to inform you that parking lot C will be closed on Monday. Revised: I am writing to inform you that parking lot C will be closed on Monday Concise: Parking lot C will be closed on Monday.
Eliminate redundancies Eliminate words or phrases that mean the same thing.	Wordy: As consumers learn more about ingredients and become more knowledgeable, they demand fresher foods. Revised: As consumers learn more about ingredients and become more knowledgeable , they demand fresher foods. Concise: As consumers learn more about ingredients, they demand fresher foods.
Eliminate empty words Empty words that act as fillers in a sentence.	Wordy: Because of the degree of support from upper management, the plan worked. Revised: Because of the degree of support from upper management, the plan worked. Concise: Because of support from upper management, the plan worked.
Avoid noun conversions Use strong instructive verbs	Wordy: The company undertook a revision of its earnings forecast. Revised: The company undertook a revision of its earnings forecast. Concise: The company revised its earnings forecast.
Use specific Nouns Use a specific noun is always better than a vague pronoun	Wordy: There are three bids that the board is considering. Revised: There are three bids that the board is considering Concise: The board is considering three bids.

Figure 13.4: A demonstration of five concise writing strategies. ([Business Communications](#), 2019; *Business Communication Essentials*, 2016).

Writing wordy messages in the drafting stage is acceptable, but such messages must be edited later. When editing, a writer must understand how much information readers need. Ensuring the message is concise yet complete is the objective of a good writer.



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3. Coherence and Completeness

Coherence means that your writing flows logically and makes sense because it says everything it needs to say to meet your audience's needs. The organizational patterns discussed in [unit 11](#), outlining structures in [unit 12](#), and paragraph organization all help to achieve a sense of coherence. The pronouns and transitions you use especially help to connect the distinct points that make up your bare-bones outline structure as you flesh them out into meaningful sentences and paragraphs.

4. Correctness

Correct spelling, grammar, mechanics, etc. should not be a concern at the drafting stage of the writing process, though they certainly must be at the end of the editing stage. Speed-writing to get ideas down requires being

comfortable with the writing errors that inevitably pockmark your draft sentences. The perfectionists among us will find ignoring those errors difficult, but resisting the temptation to bog yourself down by on-the-go proof-editing will pay off at the revision stage when some of those awfully written sentences get chopped in the end anyway. Much of the careful editing during the drafting stage will have been a waste of time.

5. Courteous language

No matter what type of document or the expected audience reaction, courteous writing communicates respect for the reader and is fundamental to reader-friendly messages. Whether you're simply sharing information, making a sales pitch, explaining a procedure, or doing damage control, using polite language helps ensure your reader will be receptive to the information. Saying *please* never gets old when asking someone to do something for you, nor does saying *thanks* when they've done so—but there's more to it than that.

Much of courtesy in writing involves taking care to use words that encourage cooperation and avoid negative, critical, pushy, and demanding words and phrases. If you're processing a contract and the client forgot to sign and date it, for instance, the first thought that occurs to you when emailing to inform them of the error may go something like the following:

You forgot to sign and date our contract, so you've got to do that and send it to me a.s.a.p. because I can't process it till I receive it signed.

Now, if you were the client reading this slightly angry-sounding, accusatory order, you would likely feel a little embarrassed and maybe even a little upset by the edgy, pushy tone coming through in negative words like *forgot*, *do that*, *a.s.a.p.*, and *can't*. That feeling wouldn't sit well with you, and you will begin to build an aversion to that person and the organization they represent. Now imagine you read instead a message that says, with reference to the very same situation, the following:

For your contract to be processed and services initiated, please sign, date, and return it as soon as possible.

You would probably feel much better about coming through with the signed contract in short order. You may think that this is a small, almost insignificant shift in meaning, but the difference in psychological impact can be quite substantial, even if it operates subconsciously. Courteous writing is constructive communication that provides instructions on how to move forward. Figure 13.6 presents a few strategies to ensure your writing is courteous.



Figure 13.5: A presentation of two strategies to achieve courteous writing. ([Business Communications](#), 2019)

6. Convincing and Confident

Confident writing is highly convincing to readers. Writing that uses decisive language and avoids wishy-washy language like: almost, approximately, basically, might, probably, somewhat, seems and many others, will encourage your audience to accept your decision and opinions rather than question them. Being overconfident can also have consequences. Overconfidence can affect the writer's credibility and turn readers off. To ensure your writing strikes the appropriate balance apply the following strategies.

Strategy	Example
Use strong verbs, precise nouns, and vivid adjectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ I took a few classes in risk management while trying to complete the requirements of my MBA.✓ While completing my MBA, I took two classes in risk management.
Don't make unnecessary apologies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Sorry to ask, but could you to confirm the time and location of our next meeting.✓ Please confirm the time and location of our next meeting.
Use strong assertive phrases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ I believe the company will install a software updates on the computer system.✓ The company will install a software updates on its computer system.
Be knowledgeable and informative	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ The report seems to suggest that we might be losing money.✓ The report states profits decreased by 25% during the first quarter of the year.

Figure 13.6: An overview of the strategies to achieve confident writing. ([Business Communications](#), 2019; *Business Communication Essentials*, 2016)

While some of the strategies in Figure 13.6 seem subtle, the overall effect is clear, authoritative, and direct writing. These qualities increase the confidence the receiver has in your message.



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Key Takeaways



Drafting involves writing consistently in a formal, casual/conversational, or informal style characterized by the “Six Cs”: clarity, conciseness, coherence, correctness, courtesy, and conviction.

Exercises



1. Assemble a Six-Cs scoring rubric for assessing professional writing using the descriptions throughout this unit. In the highest-achievement column, list in point-form the attributes of each characteristic. In the columns describing lesser and lesser levels of achievement, identify how those expectations can fall apart. For help with the rubric form, you may wish to use [Rubistar's writing rubric template](#).
2. Find examples of past emails or other documents you've written that make you cringe, perhaps even high school essays or reports. Identify instances where they are unclear, unnecessarily long-winded, incoherent (lacking both a clear organizational pattern and transitions that drive the argument along), rife with writing errors, rude, and/or unconvincing. Assess and score those specimens using your Six-Cs rubric from Exercise 1 above. Begin to think of how you would improve them.
3. Find a professionally written document, perhaps from a case study in another class. Assess it using the same Six-Cs scoring rubric.
4. Speed-write a written assignment that you've been recently assigned in one of the other courses in your program. If you're not fast at typing (or even if you are and want to try something new), you may start by recording your message into your smartphone's or computer's voice recorder app or program and then transcribe it. Ensure that your style hits five of the six style Cs (clarity, conciseness, coherence, courtesy, and conviction) as you write and most definitely do not correct as you go.



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Unit 14: Effective Document Design

Learning Objectives



After studying this unit, you will be able to

- apply the principles of reader-friendly document design to various written formats

Introduction

The responsibility of a writer to produce reader-friendly documents extends to layout, design, and organizational elements surrounding the words themselves. If an email or report were simply a wall of undifferentiated text running for several screens or pages, any reader would be daunted by the prospect of having to scale that wall. Fortunately, writers can use document templates that make those design choices for them with established styles so that writing a document becomes a matter of just filling in the blanks; if you work for a company that uses templates for certain documents, of course you will use them also for consistency and your own convenience. Even without templates, however, you can use several techniques to help guide your readers' eyes across the page or screen to easily find what they're looking for. Rather than being optional nice-to-haves, such techniques are crucially important to how well your document is received.

Before beginning our in-depth discussion on individual elements of good document design, let's view the video below, [Designing Documents](#), for an overview of design principles aimed at creating effective business documents.



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=82#h5p-30>

Design Element

The following design elements will be addressed below: **Titles, Headings and Subheadings, Font, Line Spacing, Lists, Visual Aids, Interactive Elements, Balancing Text and Whitespace, Making Accessible, AODA-compliant Documents**

Titles

Almost every business document that exists as a standalone unit must have a title that accurately represents its contents. It's the first thing a reader looks for to understand what the document is all about and should thus

be easily found centred at the top of the first page of any small document and prominently placed on the cover of larger reports. Even emails and memos have titles in the form of subject lines. In whatever document you find it, the following characteristics make titles essential to your reader's understanding of the whole:

- **Topic summary:** A title is the most concise summary possible of a topic. If you glance at a news website or newspaper, for instance, you can get a reasonably good sense of what's going on in the world just by reading the headlines because they are titles that, in as few words as possible, summarize the narratives told in the articles that follow.
- **Conciseness:** Aim for a length in the 2- to 7-word range—something that can be said repeatedly in one short breath. Most professional documents use only the number of words required to give a sense of the topic.
- **Capitalization:** Capitalize the first word no matter what, as well as all major words (nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, etc.) thereafter.
 - Don't capitalize [prepositions](#) (e.g., *on*, *to*, *from*, *in*, *out*, *of*), [conjunctions](#) (*and*, *but*, *or*, *for*, *nor*, *so*, *yet*), nor [articles](#) (*the*, *a*, *an*) unless they're the first word of the main title or subtitle (Darling, 2014a, 2014b, 2014c).
 - When including a hyphenated word (i.e., with a compound-modifier hyphen), leave the second word, the one immediately following the hyphen, lowercase (see the first two examples in the titles listed at the end of this subsection).
- **Structure:** Use a noun, verb, or adjective phrase rather than a complete sentence.
 - **Main title:** If your title comes in two parts with a main title and subtitle, the main title establishes the general context of the topic, perhaps with catchy or clever phrasing, and ends with a colon (:) with a single space after it but none before.
 - **Subtitle:** The subtitle follows the main title with a more specific and detailed summary of the document topic.
- **Position:** Centre the title at the top of the page and include 1-2 empty lines below it to separate it from the opening text.
- **Typeface:** Use bold typeface to help draw the eye towards the title, as well as colour if appropriate.

For examples of titles that are near at hand, see the References sections at the end of most chapter sections throughout this textbook. The following collects a small selection of them:

- "Consensus on Consensus: A Synthesis of Consensus Estimates on Human-caused Global Warming" ([Cook et al., 2016](#))
- "Fake News: Facebook and Matters of Fact in the Post-truth Era" ([White, 2017](#))
- "Instagram Ranked Worst for Young People's Mental Health" ([RSPH, 2017](#))
- "Gray Matters: Too Much Screen Time Damages the Brain" ([Dunckley, 2014](#))
- "Higgs Boson Researchers Mocked for Using Comic Sans Font" ([CBC, 2012](#))
- "Ottawa Severs Ties with Plasco as Company Files for Creditor Protection" ([Chianello & Pearson, 2015](#))
- "Problematic Technology Use: The Impact of Capital Enhancing Activity" ([Phillips, 2015](#))
- *The Process and Effects of Mass Communication* (Schramm, 1954)
- "Understand How Consumers Use Messaging: Global Mobile Messaging Consumer Report 2016" ([Twilio, 2016](#))
- "Who Multi-tasks and Why? Multitasking Ability, Perceived Multitasking Ability, Impulsivity, and Sensation

Seeking” ([Sanbonmatsu et al., 2013](#))

For more example titles, go to [Wikipedia.org](#) and search for articles on any business or technology topic, scroll down to the References section at the bottom, and see an abundance of legitimate titles.

Headings and Subheadings

After the main title of a document, using headings and subheadings as titles for sections and subsections helps guide the reader around a document’s breakdown of topics. Especially in reports, headings and subheadings that stand out in bold typeface flush (or close) to the left margin and follow a consistent numbering system, exactly as you see in this textbook, help a busy reader quickly locate any specific content they seek. Even a routine email that covers a topic in so much detail that it could be internally divided—without being so big that its content should just go into a document attachment—would benefit from bolded headings.

If your drafting process follows the guide in this chapter, then you would have already drafted your headings and subheadings (and possibly numbering if necessitated by the size of the document) in your outline (see [unit 12](#)). The drafting process of fleshing out that outline may suggest tweaks to those heading and subheading titles. As titles, headings must be properly phrased and capitalized like main titles.

When using a word processor such as Microsoft Word, you can achieve additional functionality by using “true headings.” From the Home menu tool ribbon, heading styles are available as options in the Styles section. If you prefer to design your own styles of headings, you can click on the downward triangle at the bottom right of the style examples field and select “Create a Style.” Doing this allows you to see your entire document at a glance on the left and quickly jump to any section you wish by clicking on the Navigation Pane checkbox in the Show section of the View menu tool ribbon (or Alt + w, k), then clicking on the heading for the section you want. This is especially useful in larger documents like reports. Additionally, using such headings makes your document accessible to audiences with assistive technologies such as screen readers (see text below on AODA compliance).

Font

Font selection is an important consideration because it determines how the audience will receive a document. Font involves decisions concerning the style of type, size, and even colour. Consider the following:

1. Font Type: Writers considering typeface must choose between two major style categories depending on how they would like to accommodate their readers. **Serif fonts** like **Times New Roman** and **Garamond** have little perpendicular crossline “feet” or “hands” at the ends of letter strokes, as well as variable thickness in the strokes themselves, depending on their horizontal/vertical or curving position, which altogether helps readers distinguish between similar letters or combinations of letters, such as *m* and *rn*, which almost look like the same letter in a non-serif font. Serif fonts are ideal for printed documents, especially those with smallish font sizes such as newspapers. Without serifs, **sans-serif fonts** like **Arial** (the one used in this textbook) or **Verdana** achieve a more clean and modern look, especially on computer screens where serif fonts appear to whither away at the thin part of the stroke and are thus harder to read. In the appropriate format, all the fonts mentioned above make a document look respectable. **Comic Sans**, on the other

hand, is appropriate for documents aimed at children, but undermines the credibility of any professional document, such as when the unfortunate choice to use it when reporting CERN particle physics discoveries became more newsworthy than the discoveries themselves ([CBC, 2012](#)).

2. Font Size: Size is another important consideration because readers depend on the text being an ideal size for readability and are frustrated by font sizes that are too big or small. In a standard written document, for instance, a 12-point Arial or Times New Roman is the recommended size by the Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act (AODA). Increasing the size much past 12-point makes your document appear to be targeting an audience of children. Of course, font size is sometimes increased for titles and any time readers are required to read at a distance, such as posters on a notice board or presentation slides.

Occasions for going smaller with your font size include footnotes in a report or source credits under images in a document or PowerPoint presentation. Decreasing font size to 8-point merely to get all your text to fit onto one page, however, would undermine the document's purpose and will frustrate the reader. Whatever the situation, strike a balance between meeting the needs of the reader to see the text and design considerations.

3. Font Colour: A choice of colour may also enter into document design considerations, in which case, again, the needs of the reader must be accommodated. Used appropriately, a touch of colour can draw the eye to important text. Colouring your name red at the top of your résumé is effective if few or no other elements in the document are so coloured because your name is essentially the title of your document. Likewise, colouring the title of other documents is effective if there are no expectations of doing otherwise (some company-style guidelines forbid colour).

Any use of colour for text must be high-contrast enough to be readable. The gold standard for high-contrast readability is black text on a white background. Grey-on-white, on the other hand, sacrifices readability for stylishness depending on how light the shade of grey is. A light-yellow text on a white background is nearly impossible to read. In all cases, the readability of the text should be considered not just for those with perfect vision, but especially for those who find themselves anywhere on the spectrum of visual impairment (see text on accessibility below). For this reason, colour should always be used to enhance a document that is already perfectly organized without it; never use colour-coding alone as an organizing principle in a document read by anyone other than you because you can never be sure if some readers will be colour blind or have other visual impairments that render that colour coding useless as a cause for confusion.

4. Boldface, Italics, and Underlining: **Boldface**, *italics*, and underlining serve various purposes in focusing

Times New Roman

Garamond

Arial

Verdana

Comic Sans

Papyrus

COPPERPLATE

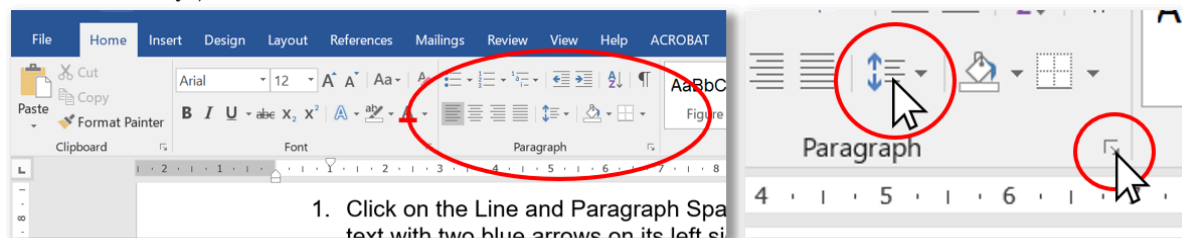
audience attention on certain words. Boldface type is especially helpful in directing the audience's eyes towards titles, headings, and keywords as you can see at the beginning of this paragraph and throughout this textbook. Highlighting in this way is especially helpful to anyone who is visually impaired in any degree. Of course, overusing boldface undermines its impact, so it should be used sparingly and strategically. Likewise, italics and underlining have very specific purposes that we will look at under the banner of mechanics.

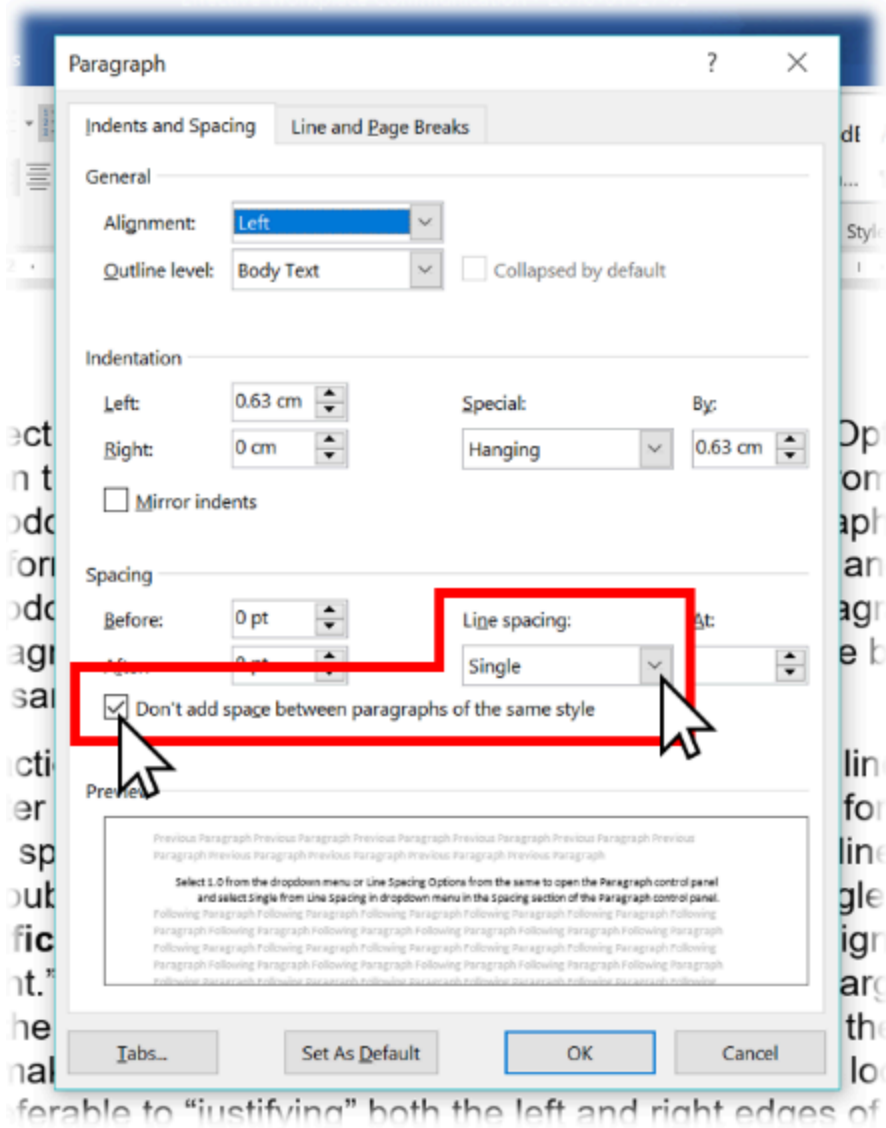
Line Spacing

Single-spaced lines are common to most business documents because they accommodate the reader's need to dart quickly to the next line to continue reading a sentence. The gap between 1.0-spaced lines is just enough to clearly separate one line from another so the hanging elements at the bottom of letters like *j* and *g* don't interfere with the tops of uppercase letters on the line below. Some documents such as academic manuscripts are double-spaced to give readers, who are usually the instructors or teaching assistants grading them, enough space to write comments and editorial marks between the lines. Because doubling the line spacing also doubles the number of pages in a print version, avoid double-spacing documents for audiences who don't explicitly require it.

Frustratingly, some word processors such as Microsoft Word open blank pages with line spacing values other than single (1.0) spacing as their default setting, such as 1.08 or 1.15. In such cases, a couple of adjustments are necessary if you want to single-space a document you're writing from scratch. Make these adjustments as soon as you open a blank page or by highlighting all (ctrl. + a) if you've already started. In MS Word's Home menu:

1. Click on the Line and Paragraph Spacing icon that has four lines representing text with two blue arrows on its left side, in the Paragraph section of the Home menu ribbon (or just type the Alt + h, k keys).





2. Figure 14.1: Where to click to get line-spacing options in the MS Word tool ribbon (above) and Paragraph control panel (right)
3. Select 1.0 from the dropdown menu or Line Spacing Options from the same to open the Paragraph control panel, and select Single from the Line Spacing dropdown menu in the Spacing section.
4. Perform the same two steps as above to get the Line and Paragraph Spacing dropdown menu, and select Remove Space After Paragraph or, from the Paragraph control panel, click on the “Don’t add space between paragraphs of the same style” checkbox and the Okay button at the bottom to apply the style.

The third action above prevents MS Word from adding a full line of space every time you hit Enter at the end of a line. When typing address lines for a letter without the “Don’t add space” checkbox ticked, for instance, the default line spacing will continue to look like double spacing even if you set the line spacing to single.

Justification should ideally be left as the default left-aligned or “Left-justified / ragged right.” This means that all lines are flush to the left margin and the lines end wherever the last full word fits before the right margin sends (or “wraps”) the next word down to the next line, making each line vary in length so the right margin looks “ragged,” as you can see throughout this textbook. This is usually preferable to “justifying” both the left and right

edges of the text so that they align perfectly along both the left and right margins, as in the paragraph below. While this may look clean like newspapers often do with their columns, it does so by adding space between the words within each line, and since every line varies in length without justification, every line with it will vary in the amount of space added between words. Some lines that would be short without justification look awkward with it because the space between some words is greater than the span of small words.

To fix the “hockey teeth” gaps resulting from justification such as what you see in parts of this paragraph, turn on hyphenation in MS Word via the Layout tool ribbon: select Automatic in the Hyphenation dropdown menu in the Page Setup section. This automatically adds hyphens between syllables of long words whose size and position at the end of a line would otherwise send them entirely to the beginning of the next line, decreasing the number of words in the line above and increasing the gap between each. If working in a company document template with justification, keep the justification throughout to be stylistically consistent with other documents produced in that template and ensure that the hyphenation is turned on. Otherwise, left-aligned text is perfectly fine and may even help readers find their place if they lose it momentarily compared with the uniform brick-wall effect of justified text seen here.

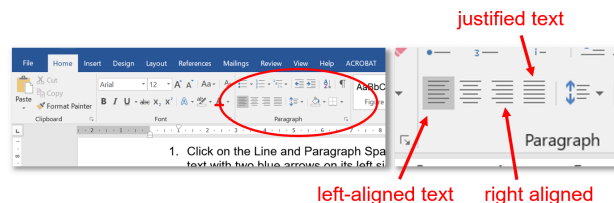


Figure 14.2: Where to click to select text justification or left-aligned (“ragged right”) text in the MS Word Home menu tool ribbon

Lists

Another technique that helps the reader skim and easily find sought-after content is using **numbered** or **bulleted lists** for a series of discreet but related items. Whether you use numbered or bulleted lists depends on your organizing principle:

Use Bulleted Lists for:	Use Numbered Lists for :
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Items on a list that have no specific order. What information is presented first or second is not important.• Points on a presentation slide (e.g., PowerPoint) for easier readability	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Step-by-step procedure or when order is important such as a set of instructions• Description of a chronological sequence — a series of events unfolding in time• Rankings that arrange items in priority order

You've seen numbered and bulleted lists used throughout this textbook (e.g., the two bulleted lists immediately above and a numbered one in the section prior to this). Whichever list type you use, ensure each has the following:

- An introductory phrase or sentence that provides context for the information on the list. **The** introductory sentence or phrase should end with a colon before delivering the list immediately below it as you can see in the sentence that introduces this list
- **Capitalization** of the first letter in each point
- **A period** at the end of each point that is a complete sentence on its own, whether it be in the declarative, imperative, or any other mood. A list of nouns or noun phrases, on the other hand, does not
- end in periods
- **Parallelism** in the sense that each point in a list follows the same grammatical pattern, such as only full sentences, only noun phrases, or only verb phrases; for instance, each point in the three bulleted lists in this section (including the present one) is a noun phrase (i.e., it begins with a noun) and the numbered list above, as a step-by-step procedure, is a sequence of imperative sentences (i.e., each begins with a verb: "Click," "Select," "Perform").

Lists are formatted in two ways: horizontally (as part of a sentence) or vertically (with the use of bullets or numbers). Use the following exercise to practice writing parallel sentences and creating lists.

Visual Aids

The cliché that a picture is worth a thousand words holds true because images are excellent aids to understanding when placed near the messages they illustrate. Just as the visual elements in this textbook support and reinforce the content, so do photos, graphics, charts, and graphs provide readers something that can be understood and remembered at a glance—as long as those visuals are used appropriately. Of course, the main criterion for usability is if the image helps the reader understand the text better. If the image is complementary, it can only help. If it is unnecessary, confusing, or contradicts the text, however, the image isn't worth the time and effort it takes to add it to your document. When considering using an image, ask yourself:

- **Aesthetic considerations:**
 - Does the image look good?
 - Are the colours complementary?
- **Technical considerations:**
 - Is the image resolution of sufficiently high quality?
 - Or is it too pixelated to use?
- **Legal considerations:**
 - Does the image's copyright licence permit or forbid use by others?
 - Am I using the image for educational or commercial purposes?
- **Design considerations:**
 - Is it big enough to see?

- Is it placed appropriately?

The ideal size depends on the resolution, detail of the content, relative importance, and the use to which the document will be put. The following guidelines help ensure that the images you use will meet aesthetic, design, technical, and legal expectations:

- **Aesthetic guidelines:**

- Choose images that look like they were produced by professional photographers, illustrators, or graphic designers—the sort you would see in a magazine or professional industry website.
- Professionals usually produce images with a limited palette of colours that work well together.
- Use images that are in focus and well-framed with the central image clearly visible rather than too far in the background or so close that important aspects are cropped out.

- **Design guidelines:**

- An image or graphic that is crucial to the reader's understanding and is highly detailed really deserves to stretch across the text block from margin to margin.
- An image that is more ornamental and relatively simple can be inset within the text either on the left or right margin, or centred on the page without text on either side.
- Important images, especially those labelled as figures, must be placed as near as possible to the text they support and even referred to in the text (“See Figure 2 for an illustration of . . .”)
- Ensure that the text and corresponding image aren't separated by a page break if the text is close to the top or bottom of the page. The reader's eye must be able to move between the image and corresponding text in the same field of view to seal their understanding.

- **Technical guidelines:**

- Screen resolution must be at least 72dpi (dots per inch), the internet standard; anything less than 72 may appear pixelated even on the screen, especially if maximized in size across the page.
- Images in documents that will be printed should be 300dpi to avoid appearing pixelated on paper.
- Preferred image file types include JPEG (.jpg) and PNG (.png). The latter includes the possibility of contouring so that the image doesn't necessarily have to be a square or rectangle.

- **Legal guidelines:**

- To stay on the right side of copyright legislation, searching online for images that are free to use is easy by including licensing status in an advanced Google Image search. From the Google Images search screen:
 1. Click on the Settings spring-up menu at the bottom right.
 2. Select Advanced Search.
 3. Scroll down and click on the “usage rights” dropdown menu at the bottom.
 4. Select “free to use or share” or whatever licensing status suits your purposes.
- Otherwise, you can acquire the right to use images for commercial purposes by purchasing them from stock photo vendors such as [Getty Images](#), [Adobe Stock](#), or [Shutterstock](#).

With modern word processors, placing an image is as easy as dragging and dropping the image file from a folder into a document (or copying and pasting). Sometimes you will need to be a little craftier with capturing images,

however. For instance, if you need to capture a still image of a YouTube video to use as an image, you can pause the video at the moment you would like to capture and use your computer's screen-capturing program to get the image.

- On a Windows-based computer:
 1. Open the included [Snipping Tool](#) (Microsoft Support, 2017) to turn the cursor into crosshairs.
 2. Click and drag the crosshairs to select the desired portion of the screen for capturing; when you release the cursor, the captured image will open immediately in the clipboard. Ensure that you've included only the elements necessary, rather than the whole screen, plus a short span of margin on each side.
 3. Save the image in a folder from the clipboard or add it directly to the document by switching immediately to the document window (Alt + tab) and pasting it (ctrl. + v) wherever you've placed your cursor.
- On a Mac, use Shift + Command + 4 and use the crosshairs to select the desired portion of the screen ([Apple Support, 2017](#)).

Once your image is in your document, use the layout options to place it where appropriate. Clicking on it may produce a layout icon near the top right that you can click on to open the dropdown menu (alternatively, you can right-click on the image and select the Wrap Text option from the dropdown menu). The default setting left-justifies the image and displaces the text around where you put it, but other layout options allow you to place it elsewhere on the page so that your text wraps around it ("Square," "Tight," or "Through") or so that text doesn't move around it at all ("Behind" or "In front of text"), which gives you the freedom to move the image anywhere.

Interactive Elements

Another aid to understanding that can benefit readers of an online or electronic document is a weblink that provides them with the option of accessing other online media. Hyperlinking is easy in modern word processors and online applications such as websites and email simply by highlighting text or clicking on an image and activating the hyperlinking feature. Press the control and k keys simultaneously (Ctrl + k), paste the web address into the URL field (copy it by clicking on the web address bar or keying Alt + d, then Ctrl + c), and hit the Okay button ([Microsoft Office Support, 2016](#)). Users prefer links that open new tabs in their browser rather than take them away entirely, so seek out that option when hyperlinking. By doing this for an image of a YouTube video screenshot, for instance, you enable readers of a document (including a PowerPoint presentation) to link directly to that video in YouTube rather than embed a large video file in your document. You can additionally link to other areas within a document, as the document version of this textbook does with links to various sections like the one in the previous sentence.

Balancing Text and Whitespace

Another consideration that helps a reader find their way around a page is the balance of text and whitespace, which is simply a gap unoccupied by text or graphic elements. The enemy of

readability is a wall of text that squeezes out any whitespace, whereas a well-designed document uses whitespace to usher the reader's eyes towards units of text. Margins should be 3cm or 1" (2.54cm), which are the default margin sizes in most word processors (e.g., Microsoft Word's) blank 8.5"x11" document. Margins also focus attention on the text itself, which makes any crowding of the margins an offense to good design. An attempt to cram more information into a one-page résumé by edging further and further into the margins, for instance, follows the law of diminishing returns: the hiring manager might take your sacrifice of the document's readability as a sign of selfishness—that you place your own needs above that of your audience, which suggests you would do the same to the customers and management if it suited you.

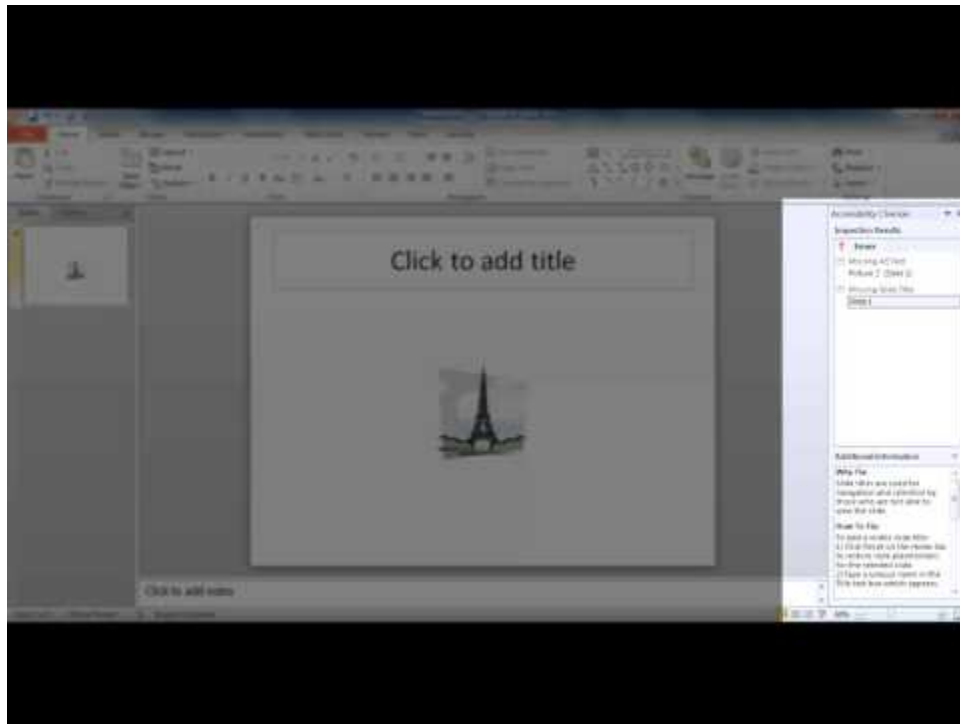


Figure 14.3 Use white space strategically to increase document readability. (TheGCBlog, 2018).

Making Accessible, AODA-compliant Documents

The [Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act \(2005\)](#) sets out guidelines for how workplaces can help people with disabilities, including accommodations that extend to document design. Many of the recommendations covered in this unit, such as font size and colour, are justified as accommodations to people with even mild visual impairment. Someone with colour blindness, for instance, maybe confused if you use coloured text alone as an organizing principle, which is why you should use colour only to enhance text readability while using other means of organization such as boldface type. Not only must you accommodate such individuals, but also those whose severity of impairment requires that they use assistive technologies such as screen readers that convert text to an automated voice. The more straightforward your text is presented, as well as formatted with “true headings” that a screen reader can identify as headings, the easier a person with a disability can hear and understand your message when it's read out by a screen reader.

Once you are done drafting your document, you can begin to check for any accessibility issues and act on them right away. In MS Word, just go to File and, in the Info tab, select the “Check for Issues” button in the Inspect Document section. It will identify accessibility problems in your document as well as suggest fixes (watch the video below for a demonstration). For instance, if you have a photo without alt text, it will prompt you to write a caption by right-clicking on the image, selecting “Edit Alt Text...” from the dropdown menu, and writing a one- or two-sentence description of the image so that users with screen readers will be able to hear a description of the image they can't see very well or at all. See the [Creating Accessible Documents](#) resources (Algonquin College, 2013) for more on how to make your documents AODA compliant.



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=82>

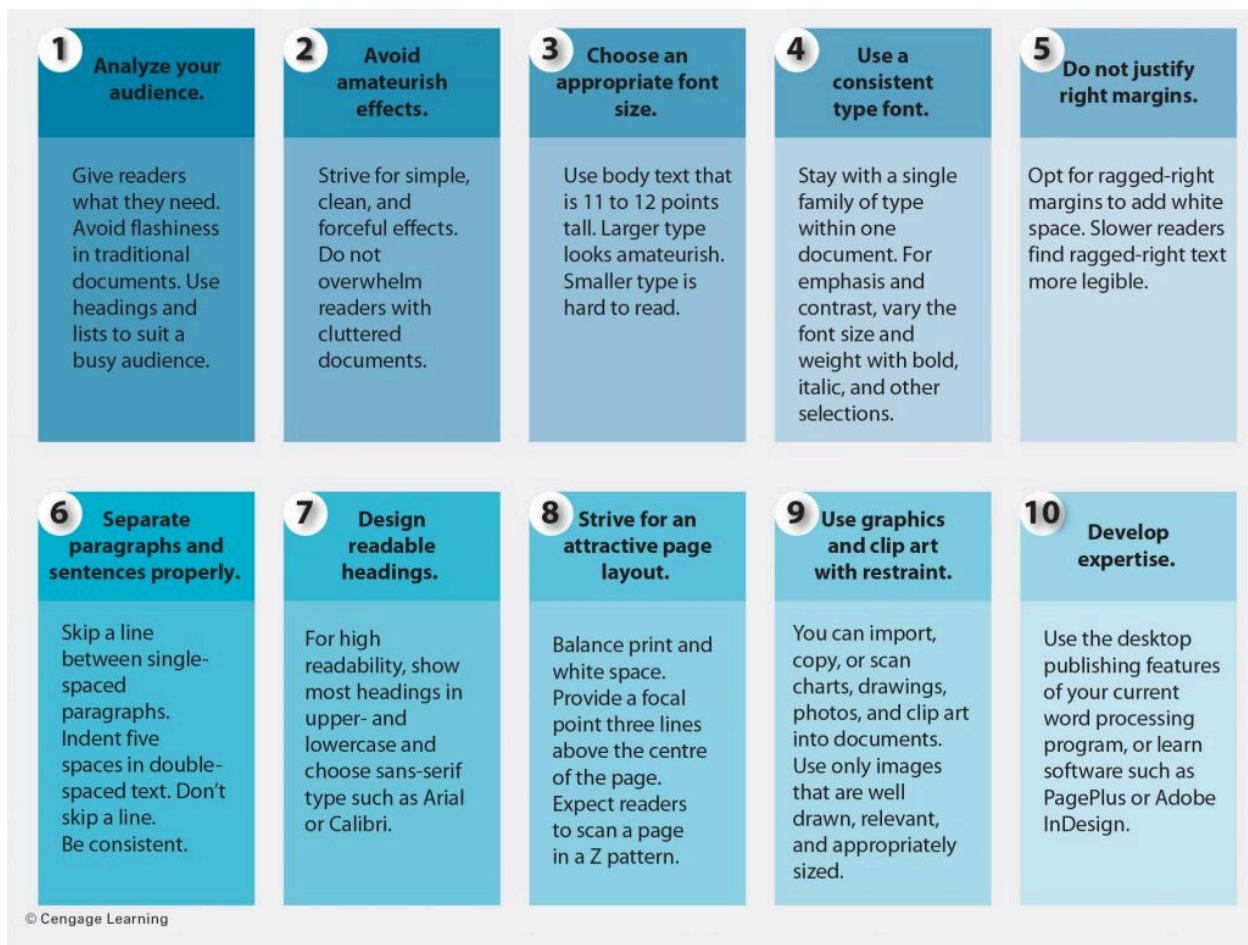


Figure 14.4 A summary of the top 10 design principles to create impressive business documents. (Business Communication, 2019).

Key Takeaways



Make your document easy to follow at a glance and accessible by using a variety of document design features such as titles, headings/subheadings, lists, visual aids, interactive elements, line spacing, and appropriate font types, sizes, and colours (see summary below).

Exercises



1. Collect a variety of professional documents, such as reports, memos, and letters. If you have perfect vision, impair your vision perhaps by dimming the lights at night or using a friend's or family member's prescription glasses. What do you notice about the readability of those documents when you've limited your eyesight? What organizational elements do you especially appreciate when trying to make sense of the document when you've otherwise hindered your ability to read?

2. Take any multi-page assignment you've done in MS Word that also includes non-text elements like photos. Run an accessibility check on it using the procedure described in this unit and fix the issues identified.

3. Produce a dummy document that follows guidelines in each of the subsections outlined above. The content doesn't much matter so much as the inclusion of features. Ensure that it has:

- i. A proper title
- ii. Some headings and subheadings
- iii. A well-chosen font
- iv. Single-spacing (1.0 with the "Don't add space" checkbox checked)
- v. A numbered and a bulleted list, with a properly labeled image
- vi. A hyperlink
- vii. Nicely balanced
- viii. An accessibility check that you act upon by following the recommended fixes for AODA compliance, whitespace, and text



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Microsoft Office Support. (2016, September 7). Create or edit a hyperlink. Retrieved from <https://support.office.com/en-us/article/create-or-edit-a-hyperlink-5d8c0804-f998-4143-86b1-1199735e07bf>

Microsoft Support. (2017, April 26). Use Snipping Tool to capture screenshots. Retrieved from <https://support.microsoft.com/en-ca/help/13776/windows-use-snipping-tool-to-capture-screenshots>

I. Unit 15: Sentences and Paragraphs

Learning Objectives



After studying this unit, you will be able to

- understand different sentence types
- develop direct and indirect paragraphs
- construct active and passive sentences

Introduction

Showing your writing abilities involves understanding how to structure sentences and paragraphs. structure. Clear, error-free and context-specific sentences create well-developed paragraphs and improve the likelihood of clear with an audience. Understanding different types of sentences and paragraph structures will make you an effective communicator in business.

Types of Sentences

Determining how to arrange your words to communicate a clear and coherent idea takes skill. The key to developing this skill is to understand how to construct the four types of sentences: **simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex**. Each type of sentence has its own distinctive quality and purpose. Table 15.1 explains each type of sentence and their structure.

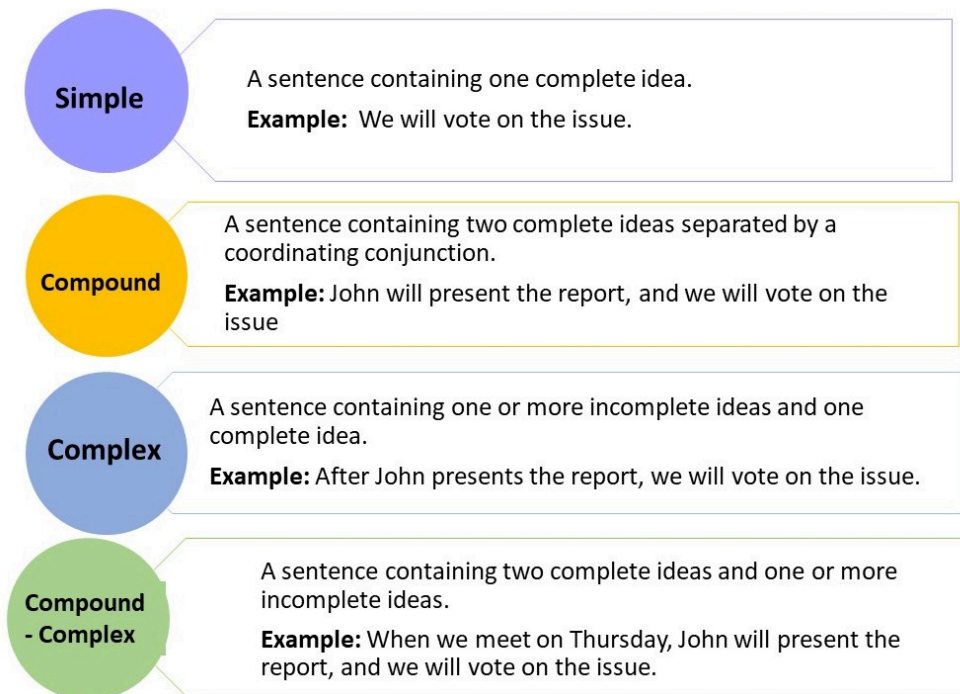


Figure 15.1 These four types of sentences are the building block of business writing (Business Communication, 2019).



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Tone

Your writing is an expression of you and involves how you choose and use your words to develop ideas and build paragraphs. These factors will communicate a certain tone to your writing or a reader's perception of the message: friendly, helpful, angry, demanding, or combative. At all times, you want to ensure you communicate goodwill and a helpful tone to your reader. Choosing to write in the active or passive voice and using courteous and polite language will help you communicate the right tone in your writing.

Writing Skill 15.1 – Active and Passive Language: When a sentence is structured so the subject of the sentence is the doer of the action, you are using the **active voice**. The active voice produces short, direct, easy-to-read sentences that communicate good/neutral information by emphasizing the doer of the action (the “you” view). For these reasons, most of your business writing will be done using the active voice.

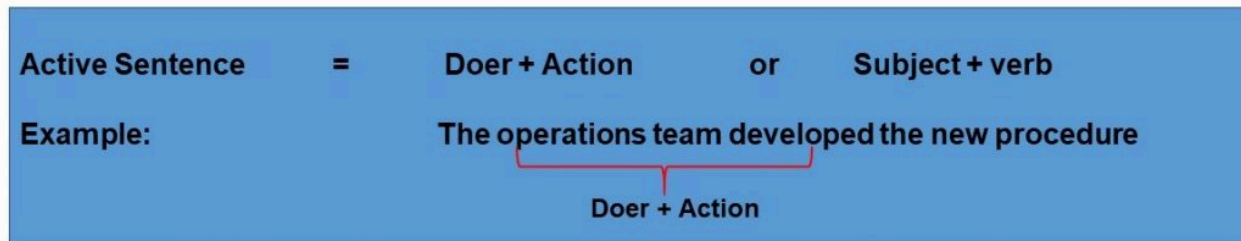


Figure 15.2 The subject and verb of a sentence are always side by side in an active sentence.

On the other hand, when the subject in a sentence is receiving the action, you are using the **passive voice**. The passive voice produces indirect, formal, vague, and longer sentences. In business communications, the passive voice is used in very specific situations:

- To de-emphasize bad news or a mistake
- To show tact and allow diplomacy
- To de-emphasize the doer of the action

Although, the active voice is used most often in business, sometimes the passive voice is a better strategy to communicate your message. When an error has been made or negative news must be delivered, using the active voice will make your writing sound accusatory or unsympathetic. Review Figure 15.3 for examples of when using the passive voice creates a better tone in your writing.

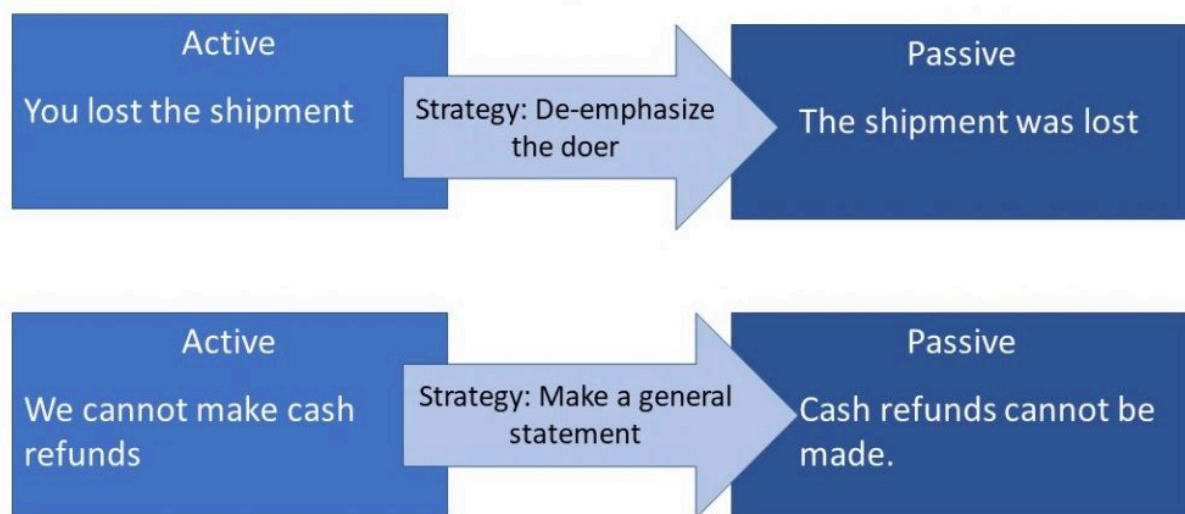


Figure 15.3 The passive creates a better tone in specific situations (Business Communication, 2019).



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=1000#h5p-41>

Writing Skill 15.2 – Positive Language: Generally, readers are more receptive to positive or neutral news than negative news. Using positive language will make your message reader-friendly. In addition, positive language conveys more information, is instructive, is **forward looking**, and communicates goodwill. The trick to positive writing is avoiding negative words with negative connotations. Table 15.1 provides a list of some negative words and their connotations when included in your writing.

Table 15.1 Avoiding Negative Phrases

Negative Words or Phrases	Connotations
You overlooked	(You are careless.)
You failed to	(You are careless.)
You state that	(But I don't believe you.)
You claim that	(It's probably untrue.)
You are wrong	(I am right.)

To ensure your writing is positive:

- Provide instructions on how to accomplish a task.
- Tell the reader what is possible.

When writing, be careful that your language does not communicate unintended negative messages (Business Communication, 2019).



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=1000#h5p-42>

Effective writers pay attention to the construction of sentences. Careful and thoughtful use of words and phrases can be challenging. Thus, continually working on this area of business writing will improve your ability to create well-crafted messages for your audience.

The Paragraph

Paragraphs are the building block of all business documents. Paragraphs will vary in length and form, but all paragraphs have three essential components: **unity, organization, and coherence**. It doesn't matter if you were taught the **PEEL, TEEL**, or hamburger method of paragraph development, knowing how to arrange the elements of a paragraph will help you clearly communicate your message to the receiver.

Unity

The first sentence in a paragraph is the **topic sentence** which introduces the subject or general idea that will be developed in the paragraph. **Supporting sentences** that support, expand, and clarify the topic such as examples, illustrations, and facts and statistics gives the paragraph its unity.

Organization

What information comes first, the topic sentence or the supporting sentence will depend on if the paragraph the **direct** or **indirect** approach.

Direct Paragraphs: Direct paragraphs start with the main idea (topic sentence) followed by the supporting

sentences (explanation). As was discussed earlier, most business writing follows the direct plan. Routine information, good news, or non-sensitive messages use the direct approach as readers want to immediately understand the main reason for the communication.

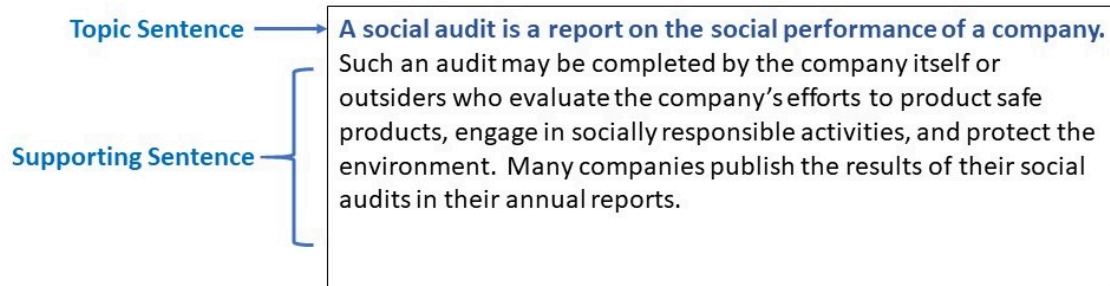


Figure 15.4 Direct organization means paragraphs begin with the topic sentence (Business Communications, 2019)

Indirect Paragraphs: Indirect paragraphs use the opposite organizing pattern. These paragraphs begin with the supporting sentence to provide an explanation, clarification, or justification before providing the Main idea (topic sentence). The indirect pattern is used to deliver bad news, sensitive information, or to persuade the reader. This organizing pattern allows the writer to explain or justify the main point of the message presented in the topic sentence so the reader is more likely to accept the message.

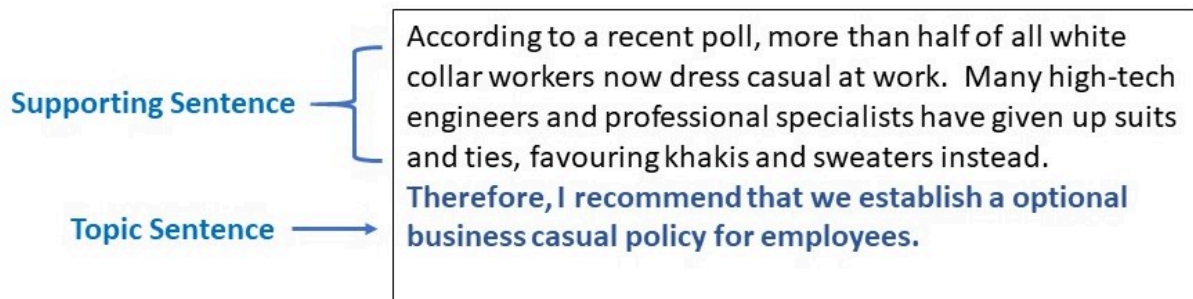


Figure 15.5 Indirect organization involves presenting the supporting sentences before the topic sentence (Business Communication, 2019).



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Coherence

Coherence refers to the way ideas in a paragraph are connected and linked together. The ideas in well-written

paragraphs are logically connected and lead the reader smoothly throughout the paragraph. When paragraphs are coherent, a group of sentences in a sequence will “make sense” and readers will understand how the sentences work together to communicate the complete message. When paragraphs are incoherent, sentences lack flow and not logically fit together. To ensure your paragraphs are coherent, use one or a combination of the following techniques.

Dovetailing: When the topic that ends one sentence, begins the next. Dovetailing helps to connect sentences by repeating keywords. A reader will recognize the connection by the repeated keywords.

Pronouns: Combine pronouns with a noun to which each refers. Using pronouns in this way helps to build continuity between sentences while cutting down on repetition. When using pronouns without the helping noun, ensure that pronoun reference is clear.

Transitional Devices: Transitional words and expressions act as two-way indicators of what has been said and what is going to be said. Furthermore, therefore, consequently, and however are all examples of transitional words. Because there are so many transitional words and expressions, understanding what each means and which word or expression is correct for a specific sentence takes practice. Using the wrong word or expression can change the meaning of a sentence and cause miscommunication. Transitional devices can be used to

- Add an idea
- Show contrast or comparison
- Provide an example or illustration
- Summarize or conclude a thought
- Demonstrate chronology
- Show cause or effect

Table 15.2 shows how to use dovetailing, pronouns, and transitional devices to achieve coherence.

Table 15.2 Building Coherence

Technique	Example
Dovetailing	The company offers an outstanding flexible payment plan . The plan permits deferred payments for up to two years.
Pronouns	All new park employees receive a two week orientation. They learn that every staffer has a vital role in preparing for the show.
Transitional Devices	The computer enables employees to write documents quickly; consequently , all modern workplaces have computers.

A demonstration of the three techniques used to create coherence in a paragraph (Communicating for Results, 2017).



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=1000#h5p-45>

Now that we've gone through the parts, qualities, and characteristics of an effective business paragraph, view the video below for a demonstration of how to put these components together.



Click on the image above to view the video *Writing a Paragraph* (Corsera, 2020).

Key Takeaways



- Understanding the four types of sentences is important to developing well-crafted paragraphs.
- use active, passive, and positive language to create a reader-friendly tone in your writing
- Paragraphs have three important components: unity, organization, and coherence.

Exercises



1. Assemble a Six-



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PART V

CHAPTER 5: THE WRITING PROCESS 4 — EDITING

The final stage of the writing process is managing your readers' impressions by editing your draft from beginning to end. This involves first returning to your headspace at the start of the writing process and assessing where your document is in relation to the purpose you set out to achieve for it. When you get a sense of how far your document is from achieving that primary purpose, you realize what needs to be done to close that gap—what you need to add, rewrite, delete, and improve. Your next move is a two-step editing process of substantial revisions and proof-editing. The order of these is crucial to avoid wasting time. You wouldn't proofread for minor grammatical errors before substantial revisions because you may end up just altogether deleting paragraphs that you meticulously proofread with a fine-tooth comb.

In this chapter, we will cover:

- [Substantial Revisions](#)
- [Proofreading for Mechanics](#)

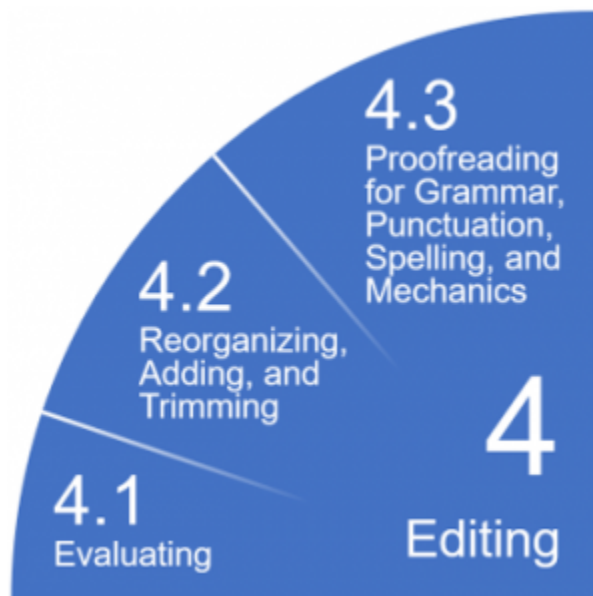


Figure P5.1: The four-stage writing process and Stage 4 Breakdown



Unit 16: Substantial Revisions

Learning Objectives



After studying this unit, you will be able to

- apply writing skills for proofreading different kinds of messages
- evaluate a message to determine its effectiveness

Introduction

Before you begin your editing process with a bird's-eye view of the whole document, it might be a good idea to step away from it altogether. Distancing yourself from the work you just drafted helps you approach it again with fresh eyes. This requires effective time management so that you have a solid draft ready well ahead of a deadline. Leaving enough time to shift attention to other work projects or your personal life, however, helps you forget a little what you were doing with the document in question. After some time, return to the document pretending it was written by someone else, and you are its target audience, the one you profiled in Phase I of the writing process. Ask yourself: will that target reader understand what you've written in the order you've presented it? To complete their understanding of your topic, what do they need to see that isn't in your draft yet? What parts are redundant, confusing or unnecessary.

Distancing yourself from your writing creates the critical distance necessary to be more ruthless in the revision phase. Creating that critical distance helps you to:

1. Re-arrange the order that you originally plotted out at the outlining step if need be
2. Recognize gaps that must be filled with yet more draft material
3. Chop out parts that don't contribute to the purpose you set out to achieve



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=88#h5p-36>

Evaluating Your The Drafting Process

Evaluating Your Draft

Before returning to the topic of trimming, however, let's consider what you're looking for when you evaluate your draft. When considering how your draft meets the purpose, use a few different lenses to assess your work. Each lens corresponds to a step in the drafting process, as shown in the table below.

Table 16.1: Evaluation Lenses and Corresponding Steps in the Drafting Process

Evaluate for	Corresponding Step in the Drafting Process
1. Content	Laying down content in the researching stage
2. Organization	Organizing that material
3. Style	Stylizing it into effective sentences and paragraphs
4. Readability	Adding document design features

After taking a break, reading your work through these lenses, allows you to apply a critical approach to the revision process.

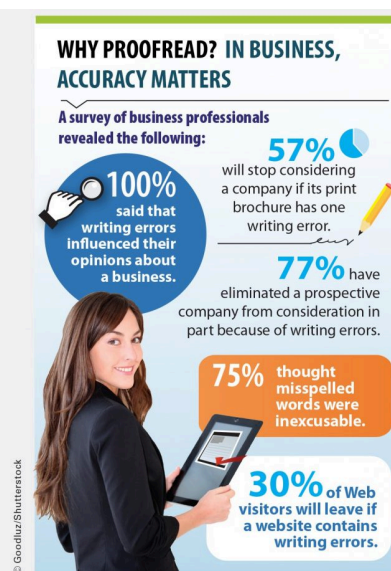
Content: When evaluating for content, consider what your audience needs to understand. Ask

yourself if your coverage is thorough, or if you've left gaps that would confuse your target audience. Do any concepts need further explanation? Less? With constraints on the length and scope of your document in mind, consider if you got carried away with digressions that would send your reader down off-topic dead ends. Have you given your audience more than what they need so that your document would overwhelm them? More specifically, have you fact-checked all of your information to ensure that it is true and, if based on sources that must be documented, accurately cited and referenced?

Organization: When evaluating for organization, consider the flow of content to determine if the document leads the reader through to the intended understanding of the topic. Is it clear that you're taking the direct approach by getting right to the point when you need to do so, or is it obvious that you're taking the indirect approach as necessary? Would it be clear to your reader what organizing principle you've followed? When you outlined your draft in Step 3.2 of the writing process, you did so from a preliminary understanding of your topic. As you drafted your message, do you see that something you first thought made sense near the end of your draft makes more sense at the beginning?

Style: When evaluating for style, again consider your audience's needs, expectations, and abilities. Did you draft in an informal style but now realize that a slightly more formal style is more appropriate or vice versa? If you produced a 6 Cs style rubric for Exercise #1 at the end of [unit 13](#), apply it now to your draft to determine if it meets audience expectations in terms of its clarity, conciseness, coherence, correctness, courtesy, and confidence. Now would also be a great time to assess whether your style is consistent or whether you started off formal but then lapsed into informality, or vice versa.

Readability: When evaluating for readability, consider your audience's needs in terms of the many features that



Source: Based on PenroseMcNab Consulting. (2010). Poor grammar and business. Retrieved from <http://www.penrosemcnab.com/theproblem.htm>. © PenroseMcNab Consulting; © Cengage Learning.

Figure 16.1: Careful revision of work documents confer credibility on the writer and your organization ([Business Communications](#), 2019)

frame and divide the text so that your reader doesn't get lost, confused, overwhelmed, repulsed, or bored. Check for whether you can do the following:

- Clarify titles
- Add headings or subheadings to break up large chunks of text
- Use lists to enable readers to skim over several items
- Add visuals to complement your written descriptions

The conclusions you draw from these evaluations will help inform and motivate you towards the substantial revisions explained below.

Reorganizing Your Draft

When you first move into a new apartment or house, you have a general idea of where all your furniture should go based on where it was in your previous place. After a few days, however, you may realize that the old arrangement doesn't make as much sense in the new layout. A new arrangement would be much more practical. The same is true of your document's organization once you've completed a working draft. You may realize that your original outline plan doesn't flow as well as you thought it would now that you've learned more about the topic in the process of writing on it.

Moving pieces around is as easy as highlighting, copying (Ctrl c), cutting (Ctrl x), and pasting (Ctrl v) into new positions. When moving a whole paragraph or more, however, ensure coherence by rewriting the transitional element in the concluding sentence of the paragraph above the relocated paragraph so that it properly bridges to the newly located topic sentence below it. Likewise, the relocated paragraph's (or paragraphs') concluding sentence must transition properly to the new topic sentence below it. Additionally, any elements within the relocated text that assume knowledge of what came just before, such as abbreviations (e.g., CBC) that the reader hasn't seen fully spelled out yet must be fully spelled out here and can be abbreviated later in the text.

Adding to Your Draft

In furnishing your new apartment or house, especially if it's larger than what you had before, you'll find that merely transplanting your old furniture isn't enough. The new space now has gaps that need to be filled—a chair here, a couch there, perhaps a rug to tie the whole room together. Likewise, you'll find when writing a document that gaps need to be filled with more detail. Knowing your organizing principles well is helpful here. If you're explaining a procedure in a chronological sequence of steps, for instance, you may find that one of the steps you describe involves a whole other sequence of steps that you're sure your audience won't know. In this case, embedding the additional sequence using a sub-list numbered with roman numerals (if you used Arabic numerals in the main list) completes the explanation. Of course, keep in mind any stated maximum word- or page-counts in case your document exceeds the acceptable range. If it does, then you must be ruthless about chopping anything unnecessary out of your draft.

Trimming Your Draft

Trimming your draft means making the document as concise as possible. Using the fewest words possible to communicate your message will help the reader understand the intended meaning. Professional audiences prefer writing that is as condensed as a text. Indeed, because typing with thumbs is inefficient compared with 10 fingers on a keyboard and no one wants to read more than they must on a little screen, texting helps teach conciseness. Although professional writing requires a higher quality of writing than friends require of texts, the audience expectations are the same. The more succinct your writing is without compromising clarity, the more your reader will appreciate your writing. Given the choice between an article of 500 words and one of 250 that says the same thing, any reader would prefer the 250-word version. Anything that doesn't contribute to the purpose of your message or document as you conceived it back in Step 1.1 of the writing process must go.



The first trick to paring down your writing is to really want to make every word count and to see excess words as indulgence. So, pretend that words are expensive. If you had to pay a cent of your own money for every character you wrote in a document that you had to print 1,000 copies of, you would surely adopt a frugal writing style. You would then see that adding unnecessary words is doubly wasteful. Time spent writing or reading tiresome information is time you and your reader could spend making money doing other things. Terse, to-the-point writing is both easier to write and easier to read. Follow the practical advice in the subsections below to trim your writing effectively.

Writing Skill 1: Mass-delete Whatever Doesn't Belong: The first practical step towards trimming your document is a large-scale purge of whatever doesn't contribute to the purpose you set out to achieve. The order is important because you don't want to do any fine-tooth-comb proof-editing on anything that you're just going to delete anyway. This is probably the most difficult action to follow through on because it means deleting large segments of writing that may have taken some time and effort to compose. However, to ensure readers stay on track and are not overwhelmed by the amount of information, sentences, paragraphs, and even whole sections of a document must sometimes be deleted. So, highlight, delete and don't look back.

Writing skill 2 – Delete Long Lead-ins: The next-biggest savings come from deleting lead-ins that you wrote to gear up towards your main point. In ordinary speech, we use lead-ins as something like throat-clearing exercises. In writing, however, these are useless at best because they state the obvious. At worst, lead-ins immediately upset the reader by signalling that the rest of the message will contain some time-wasting text. If you see the following crossed-out expressions or anything like them in your writing, just delete them:

- ~~I'm Jerry Mulligan and I'm writing this email to ask you to~~ please consider my application for a co-op position at your firm.
- ~~You may be interested to know that~~ you can now find the updated form in the company shared drive.
- ~~To conclude this memo,~~ we recommend a cautious approach to using emojis when texting clients, and only after they've done so first themselves.

In the first example, the recipient sees the name of the sender before even opening their email. It's therefore redundant for the sender to introduce themselves by name and say that they wrote this email. Likewise, in the third example, the reader can see that this is the conclusion if it's the last paragraph, especially if it comes below

the heading “Conclusion.” In each case, the sentence really begins after these lead-in expressions, and the reader misses nothing in their absence. Delete them.



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=88#h5p-37>

Writing Skills 3 – Pare Down Unnecessarily Wordy Phrases: We habitually sprinkle long phrases into everyday speech because they sound fancy. These phrases look ridiculously cumbersome when seen next to their more concise equivalent words and phrases, as you can see in Table 16.2 below. Unless you have good reason to do otherwise, always replace the wordy phrases with their concise equivalent.

Table 16.2: Replace Unnecessarily Wordy Phrases with 1-2 Word Equivalents

Replace These Wordy Phrases	with These Concise Equivalents
at this present moment in time	now
in any way, shape, or form	in any way
pursuant to your request	as requested
thanking you in advance	thank you
in addition to the above	also
in spite of the fact that	even though / although
in view of the fact that	because / since
are of the opinion that	believe that / think that
afford an opportunity	allow
despite the fact that	though
during the time that	while
due to the fact that	because / since
at a later date/time	later
until such time as	until
in the near future	soon
fully cognizant of	aware of
in the event that	if
for the period of	for
attached hereto	attached
each and every	all
in as much as	because / since
more or less	about
feel free to	please

Again, the reader misses nothing if you use the words and phrases in the second column above instead of those in the first. Also, concise writing is more accessible to readers who are learning English as an additional language.

Writing Skill 4 – Delete Redundant Words: Like the wordy expressions in Table 15.2 above, our speech is also riddled with redundant words tacked on unnecessarily in stock expressions. These prefabricated phrases strung mindlessly together aren’t so bad when spoken because talk is cheap. In writing, however, which should be considered expensive, they make the author look like an irresponsible heavy spender. Be on the lookout for the expressions below so that you are in command of your language. Simply delete the crossed-out words in red if they appear in combination with those in blue:

- ~~absolutely~~ essential (you can’t get any more essential than essential)
- ~~future~~ plans (are you going to make plans about the past? plans are always future)
- small ~~in size~~ (the context will determine that you mean small in size, quantity, etc.)
- refer ~~back~~ to
- ~~in order~~ to (only use “in order” if it helps distinguish an infinitive phrase, which begins with “to,” from the preposition “to” appearing close to it)
- each ~~and every~~ or ~~each and~~ every (or just “all,” as we saw in Table 15.2 above)
- repeat ~~again~~ (is this déjà vu?)



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Writing Skill 5 – Delete Filler Expressions and Words: If you audio-record your conversations and make a transcript of just the words themselves, you’ll find an abundance of filler words and expressions that you could do without and your sentences would still mean the same thing. A few common ones that appear at the beginning of sentences are “There is,” “There are,” and “It is,” which must be followed by a relative clause starting with the relative pronoun that or who. Consider the following, for example:

1. There are many who want to take your place.	Many want to take your place.
2. There is nothing you can do about it.	You can do nothing about it.
3. It is the software that keeps making the error.	The software keeps erring.

In the first and third cases, you can simply delete “There are” and “It is,” as well as the relative pronouns “who” and “that” respectively, leaving the sentence perfectly fine without them. In the second case, deleting “There is” requires slightly reorganizing the word order, but otherwise requires no additional words to say the very same thing. In each case, you save two or three words that simply don’t need to be there.

Other common filler words include the articles *a*, *an*, and *the*, especially in combination with the preposition *of*.

technology of the future	future technology
-------------------------------------	--------------------------

Obviously, you can't do this in all cases (e.g., changing "first of the month" to "month first" makes no sense). When proofreading, however, just be on the lookout for instances where you *can*.

The definite article preceding plural nouns is also an easy target. Try deleting the article to see if the sentence still makes sense without it.

The shareholders unanimously supported the initiative.	Shareholders unanimously supported the initiative.
--	---

Though the above excess words seem insignificant on their own, they bulk up the total word count unnecessarily when used in combination throughout a large document.

Writing Skill 6: Delete Needless Adverbs Streamline your writing by purging the filler adverbs that are peppered into your conversational speech. In writing, these add little meaning. Recall that adverbs are words that explain verbs (like adjectives do nouns) and typically, but not always, end in *-ly*. Some of the most common intensifying adverbs include the following:

- actually
- basically
- completely
- definitely
- extremely
- fairly
- fully
- greatly
- hugely
- literally
- quite
- rather
- really
- somewhat
- terribly
- totally
- very
- wholly

Perhaps the worst offender in recent years has been *literally*, which people overuse and often misuse when they mean "figuratively" or even "extremely," especially when exaggerating. Saying, "I've literally told you a million times not to exaggerate" misuses *literally* or if you say, "I'm literally crazy for your speaking style," you just mean "I'm thrilled by your speaking style." Using "literally" in this case is just unnecessary.

If you find yourself slipping in any of the above adverbs in your writing, question whether they need to be there. Consider the following sentence:

Basically, you can't really do much to fully eliminate bad ideas because they're quite common.	You can't do much to eliminate bad ideas because they're so common.
--	--

Writing skill 7 – Use Short, Plain Words: If you pretend that every character in each word you write costs money from your own pocket, you would do what readers prefer: use shorter words. The beauty of plain words

is that they are more understandable and draw less attention than big, fancy words while still getting the point across. This is especially true when your audience is the general public. Choosing shorter words is easy because they are often the first words that come to mind, so writing in plain language saves you time.

Table 15.3 below lists several **polysyllabic** words that writers often use when a shorter, more plain and familiar word will do just as well. There's a time and place for fancy words, such as when formality is required, but in routine writing situations, always opt for the simple, one- or two-syllable word.

Table 16.3: Favour Plain, Simple Words over Polysyllabic Words

Big, Fancy Words	Short, Plain Options
advantageous	helpful
ameliorate	improve
cognizant	aware
commence	begin, start
consolidate	combine
deleterious	harmful
demonstrate	show
disseminate	issue, send
endeavour	try
erroneous	wrong
expeditious	fast
facilitate	ease, help
implement	carry out
inception	start
leverage	use
optimize	perfect
proficiencies	skills
proximity	near
regarding	about
subsequent	later
utilize	use

Source: [Brockway \(2015\)](#)

The longer words in the above table tend to come from the Greek and Latin side of the English language's parentage; whereas, the shorter words come from the Anglo-Saxon (Germanic) side. When toddlers begin speaking English, they use Anglo-Saxon-derived words because they're easier to master, and therefore recognize them as plain, simple words throughout their adult lives.

Definitely don't use long words when they're grammatically incorrect. For instance, using **reflexive pronouns** such as "myself" just because it sounds fancy instead looks foolish when the subject pronoun "I" or object pronoun "me" are correct.

Aaron and myself will do the heavy lifting on this project.	Aaron and I will do the heavy lifting on this project.
I'm grateful that you contacted myself for this opportunity.	I'm grateful that you contacted me for this opportunity.

The same goes for misusing the other reflexive pronouns “yourself” instead of “you,” “himself” or “herself” instead of “him” or “her,” etc.

Sometimes, you see short words rarely used in conversation being used in writing to appear fancy, but just look pretentious, such as “said” preceding a noun.

Call me if you are confused by anything said in the contract.	Call me if you are confused by anything in the contract.
--	--

Usually, the context helps determine that the noun following “said” is the one mentioned earlier, making “said” an unnecessary, pompous add-on. Delete it or use the demonstrative pronouns “this” or “that” if necessary to avoid confusion.

Finally, don’t fall into the trap of thinking that a simple style is the same as being simplistic. Good writing can communicate complex ideas in simple words just like bad writing can communicate simple ideas with overly complex words. The job of the writer in professional situations is to make smart things sound simple. Be wary of writing that makes simple things sound complex. You probably don’t want what it’s selling.



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=88#h5p-39>

Writing Skill 8 – Simplify Verbs: Yet another way that people overcomplicate their writing involves expressing the action in as many words as possible, such as by using the passive voice, continuous tenses, and nominalizations. We’ve already seen how the **passive voice** rearranges the standard subject-verb-object word. Consider the following sentences, for instance:

The candidate cannot be supported by our membership.	Our members cannot support the candidate.
---	--

Here, the active-voice construction on the right uses two fewer words to say the same thing. There are legitimate uses of the passive voice, however, overusing the passive voice sounds unnatural and appears as an attempt to extend the word count or sound fancier and objective. Because the passive voice is either more wordy or vague than the active voice, however, readers prefer the latter most of the time and so should you.

Yet another strategy for extending the word count with verbs is to turn the main action they describe into nouns, a process called **nominalization**. This involves taking a verb and adding a suffix such as *-ant*, *-ent*, *-ion*, *-tion*, *-sion*, *-ence*, *-ance*, or *-ing*, as well as adding forms of other verbs, such as *to make* or *to give*. Nominalization may also require determiners such as articles (*the*, *a*, or *an*) before the action nouns. Consider the following comparisons of nominalized-verb sentences with simplified verb forms:

The committee had a discussion about the new budget constraints.	The committee discussed the new budget constraints.
We will make a recommendation to proceed with the investment option.	We will recommend proceeding with the investment option.
They handed down a judgment that the offer wasn't worth their time.	They judged that the offer wasn't worth their time.
The regulator will grant approval of the new process within the week.	The regulator will approve the new process within the week.
He always gives me advice on what to say to the media.	He always advises me on what to say to the media.
She's giving your application a pass because of all the errors in it.	She's passing on your application because of all the errors in it.

You can tell that the above sentences have a greater impact than those that turn the action into a noun and thus require more words to say the same thing. Indeed, each of the verb-complicating, wordcount-extending strategies throughout this subsection is bad enough on its own. In combination, however, writing riddled with nominalization, continuous verb forms, and passive-voice verb constructions muddies writing with an insufferable multitude of unnecessary words.

The final trick to making your writing more concise is the Editor feature in your word processor. In Microsoft Word, for instance, you can set up the Spelling & Grammar checker to scan for all the problems above by following the procedure below:

The committee had a discussion about the new budget constraints.	The committee discussed the new budget constraints.
We will make a recommendation to proceed with the investment option.	We will recommend proceeding with the investment option.
They handed down a judgment that the offer wasn't worth their time.	They judged that the offer wasn't worth their time.
The regulator will grant approval of the new process within the week.	The regulator will approve the new process within the week.
He always gives me advice on what to say to the media.	He always advises me on what to say to the media.
She's giving your application a pass because of all the errors in it.	She's passing on your application because of all the errors in it.

You can tell that the above sentences where the simple verb drives the action are punchier and have a greater impact than those that turn the action into a noun and thus require more words to say the same thing. Indeed, each of the verb-complicating, wordcount-extending strategies throughout this subsection is bad enough on its own. In combination, however, writing riddled with nominalization, continuous verb forms, and passive-voice verb constructions muddies writing with an insufferable multitude of unnecessary words.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=88#h5p-84>

The final trick to making your writing more concise is the Editor feature in your word processor. In Microsoft Word, for instance, you can set up the Spelling & Grammar checker to scan for all the problems above by following the procedure below:

1. Go to File (alt. + f) and, in the **File** menu, click on **Options** (at the bottom; alt. + t) to open the Word Options control panel.
2. Click on **Proofing** in the Word Options control panel.
3. Check all the boxes in the “When correcting spelling and grammar in Word” section of the Word Options control panel.
4. Click on the **Settings...** button beside “Writing Style” under the check boxes to open the Grammar Settings control panel.
5. Click on all the check boxes in the Grammar Settings control panel, as well as the Okay button of both this panel and the Word Options panel to activate.

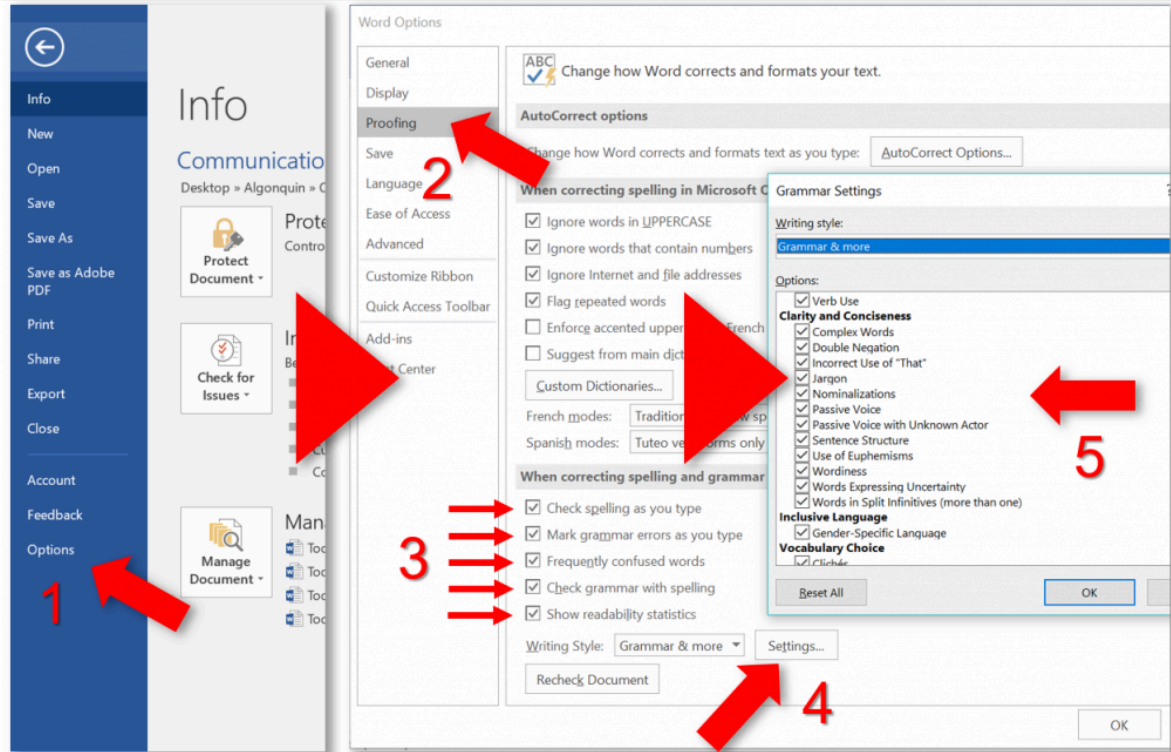


Figure 16.2: Setting up your MS Word Grammar, Style, and Spellchecker

6. Go to the **Review** menu tab in the tool ribbon at the top of the Word screen and select Spelling & Grammar (alt. + r, s) to activate the Editor that will, besides checking for spelling and grammar errors, also check for all of the stylistic errors you checked boxes for in the Grammar Settings control panel.
7. Go back and proofread the text to ensure accuracy.

When you finish running your grammar, style, and spellchecker through your document, a dialog box will appear showing readability statistics. Pay close attention to stats such as the average number of words per sentence and letters per word. If the former exceeds thirty and the latter ten, your writing might pose significant challenges to some readers, especially ESL. Do them a solid favour by breaking up your sentences and simplifying your word choices.

Rather than complicate a message by adding useless verbiage, make your writing like a paperclip. A paperclip is beautiful in its elegance. It's so simple in its construction and yet does its job of holding paper together perfectly without any extra parts or mechanisms like staples need to fasten pages together and unfasten them. A paperclip does it with just a couple inches of thin, machine-bent wire. We should all aspire to make our language as elegant as a paperclip so that we can live life free of time-wasting writing.

Key Takeaways



Begin editing any document by evaluating it for the quality of its content, organization, style, and readability, then add to it, reorganize, and trim it as necessary to meet the needs of the target audience.

Exercises



1. Take any writing assignment you've previously submitted for another course, ideally one that you did some time ago so that it almost seems like it was written by another person. Evaluate and comment on its content, organization, style, and readability. Explain how you can improve it from each of these perspectives.

2. Add to that assignment anything that would help the target audience understand it better.

3. Trim that assignment using the eight strategies explained in this unit.



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Unit 17: Proofreading for Mechanics

Learning Objectives



After studying this unit, you will be able to

- edit and proofread documents to eliminate errors

Introduction

The very last target for proofreading as you finalize your draft for submission is mechanics. In English writing, **mechanics** relates to typographic styles such as the choice between UPPERCASE and lowercase letters, *italics* or **boldface** type and plain style, as well as using figures (e.g., 1, 2, 3) or written out numbers (e.g., one, two, three). Professionals follow stylistic conventions for mechanics much like they do punctuation rules. If you don't know these conventions, making them up as you go along may produce unprofessional-looking documents. Remember that consistency throughout your document is the rule. Consider the following as your guide for how to get your writing mechanics right.

WEIGHT	WIDTH	STYLE
Thin	Condensed	Outline
Medium	Regular	Solid
Heavy	Wide	Shadow

Figure 17.1: Know how to use and when to use the appropriate type of font increases the effectiveness of business documents (Vincente, 2019).

Capitalizing

One of the worst mistakes you can make in a high-priority document like a cover letter is a glaring capitalization error such as not capitalizing the first letter in a sentence or writing “im” or “ive” instead of “I am” or “I have.” These errors are fine when texting your friends. To a hiring manager, however, the red flags they raise concerning the literacy, work ethic, and even maturity of the applicant might land that application in the shredder. At the other typographic extreme, those who use all-caps for anything other than abbreviations, as in “SEND ME THAT REPORT RIGHT NOW,” look emotionally unstable. In normal writing, we use conventional combinations of capitals and lowercase letters meaningfully to guide our readers through our sentences. Let’s take a closer look at when to capitalize and when not to capitalize letters.

What to Capitalize

You can’t go wrong if you capitalize in the following situations:

- First letter of the first word of a:
 - Sentence; e.g. **T**hese pretzels are making me thirsty.
 - Full-sentence quotation even if it appears after a signal phrase; e.g., A great American humourist put it best when he said, “**T**ravel is fatal to prejudice, bigotry, and narrow-mindedness” ([Twain, 1869, p. 333](#)).
 - Rule following a colon in a sentence; e.g., My mother taught me the golden rule: **T**reat others the way you’d like to be treated yourself
 - **P**oint in a bullet-point or numbered list regardless of whether it’s a full sentence or just a noun phrase, as in this list
- The first-person personal pronoun “**I**”
- Major words in **titles**, including the first letter of the first word no matter what it is, nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, but not short prepositions such as *in*, *of*, *on*, or *to*, nor coordinating conjunctions such as *and*, *but*, *for*, or *so*, unless they’re the first word (see Table 17.2 below for several example titles)
- The first letter of proper nouns, which include the types given below in Table 5.5.1

Table 17.1: Proper Nouns

Proper Noun Type	Examples
People and professional roles or familial relations preceding the name	Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Roberta Bondar, Professor Patrick Grant, Mayor Humdinger, Ludwig van Beethoven, Aunt Pam, God, Buddha
Adjectives derived from names	Shakespearean sonnet, Freudian slip
Major buildings and infrastructure	CN Tower, the Queensway, the Hoover Dam
Specific geographical locations and regions	Ottawa, British Columbia, the Canadian Rockies, Lake Ontario, the West Coast, Eastern Canada, the Maritimes, South Asia, the Netherlands
Celestial bodies	Venus, Earth, Mars, the Sun, the Kuiper Belt, the Milky Way, the Virgo Supercluster
Books, films, etc. (see Table 5.5.2.1 below)	Beautiful Losers, Star Wars, The Onion, Overwatch, the Ottawa Citizen
Days of the week, months, holidays	Monday, November, Labour Day, Groundhog Day, Ramadan, Hanukkah, Fall 2019 semester
Historical events and periods	the Battle of Vimy Ridge, the Cold War, the Renaissance, the Old Kingdom, Anthropocene, the Big Bang
Ethnicities, nationalities, religions, and languages	Anishinaabe, Australian, English, Russian, Malaysian, Catholic, Islam, Sunni Muslim, Swedish, Swahili
Institutions, political and cultural groups	Algonquin College, University of Toronto, the Supreme Court, New Democrats, Montreal Canadiens, Oscar Peterson Trio
Academic courses, programs, departments, and some degrees	Statistics 101, Communications I, Game Development Advanced Diploma Program, School of Business, PhD, MBA
Numbered or lettered items	Flight AC2403, Gate 11, Invoice No. 3492B, Serial No. D8834-2946-1212, Rural Road 34, Figure 8, Volume 2, Part 4, Model 3
Brand names, corporations, and stores	Microsoft Word, Samsung Galaxy, Tesla, Apple, Google, GlaxoSmithKline, Mountain Equipment Co-op

What Not to Capitalize

Don't capitalize the following:

- Directions if they're not in a geographical name; e.g., We drove **east** to North Bay, Ontario, from the Pacific Northwest
- Professional roles on their own without a name following (e.g. the prime minister) or if they follow the person's name; e.g., Patrick Grant, professor of English
- Celestial bodies when used outside of the context of celestial bodies; e.g., He's really down to earth. I love you to the moon and back. Here comes the sun.
- The seasons, despite the fact that the days of the week and months are capitalized (e.g., We're heading south for the winter.) unless they're part of a title (e.g., Fall 2019 semester)
- Century numbers; e.g., the nineteenth century
- Words that came from names or geographical regions; e.g., pasteurize, french fries, italics, roman numerals, arabic numerals
- Fields of study; e.g., history, biology, physics, economics, dentistry
- Some academic degrees; e.g., master's degree, bachelor's degree
- Citations at the page and line level: page 6, lines 23-27; p. 24, ll. 12-14

Proofreading:

Pay close attention to the beginning of sentences, each point in a list, titles, and proper nouns. Determine whether you should capitalize or leave letters lowercase depending on the conventions given above.

Incorrect: let's go South to visit the President and stay with vice president Frito.

The fix: Let's go south to visit the president and stay with Vice President Frito.

The fix: Let's go south to visit President Comacho and stay with Frito, his vice president.

In the drafting process, you might delete the original capitalized opening to a sentence while trying out another style of sentence and forget to capitalize the new beginning. The proofreading stage is when you can catch glaring errors such as this. Also, the convention for geography is to capitalize directions only if they're part of place names but not when they're mere compass directions. Finally, capitalize professional titles only when they precede a name.

Incorrect: In addition, im proficient in the use of Microsoft office, such as PowerPoint.

The fix: In addition, I am proficient in the use of Microsoft Office, such as PowerPoint.

Texting habits might die hard. A crucial step in professionalizing yourself, however, is to correct informal spellings such as im so that they are the more correct I'm or more formal I am, especially in job application documents. Also, be especially careful with capitalization around proprietary names such as software, which may include internal capitalization as we see in PowerPoint or YouTube.

Incorrect: I had to read the textbook Communication At Work for my Algonquin college communications course in the accounting program.

The fix: I had to read the textbook Communication at Work for my Algonquin College Communications course in the Accounting program.

The titling convention is to capitalize major words but not short prepositions such as at. Since academic courses, institutions, and programs are proper nouns like the names of people, capitalize them all.

Abbreviations: Fully spell out abbreviations the first time you mention them and put the abbreviation in parentheses. For example, if you were to say, "The Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) is reporting an above-average number of flu deaths this year," subsequent mentions of the Agency can appear as simply "PHAC." Institutions that are so common as names (proper nouns) in their abbreviated form (e.g., CBC, which stands for the "Canadian Broadcasting Corporation") can be given as abbreviations unless introduced to an audience that wouldn't know them. As you can see here, avoid adding periods after each uppercase letter in an abbreviation.

For more on capitalization, see the following resources:

- The [Guide to Grammar & Writing's Capitalization page](#) and [Capitalization I](#) and [Capitalization II](#) digital-



Figure 17.2: Proofreading your documents is important to ensure the information presented is accurate. Accuracy not only affects the message but also your credibility (Business Communications, 2019).

activity exercises linked at the bottom (Darling, 2014a)

- The [Guide to Grammar & Writing's Abbreviations page](#) and *Guide to Grammar & Writing's Abbreviations I* digital-activity exercise linked at the bottom (Darling, 2014b)
- [Purdue OWL's A Little Help with Capitals page](#) (Berry & Brizee, 2013)
- [The Grammar Book's Capitalization Rules page](#) (Straus, 2014)

Italicizing, Underlining, and Bolding

The standard typeface options of *italics*, **bold**, and underline allow writers to draw attention to their text in varying degrees. Each has its advantages and disadvantages. The biggest disadvantage comes from overuse, which diminishes their impact. Taking advantage of their ability to draw the reader's eye and communicate information beyond the words they express requires following certain conventional uses for each. We'll start with the most meaningful in terms of the information it can convey.

Italicizing

As the typeface option that slants the top of each letter to the right, **italic typeface** performs several possible functions related to emphasizing words. Italics can also resolve ambiguities that would cause confusion without it. Use italics for the following purposes:

- **Emphasis:** Use italics sparingly to emphasize particular words or phrases; e.g., "I've asked them no less than *three times* to send the reimbursement cheque." If we were saying this aloud, you would raise your volume and slow down your enunciation to emphasize "*three times*." Italicizing is more mature and professionally appropriate than using all-caps to emphasize words.
- **Words under Discussion:** Italicize a word, phrase, or even a full sentence when discussing it. For instance, you see throughout this textbook example words italicized, such as just above §5.5.1.1.
- **Foreign Words and Phrases:** Italicize foreign words that have not yet become part of the English vernacular. For instance, italicize the binomial Latin name of a species (e.g., *branta canadensis* for Canada goose) or the French phrase *déjà vu* but not the more familiar borrowed French words "bourgeois," "brunette," "chauffeur," "cliché," "depot," "entrepreneur," "résumé," or "souvenir." If the foreign word is in most English dictionaries, it is probably safe to write it in plain style rather than italics.
- **Titles:** Use italics when referring to the title of a longer work such as a book, film, or newspaper. See Table 17.2 below for a full list of the types of works you would italicize, as opposed to shorter works (or titled sections within longer works) you would put in quotation marks without italics.

Table 17.2: Italicized Titles

Type of Work	Examples
Book, legislation	<i>Elements of Style</i> , <i>A Brief History of Time</i> , <i>The Handmaid's Tale</i> , <i>The Great Gatsby</i> , <i>The Copyright Act</i>
Magazine	<i>Maclean's</i> , <i>The Walrus</i> , <i>Chatelaine</i> , <i>MoneySense</i> , <i>Canadian Business</i> , <i>The Hockey News</i> , <i>Today's Parent</i> , <i>Flare</i>
Newspaper	<i>The Globe and Mail</i> , <i>the Toronto Star</i> , <i>National Post</i> , <i>Montreal Gazette</i> , <i>Ottawa Citizen</i> , <i>Time Colonist</i>
Website (APA)	<i>YouTube</i> , <i>Wikipedia</i> , <i>Facebook</i> , <i>Instagram</i> , <i>The Onion</i>
Film	<i>Casablanca</i> , <i>Thirty Two Short Films About Glenn Gould</i>
TV show	<i>Dragons' Den</i> , <i>Hockey Night in Canada</i> , <i>Orphan Black</i>
Play, long poem	<i>The Rez Sisters</i> , <i>Romeo & Juliet</i> , <i>Waiting for Godot</i> , <i>Paradise Lost</i>
Album, opera	<i>Drake's Views</i> , <i>Arcade Fire's Funeral</i> , <i>Alanis Morissette's Jagged Little Pill</i> , <i>Mozart's The Magic Flute</i>
Works of art	<i>Mona Lisa</i> , <i>The School of Athens</i> , <i>The Starry Night</i> , <i>Voice of Fire</i>
Video game	<i>Tetris</i> , <i>Grand Theft Auto V</i> , <i>Super Mario Bros.</i> , <i>Minecraft</i>
Ships, airplanes	<i>the Titanic</i> , <i>Bismarck</i> , <i>Hindenburg</i> , <i>Enola Gay</i>
Legal cases	<i>Roe v. Wade</i> , <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> , <i>Baker v. Canada</i>

When words are already italicized, such as a sentence under discussion or a book title within a book title, then de-italicize the title back into plain style (e.g., *Vision in Shakespeare's King Lear*). Exceptions to the rule of italicizing books are holy texts such as the Bible and Koran, though specific editions should be italicized (e.g., *The New American Standard Bible*).

Underlining

Considered an old-fashioned alternative to italicizing because it identified titles written on typewriters before modern word processors made italicization feasible. Today, underlining is mainly used to emphasize words within italicized titles or as an alternative to boldface type.

Bold

More than any other typeface, **bold** is best at emphasizing words because it draws the reader's eyes more effectively than italics or underlining, especially for document titles and section headings. In casual emails, you can also use it to highlight a main action point that's surrounded by plain-style text to ensure that the reader doesn't miss it. Avoid bolding, underlining, italicizing, and using all-caps in combination merely to lend added emphasis to words. Use whichever one is most appropriate in context.

For more on italics, underlining, and bolding, see the following resources:

- Your Dictionary's [When to Italicize](#) (2009)
- WikiHow's [How to Use Italics](#) (Morgan, 2015)
- Butterick's Practical Typography's [Bold or Italic](#) (Butterick, 2013)

The following video, review some tips from above but also provides further insight into how to use typography to create effective business documents.



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=103#h5p-62>

Numbering

When do you spell out a number (e.g., *ten*) and when do you use a figure (e.g., *10*)? What are the conventions for academic and professional situations? It depends on your purposes, but in routine formal situations and in APA style, spell out numbers from one to ten and use figures for 11 and up. In informal and technical writing, however, using only figures ensures accuracy, consistency, and brevity.

Table 16.3: Formal Numbering Conventions

Convention	Examples (Note: Bold would not be used in the text. It is used here for illustrations purposes only)
Words	only one person, ten reasons
Figures	11 people, 40 cars, 127 hours, 330 lbs. \$39.99 , 6.12 litres, 68,000 voters, 186,282.397 miles per second.
Large round	a hundred people, a thousand times, six billion dollars, \$6 billion , \$6,300,000 , \$6.3 million , \$2.345 trillion , You have a hundred trillion microbes in your body.
Fractions	over two thirds of respondents, 4 millionths of a second, a one-fifth share of the profit, 3/32 allen key, 1 and 21/64 inches
Percentages and decimals	8 percent increase (<i>informal docs</i>), 8% increase (<i>in business forms and technical docs</i>), 9.57 seconds, .045 cm, 0.12 g
Beginning of sentences	Twenty-six percent of respondents agreed while 71% disagreed.
Days, years	July 1, 1867 ; from the 1st of July to the 4th ; AD 1492 ; from 2000 to 2018 ; in the 2010-2011 season; the nineties , 1990s , '90s
Times	8am, noon, 1:15pm, 5-6pm, 10:30-11am , 11:30am-1pm (or ...PM)
Addresses	One First Street, 2 Second Street, 16 Tenth Avenue, 251 11th Avenue W, 623 East 125th Street
Telephone	613-555-4450 ext. 9832, 250.555.7204, (416) 555-1185
Identification	Room 6 , Channel 4 , Hwy. 416 , Elizabeth II , Henry V
Weights and measures	Andre weighed over 200 lbs. by age 12 and over 500 lbs. by 40. The room is 10' by 12' in a 2,400 sq. ft. house., 8 metres (<i>informal docs</i>), 24km (<i>in informal and technical docs</i>)
Ages	Little Nicky was 3 years and 7 months when his family moved. By the time she was thirty-six , Miranda had accomplished plenty. Miranda, 36 , has accomplished plenty.
Pages	page 24 / (p. 24), pages 67-68 / (pp. 67-68), (pp. 114-118), chapter 11 / (ch. 11), chapters 11-12 (chs. 11-12)
Commercial and legal	The stated amount of \$1,200 will be paid no less than two (2) weeks after the completion of the contract work.
Related (all under 10)	We bought six shirts, eight pairs of pants, and four jackets.
Related (any 10+)	We bought 9 apples, 18 bananas, and 6 pineapples.
Consecutive	They ordered twelve 90-lb. weights. We observed twenty-five 500-megaton explosions. I manufactured 14,032 6709T parts for Dynamo, Inc. (<i>When two numbers appear consecutively, generally write out the number for the first and use a figure for the second, but use a figure for the first if it would take more than one or two words to write it out.</i>)

What to Look for When Proofreading

Determine whether you should replace your spelled-out numbers with figures or vice versa according to the conventions given above.

Incorrect: Only **2** people showed up.

The fix: Only **two** people showed up.

In formal writing, spell out one- or two-word numbers rather than using figures lazily. However, feel free to use figures, no matter how small the number, in informal writing where concision matters most.

Incorrect: She was charged **nine-hundred-and-thirty-six dollars and ninety-eight cents** for the repair.

The fix: She was charged **\$936.98** for the repair.

Incorrect: The chances of life existing on other planets are quite high if there are, by extrapolation, roughly 19,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 star systems with earth-like planets in the universe ([Frost, 2017](#)).

The fix: The chances of life existing on other planets are quite high if there are, by extrapolation, roughly **19 billion trillion** star systems with earth-like planets in the universe ([Frost, 2017](#)).

Incorrect: **23,000** units were sold in the first quarter.

Incorrect: **Twenty-three thousand** units were sold in the first quarter.

The fix: In the first quarter, **23,000** units were sold.

Though you should use a figure to represent a number above ten and spell out a number appearing at the beginning of a sentence, re-word the sentence if that number is more than two words.

Incorrect: We've moved the meeting **to 05/04/18**.

The fix: We've moved the meeting **from Tuesday, April 2, to Friday, April 5, 2018**.

Though the above correction sacrifices brevity, the gains in clarity can potentially prevent expensive miscommunication. The correction prevents the message recipients from misinterpreting the new meeting date as being May 4th and helps them pinpoint which date in their calendars to click and drag the original meeting from. Providing the days of the week also helps the recipients determine at a glance whether the new date conflicts with regularly scheduled weekly appointments.

Incorrect: Let's meet at **number ninety, 6th** Avenue, at **fourteen o'clock**.

The fix: Let's meet at **90 Sixth** Avenue at **2 p.m.**

Though “ninety” would be correct in some contexts (MLA style) because it is a one-word number, APA address conventions require you to use figures for address numbers and to spell out numerical street/avenue numbers from first to tenth, then to use figures from 11th onward. Also, the English convention for representing time of day is to use the twelve-hour clock, whereas the French convention is to use the twenty-four-hour clock.

Incorrect: Will you still need me, will you still feed me when I'm **64**?

The fix: Will you still need me, will you still feed me when I'm **sixty-four**?

Unless the age follows a person's name as an appositive (e.g., Paul, 64, is losing his hair) or is part of a series that identifies several ages (e.g. a program for those of 4 to 6 years of age, with some 7-year-olds) or combines one person's age in years and months, spell out ages up to one hundred.

Incorrect: The one expedition catalogued **thirty-four** new types of spiders, 662 new types of beetles, and 178 new types of ants.

The fix: The one expedition catalogued **34** new types of spiders, 662 new types of beetles, and 178 new types of ants.

Though normally you would spell out two-word numbers, maintaining consistency with the related numbers in the series, which are figures here because they are over ten, takes precedence.

Incorrect: The program has **2** streams, one for the **4**-year-olds and another for the **5**-year-olds.

The fix: The program has **two** streams, one for the **4**-year-olds and another for the **5**-year-olds.

This looks at first as if all three of these are related numbers in a series and therefore must all be figures. The related-numbers convention applies to only the last two numbers (ages), however, whereas the first number is not an age, hence not part of the series. Since the first number can be spelled out as one word, two, it is not given as a figure.

Incorrect: If your gym orders more than **20 100-lb.** weights, you'll get every additional unit for half price.

The fix: If your gym orders more than **twenty 100-lb.** weights, you'll get every additional unit for half price.

To avoid “20 100-lb.” being misread as “20100-lb.,” bend the rule about using figures for numbers above ten to spell out the first of the consecutive numbers and use a figure for the second since it's a weight. (If the first number were more than two words spelled out and the weight only one, however, “150 thirty-pound weights” would be preferable.)

For more on numbers, see the following resources:

- Purdue OWL's [Writing Numbers](#) (Berry, 2018)
- APA Style's [Comparing MLA and APA: Numbers](#) (Becker, 2014)



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=103#h5p-63>

Key Takeaway

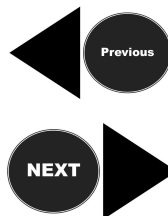


At the end of the editing stage, proofread for mechanical errors involving capitalization, typographic style (e.g., italics), and numbers.

Exercises



1. Go through the above sections and follow the links to self-check exercises at the end of each section to confirm your mastery of the punctuation rules.
2. Take any writing assignment you've previously submitted for another course, ideally one that you did some time ago, perhaps even in high school. Scan for the mechanical errors covered in this section now that you know what to look for. How often do such errors appear? Correct them following the suggestions given above.



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PART VI

CHAPTER 6: ELECTRONIC WRITTEN COMMUNICATION

We begin our applied-writing unit with electronic channels because they are by far the most popular both for personal and business use. Most students have grown up with these channels, which gives them the advantage of familiarity. With that comfort, however, may also come years of bad habits deeply rooted in the development of those skills for personal distraction and social ends. This chapter will attempt to provide those students a way to professionalize those communication skills. Email deserves a close look because it is the most widespread and established of the electronic forms. Since so much of our lives are wrapped up in electronic interaction, reviewing the netiquette principles established at the outset of the electronic communications revolution can actually help us move forward as we look at the newest and fastest communication channels, texting and instant messaging.

In this chapter, we will cover:

- [Emailing](#)
- [Netiquette and Social Media](#)
- [Texting and Instant Messaging](#)



Unit 18: Emailing

Learning Objectives



After studying this unit, you will be able to

- identify characteristics of effective professional emails
- understand how to compose effective professional emails



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=106#h5p-66>

Introduction

The video introduced you to electronic mail, widely known as “e-mail” or just “email.” As the video noted, by volume, emails are the most popular written communication channel in the history of human civilization. With emails being so cheap and easy to send on desktop and laptop computers, as well as on mobile phones and tablets, a staggering 280 billion emails are sent globally per day (Radicati, 2017)—that’s over a hundred trillion per year. Most are for business purposes because email is such a flexible channel ideal for anything from short, routine information shares, requests, and responses, to important formal messages delivering the content that letters and memos used to handle. Its ability to send a message to one person or as many people as you have addresses for, integrate with calendars for scheduling meetings and events, send document attachments, and send automatic replies makes it the most versatile communication channel in the workplace.

Integrating the 3 x 3 Writing Process

This mindboggling quantity of 3.2 million emails sent per second doesn’t necessarily mean that quality is a non-issue for email, however. Because it has, to some extent, replaced mailed letters for formal correspondence, emails related to important occasions such as applying for and maintaining employment must be impeccably well written. Your email represents you in your physical absence, as well as the company you work for if that’s the case, so it must be both good, well-written and appropriate.

Begin by ensuring that you really need an email to represent you because emailing merely to avoid speaking

in person or calling by phone can do more harm than good. If an email is necessary, however, then it must be effective. As people who make decisions about your livelihood, the employers and clients you email can be highly judgmental about the quality of your writing. To them, it's an indication of your professionalism, attention to detail, education, and even intelligence. The writing quality in a single important email can be the difference between getting hired and getting fired or remaining unemployed. Using the **3 x 3 Writing Process** (see Figure 18.1) gives you a road map to writing effective emails.

1 Prewriting

Analyze: The purpose of this e-mail is to solicit feedback regarding a casual-dress policy.

Anticipate: The message is going to a subordinate who is busy but probably eager to be consulted in this policy matter.

Adapt: Use a direct approach beginning with the main idea. Strive for a positive, professional tone rather than an auto-crat, authoritative tone.

2 Drafting

Research: Collect secondary information about dress-down days in other organizations. Collect primary information by talking with company managers.

Organize: Begin with the main idea followed by a brief explanation and questions. Conclude with an end date and a reason.

Draft: Prepare the first draft remembering that the receiver is busy and appreciates brevity.

3 Revising

Edit: Rewrite questions to ensure that they are parallel and readable.

Proofread: Decide whether to hyphenate *casual-dress policy* and *dress-down days*. Be sure commas follow introductory clauses. Check question marks.

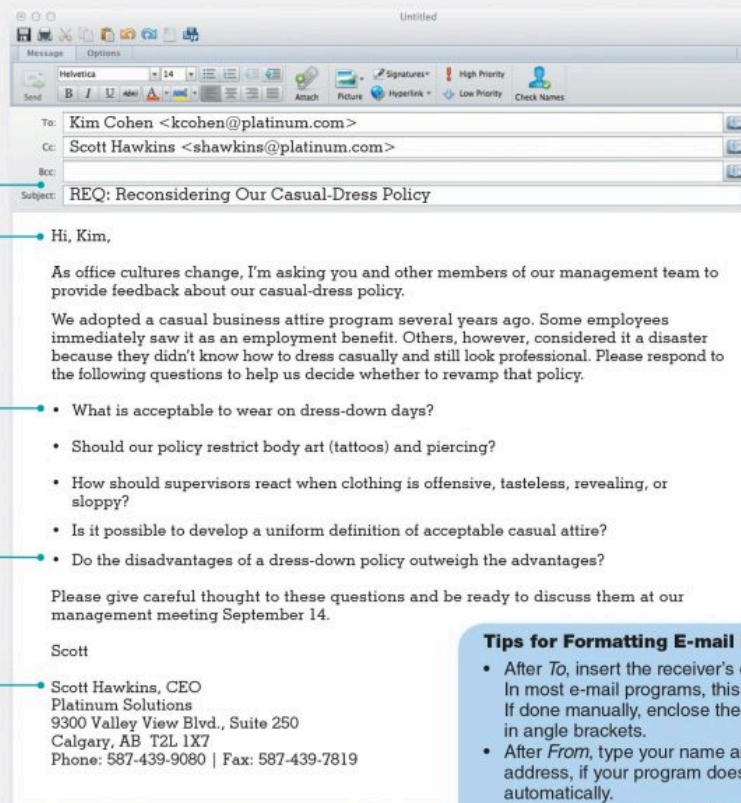
Evaluate: Does this message encourage participatory management? Will the receiver be able to answer the questions and provide feedback as requested?

Provides concise, clear subject line and REQ to remind receiver that a response is required

Opens with receiver's name and greeting to mark the beginning of the message

Uses a bulleted list to improve readability

Closes with full contact information



Tips for Formatting E-mail Messages

- After *To*, insert the receiver's electronic address. In most e-mail programs, this task is automated. If done manually, enclose the receiver's address in angle brackets.
- After *From*, type your name and electronic address, if your program does not insert it automatically.
- After *Subject*, present a clear description of the message.
- Include a salutation (*Kim*; *Hi, Kim*) or honorific and last name (*Dear Ms. Cohen*), especially in messages to outsiders.
- Double-space (skip one line) between paragraphs.
- Do not type in all caps or in all lowercase letters.
- Include full contact information in the signature block.

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Figure 18.1 The produce effective emails that communicate your message, apply the 3 x 3 writing process of pre-writing, drafting and revising (Business Communications, 2019).

Structure and Content

Before delving into the details of how to construct emails, let's review the advantages, disadvantages, and occasions for their use.

Table 18.1 Excerpt: Email Pros, Cons, and Proper Use

Advantages	Disadvantages	Expectations	Appropriate Use
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivers messages instantly anywhere in the world • Sends to one or many people at once • Allows you to attach documents or links to internet sites. • Allows for a back-and-forth thread on the topic • Archives written correspondence • Can be done on any mobile device with wifi connection • Is somewhat permanent in that emails exist somewhere on a server even if deleted by both sender and receiver 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gives the illusion of privacy: your messages can be forwarded to anyone, monitored by your company or an outside security agency, retrieved with a warrant, or hacked even if both you and receiver delete them • Can be slow when used for back-and-forth dialogue • Tone may be • May be sent automatically to the recipient's spam folder or otherwise overlooked or deleted without being • Subject to errors such as hitting "send" prematurely • Subject to limits on document attachment size • Requires a working internet connection on a computing device, which isn't available everywhere in the world 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reply within 24 hours, or sooner if company policy requires it • Follow conventions for writing • Netiquette: be as kind as you should be in person; don't write emails angrily • Edit to ensure coverage of the subject indicated in the subject line with no more or less information than the recipient needs to do their job • Proofread to ensure correct grammar, punctuation, and spelling because errors compromise your credibility • Avoid confusion due to vagueness that requires that the recipient respond asking for clarification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quickly deliver a message that doesn't need an immediate response • Send a message and receive a response in writing as evidence for future review (lay down a paper trail) • Use when confidentiality isn't necessary • Send electronic documents as attachments • Send the same message to several people at once, including perhaps people whose email address you need to hide from the others (using BCC) to respect their confidentiality

Email Address

The first thing you see when an email arrives in your inbox is who it's from. The address determines immediately how you feel about that email—whether excited, uninterested, curious, angry, hopeful, scared or just obliged to read it. Your email address will create similar impressions on those you email depending on your relationship with them. It's therefore important that you send from the right email address.

If you work for a company, obviously you must use your company email address for company business. Customers expect it. Bear in mind that in a legal and right-to-privacy sense, you don't own these emails. If they exist on a company server, company administrators can read any email they are investigating a breach of company policy or criminal activity ([Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada, 2010](#)). This means that you must be careful not to write anything in an email that could compromise your employability.

If you're writing on your own behalf for any business or job-application purposes, it's vital that you have a respectable-looking email address. Using a college or university email is a good bet because it proves that you indeed are attending or attended a post-secondary institution when you've made that claim in your application. If your name is Justin Trudeau, for instance, your ideal email address would simply be justin.trudeau@ with one of the major email providers like Gmail or Outlook/Hotmail.

What's fundamentally important, however, is that you retire your teenage joke email address. If you have one of these, now that you're an adult, it will only do irreparable harm to your employability prospects if you're using it for job applications. Any potential employer or other professional who gets an email from pornstar6969baby@whatever.com is going to delete it without even opening it.

Also, just as your demeanour and language style changes in social, family, and professional contexts, you should likewise hold multiple email accounts—one for work, one for school, and one for personal matters. Each of the 3.8 billion email users in the world has an average of 1.7 email accounts ([Radicati, 2017](#)). It's likely that you will have more than three throughout your life and retire accounts as you move on from school and various workplaces. If you can manage it, you can set up forwarding so that you can run multiple accounts out of one, except where company or institutional policy requires that you work entirely within a designated email provider or client.

Timestamp & Punctuality

The timestamp that comes with each email means that punctuality matters and raises the question of what the expectations are for acceptable lag time between you receiving an email and returning an expected response. Of course, you can reply as soon as possible as you would when texting and have a back-and-forth recorded in a thread. What if you need more time, however?

Though common wisdom used to be that the business standard is to reply within 24 hours, the availability of email on the smartphones that almost everyone carries in their pockets has reduced that expectation to a few hours. Recent research shows that half of email responses in business environments in fact comes within two hours ([Vanderkam, 2016](#)). Some businesses have internal policies that demand even quicker responses because business moves fast. If you can get someone's business sooner than the competition because you reply sooner, then of course you're going to make every effort to reply right away. Of course, the actual work you do can get in the way of email, but you must prioritize incoming work in order to stay in business.

What if you can't reply within the expected number of hours? The courteous course of action is to reply as soon as possible with a brief message saying that you'll be turning your attention to this matter as soon as you can. You don't have to go into detail about what's delaying you unless it's relevant to the topic at hand, but courtesy requires that you at least give a timeline for a fuller response and stick to it.

Subject Line

The next most important piece of information you see when scanning your inbox is the email's subject line. The busy professional who receives dozens of emails each day prioritizes their workload and response efforts based largely on the content of the subject lines appearing in their inbox. Because the subject line acts as a title for the email, the subject line should accurately summarize its topic in 3-7 words.

The wordcount range here is important because your subject line shouldn't be so vague that its one or two words will be misleading, nor so long and detailed that its eight-plus words will be cut off by your inbox layout. Though it must be specific to the email topic, details about specific times and places, for instance, should really be in the message itself rather than in the subject line (see Table 18.2 below). Also, avoid using words in your subject line that might make your email look like spam. A subject line such as *Hello* or *That thing we talked about* might appear to be a hook to get you to open an email that contains a malware virus. This may prompt the recipient to delete it to be on the safe side, or their email provider may automatically send it to the junkmail box, which people rarely check. It will be as good as gone, in any case.

Table 18.2: Subject Line Length

Too Short	Just Right	Too Long and Detailed
Problem	Problem with your product order	Problem with your order for an LG washer and dryer submitted on April 29 at 11:31 p.m.
Meeting	Rescheduling Nov. 6 meeting	Rescheduling our 3 p.m. November 6 meeting for 11am November 8
Parking Permits	Summer parking permit pickup	When to pick up your summer parking permits from security

Stylistically, notice that appropriately sized subject lines typically abbreviate where they can and avoid articles (*the, a, an*), capitalization beyond the first word (except for proper nouns), and excessive adjectives.

Whatever you do, don't leave your subject line blank. Even if you're just firing off a quick email to send an attachment to yourself, the subject line text will be essential to your ability to retrieve that file later. Say you find yourself desperately needing that file months or even years later because the laptop it was saved on was stolen or damaged beyond repair, which you couldn't have predicted at the time you sent it. A search in your email provider for words matching those you used in the subject line will quickly narrow down the email in question. Without words in the subject line or message, however, you'll have no choice but to guess at when you sent the

email and waste time going through page after page of sent-folder messages looking for it. A few seconds spent writing a good subject line can potentially save hours of frustrating searches.



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=106#h5p-65>

Opening Salutation & Recipient Selection

When a reader opens your email, its opening salutation indicates not only who the message is for but also its level of formality. As you can see in Table 18.3 below, opening with *Dear [Full Name]* or *Greetings, [Full Name]*: strikes an appropriately respectful tone when writing to someone for the first time in a professional context. When greeting someone you've emailed before, *Hello, [First name]*: maintains a semiformal tone. When you're more casually addressing a familiar colleague, a simple *Hi [First name]*, is just fine.

Table 18.3: Opening Salutation Examples

First-time Formality	Ongoing Semiformal	Informal
<i>Dear Ms. Melody Nelson:</i> <i>Dear Ms. Nelson:</i> <i>Greetings, Ms. Melody Nelson:</i> <i>Greetings, Ms. Nelson:</i>	<i>Hello, Melody:</i> <i>Hello again, Melody:</i> <i>Thanks, Melody. (in response to something given)</i>	<i>Hi Mel,</i> <i>Hey Mel,</i> <i>Mel,</i>

Notice that the punctuation includes a comma after the greeting word and a colon after their name for formal and semiformal occasions. Informal greetings, however, relax these rules by omitting the comma after the greeting word and replacing the colon with a comma. Don't play it both ways with two commas; *Hi, Jeremy,* appears too crowded with them.

Depending on the nature of the message, you can use alternative greeting possibilities. If you're thanking someone for information they've sent you, you can do so right away in the greeting; e.g., *Many thanks for the contact list, Maggie.* When your email exchange turns into a back-and-forth thread involving several emails, it's customary to drop the salutation altogether and treat each message as if it were a text message even in formal situations.

Formality also dictates whether you use the recipient's first name or full name in your salutation. If you're writing to someone you know well or responding to an email where the sender signed off at the bottom using their first name, they've given you the green light to address them by their first name in your response. If you're addressing someone formally for the first time, however, strike an appropriately respectful tone by using their full name. If you're addressing a group, a simple *Hello, all:* or *Hello, team:* will do.

Be careful when selecting recipients. First, spell their name correctly because email addresses often have non-standard combinations of name fragments and numbers; any typos will result in the server bouncing your email back to you as being unsent. Wait before entering their name in the recipient or "To" field in case you accidentally hit the Send button before you're finished drafting your email. If you prematurely send an email, immediately send a quick follow-up apologizing for the confusion and the completed message. Another preventative measure is to compose a message offline, such as in an MS Word or simple Notepad document devoid of formatting, then copy and paste it into the email field when you're ready to send.

If you have a primary recipient in mind but want others to see it, you can include them in the CC (carbon/complimentary copy) line. (If confidentiality requires that recipients shouldn't see one another's addresses, BCC [blind carbon copy] them instead). Be selective with whom you CC. Yes, it's good to keep your manager in the loop, but you may want to do this only at the beginning and the end of a project's email "paper" trail. They will appreciate that things are underway and wrapping up but may get annoyed if their inbox is flooded with every little mundane back-and-forth throughout the process. If in doubt, speak with your manager about their preferences for being CC'd.

Never "reply all" so that everyone included in the "To" line and CC'd sees your reply unless your response includes information that everyone absolutely must see. Bear in mind that, concerning **email security**, no matter who you select as the primary or secondary (CC'd) recipients of your email, always assume that it may be forwarded on to other people, including those you might not want to see it. Emails are not private. You have no control over whether the recipients will forward an email on to others, and if your email contains any legally sensitive content, it can even be retrieved from the server storing it with a warrant from law enforcement. A good rule of thumb is to **never send an email that you would be embarrassed by if it were read by your boss, your family, or a jury**. No technical barriers prevent it from falling into their hands.

Message Opening

Most emails will be direct-approach messages where you get right to the point in the opening sentence immediately below the opening salutation. As we saw in [unit 11](#) on message organization, the **direct-approach** pattern does the reader a favour by not burying the main point under a pile of contextual background. If you send a busy professional on a treasure hunt for your main point, a request for information for example, don't blame them if they don't find it and don't provide the information you asked for. They might have given up before they got there or missed it when skimming, as busy people tend to do. By stating in the opening exactly what you want the recipient to do, however, you increase your chances of achieving that goal.

Table 18.4 Direct- vs. Indirect-approach Email Openings

Sample Direct Opening	Sample Indirect Opening
We have reviewed your application and are pleased to offer you the position of retail sales manager at the East 32nd and 4th Street location of Swansong Clothing.	Thank you very much for your application to the retail sales manager position at the East 32nd and 4th Street location of Swansong Clothing. Though we received a large volume of high-quality applications for this position, we were impressed by your experience and qualifications.

Indirect-approach emails should be rare and only sent in extenuating circumstances. Using email to deliver bad news or address a sensitive topic can be seen as a cowardly way of avoiding difficult situations that should be dealt with in person or, if the people involved are too far distant, at least by phone. Other circumstances that might force you to use the indirect approach for emails include the following:

- Needing to use persuasive techniques
- Having no other means of contacting the recipient
- Needing to get the email exchange in writing in case the situation escalates and must be handled as evidence by higher authorities
- Needing to deliver a large number of bad-news messages without having the time or resources to individually customize each, such as when you are sending rejection notices to job applicants (see the sample indirect opening in Table 18.4 above); out of expedience, it's understandable if these are boiler-plate responses

In such cases, the indirect approach means that the opening should use buffer strategies to ease the recipient into the bad news or set the proper context for discussing the sensitive topic.

Otherwise, your email must pass the **first-screen test**, which is that everything the recipient needs to see is visible in the opening without forcing them to scroll further down for it. Before pressing the Send button, put yourself in your reader's shoes and consider whether your message passes the first-screen test. If not, and if you have no good reason to take the indirect approach, then re-organize your email message by moving (copying, cutting, and pasting, or ctrl. + C, ctrl. + X, ctrl. + v) its main point up to make it the opening of your message.



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=106#h5p-67>

Message Body

Emails long enough to divide into paragraphs follow the three-part message organization where the message body supports the opening main point with explanatory details such as background information justifying an information request. With brevity being so important in emails, keeping the message body concise, with no more information than the recipient needs to do their job, is extremely important to the message's success. The message body, therefore, doesn't need proper three-part paragraphs. In fact, one-sentence paragraphs (single spaced with a line of space between each) and bullet-point lists are fine. If your message grows in length beyond the first screen, document design features such as bold headings help direct readers to the information they need. If your message gets any larger, moving it into an attached document is better than writing several screens of large paragraphs. Unlike novels, people don't enjoy reading emails per se.

Also keep email messages brief by sticking to one topic per email. If you have a second topic you must cover with the same recipient(s), sending a separate email about it can potentially save you time if you need to retrieve that topic content later. If the subject line doesn't describe the topic you're looking for because it was a second or third topic you added after the one summarized in the subject line, finding that hidden message content will probably involve opening several emails. A subject line must perfectly summarize all of an email's contents to be useful for archiving and retrieval, so sticking to one topic per email will ensure both brevity and archive retrieval efficiency.

Message Closing

An email closing usually includes **action information** such as direction on what to do with the information in the message above and deadlines for action and response. If your email message requests that its nine recipients each fill out a linked [Doodle.com](https://doodle.com) survey to determine a good meeting time, for instance, you would end by saying, Please fill out the Doodle survey by 4 p.m. Friday, May 18. If the message doesn't call for action details, some closing thought (e.g., I'm happy to help. Please drop me a line if you have any questions) ends it without giving the impression of being rudely abrupt. Goodwill statements, such as Thanks again for your feedback on our customer service, are necessary especially in emails involving gratitude.

Closing Salutation

A courteous closing to an email involves a combination of a pleasant sign-off word or phrase and your first name. As with the opening salutation, closing salutation possibilities depend on the nature of the message and where you want to position it on the formality spectrum, as shown in Table 18.5 below.

Table 18.5: Closing Salutation Examples

Formal	Semiformal	Informal
Best wishes, Kind regards, Much appreciated, Sincerely, Warm regards,	Best, Get better soon, Good luck, Take care, Many thanks,	All good things, Be well, Bye for now, Cheers, Ciao,

Your first email to someone in a professional context should end with a more formal closing salutation. Later emails to the same person can use the appropriate semiformal closing salutation for the occasion. If you're on friendly, familiar terms with the person but still want to include email formalities, an informal closing salutation can bring a smile to their face. Notice in Table 17.5 that you capitalize only the first word in the closing salutation and add a comma at the end.

Including your first name after the closing salutation ends in a friendly way as if to say, "Let's be on a first-name basis" if you weren't already, greenlighting your recipient to address you by your first name in their reply. In your physical absence, your name at the end is also a way of saying, like politicians chiming in at the end of campaign ads, "I'm [name] and I approve this message." It's a stamp of authorship. Omitting it gives the impression of being abrupt and too busy or important to stop for even a second of formal niceties.

E-signature

Not to be confused with an electronic version of your handwritten signature, the e-signature that automatically appears at the very bottom of your email is like the business card you would hand to someone when networking. Every professional should have one. Like a business card, the e-signature includes all relevant contact information. At the very least, the e-signature should include the details given in Table 18.6 below.

Table 18.6: E-signature Part

E-signature Parts	Examples
Full Name, Professional Role Company Name Company address Phone Number(s) Company website, Email address	Jessica Day , Graphic Designer UXB Designs 492 Atwater Street Toronto, ON M4M 2H4 416-555-2297 (c) uxb.com jessica.day@uxb.com
Full Name, Credentials Professional Role Company Name Company Address Phone Number(s) Company website, email address	Winston Schmidt , MBA Senior Marketing Consultant Tectonic Global Solutions Inc. 7819 Cambie Street, Vancouver, BC V5K 1A4 604.555.2388 (w) 604.555.9375 (c) tectonicglobal.com m.bennington@tgs.com

Depending on the individual's situation, variations on the e-signature include putting your educational credentials after your name (e.g., MBA) on the same line and professional role on the second line, especially if it's a long one, and the company address on one line or two. Also, those working for a company usually include the company logo to the left of their e-signature. Some instead (or additionally) add their profile picture, especially if they work independently, though this isn't always advisable because it may open you to biased reactions. Other professionals add links to their social media profiles such as LinkedIn and the company's Facebook and Twitter pages. For some ideas on what your e-signature could look like, simply image-search "email e-signature" in your internet browser's search engine.

If you haven't already, set up your e-signature in your email provider's settings or options page. In Gmail, for instance, click on the settings cog icon at the top right, select *Settings* from the dropdown menu, scroll down the *General* tab, and type your e-signature in the Signature field. Make absolutely sure that all of the details are correct and words spelled correctly. You don't want someone to point out that you've spelled your professional role incorrectly after months of it appearing in hundreds of emails.

Attachments

Email's ability to help you send and receive documents makes it an indispensable tool for any business. Bear in mind a few best practices when attaching documents:


- Always **announce an attachment** in an email message with a very brief description of its contents. For instance, Please find attached the minutes from today's departmental meeting might be all you write between the opening and closing salutations.
- **Never leave a message blank** when attaching a document in an email to someone else. Your message should at least be like the one given above. Of course, including a message is up to you if you're sending yourself an attachment as an alternative to using a dedicated cloud storage service like Google Drive or Microsoft OneDrive. Even if it's just for yourself, however, at least including a subject line identifying the nature of the attachment will make locating the file easier months or even years later.
- Ensure that your **attachment size**, if it's many megabytes (MB), is still less than your email provider's maximum allowable for sending and receiving. Gmail and Yahoo, for instance, allow attachments up to 25 MB, whereas Outlook/Hotmail allow only 10 MB attachments. However, files that are gigabytes (GB) large can be shared by using email to permit access to them where they're hosted in cloud storage services such as Google Drive, Microsoft OneDrive, Dropbox, and many others that have varying limits from 5 GB for no-cost to 10 TB for paid storage ([Khanna, 2017](#)).
- Always **check to ensure that you've attached a document** as part of your editing process. It shows that you lack attention to detail if your recipient responds to remind you to attach the document. Some of the more sophisticated email providers will remind you to do this when you hit the Send button if you've mentioned an attachment in your message but haven't yet actually attached it. If you get into the habit of relying on this feature in one of your email providers (e.g., your personal Gmail account) but are on your own in others (e.g., your work or school email provider), the false sense of security can hurt you at some point when using the latter.

Before Sending Your Email

Before hitting the send button, follow through on the entire writing process, especially the Editing stage with its evaluation, revision, and proofreading sub-stages. Put yourself in your reader's position and assess whether you've achieved the purpose you set out to achieve in the first place. Evaluate also if you've struck the appropriate tone and formality. If you're aware that your tone is too angry, for instance, save the message in the drafts folder and take time to cool down by focusing on other business for a while. When you come back to your email draft the next day, you will usually find that you don't feel as strongly about what you wrote the day before. Review the advice about netiquette in section 6.2, then replace the angry words with more carefully chosen expressions to craft a more mature response before hitting the send button. You'll feel much better about this in the end.

After revising generally, **always proofread** an email. In any professional situation, but especially in important ones related to gaining and keeping employment, any typo or error related to spelling, grammar, or punctuation can cost you dearly. A poorly written email is insulting because it effectively says to the recipient: "You weren't important enough for me to take the time to ensure that this email was properly written." Worse, poor writing

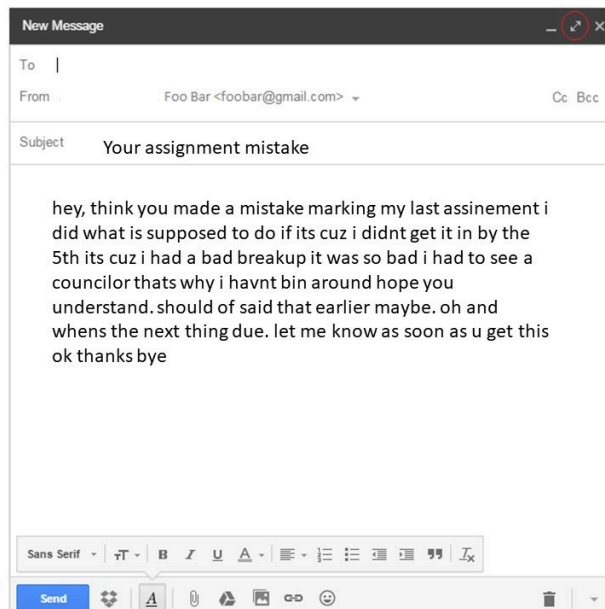
can cause miscommunication if it places the burden of interpretation on the reader to figure out what the writer meant to say if that's not clear. If the recipient acts on misinterpretations, and others base their actions on that action, you can soon find that even small errors can have damaging ripple effects that infuriate everyone involved.



Knowledge Check

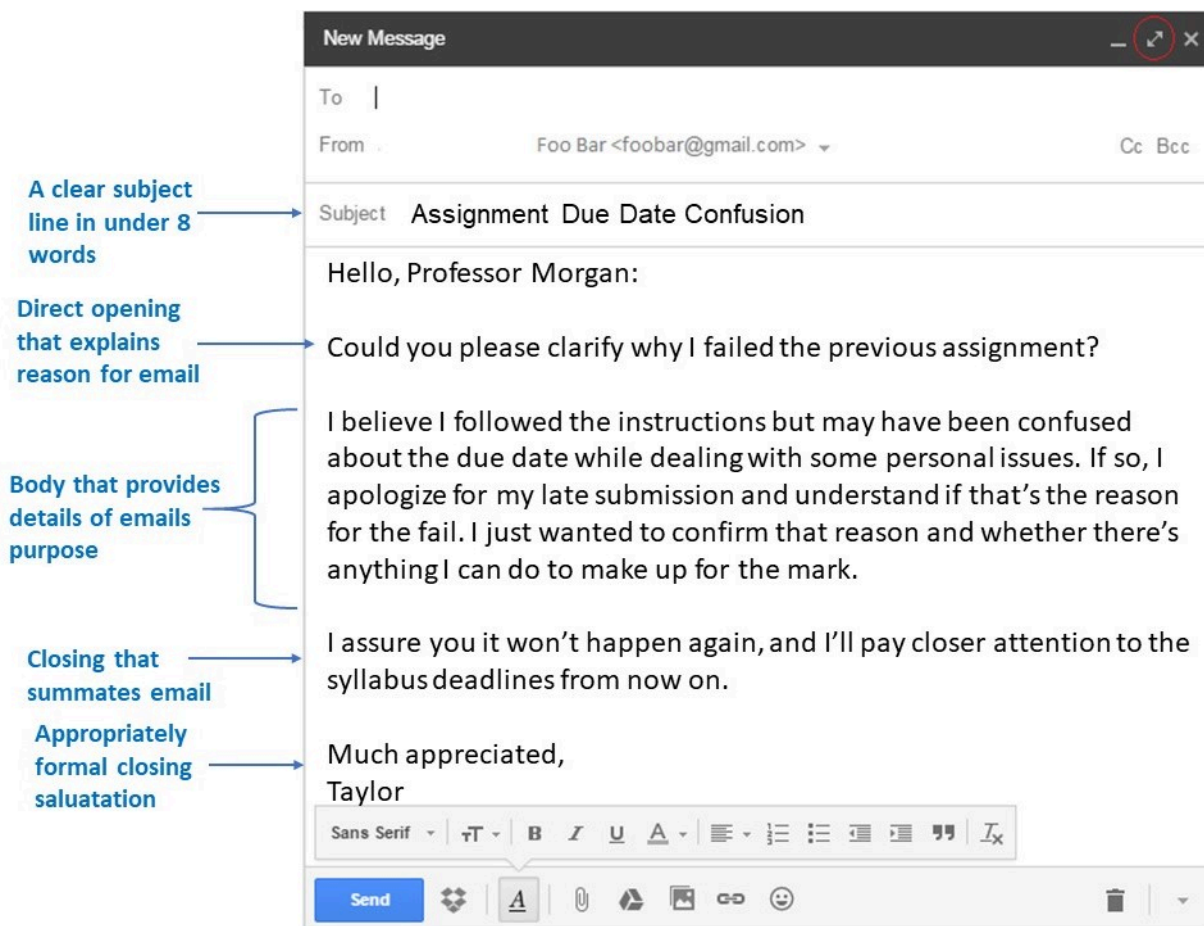
Editing a Poorly Written Information Request Email. Review the following two examples to check your knowledge on email structure and content.

Sample 1: Review the following poorly written email.



Analysis: The poorly written draft has the look of a hastily and angrily written text to a “frenemy.” An email to a superior, however, calls for a much more formal, tactful, courteous, and apologetic approach. The undifferentiated wall of text that omits or botches standard email parts such as opening and closing salutations is the first sign of trouble. The lack of capitalization, poor spelling (e.g., *councilor* instead of *counsellor*), run-on sentences and lack of other punctuation such as apostrophes for contractions, as well as the inappropriate personal detail all suggest that the writer doesn’t take their studies seriously enough to deserve any favours. Besides tacking on a question at the end, one that could be easily answered by reading the syllabus, the writer is ultimately unclear about what they want; if it’s an explanation for why they failed, then they must be upfront about that. The rudeness of the closing is more likely to enrage the recipient than get them to deliver the requested information.

Sample 2: Now review the revised email.



Analysis: The improved version stands a much better chance of a sympathetic response. It corrects the problems of the first draft starting with properly framing the message with expected formal email parts. It benefits from a more courteous tone in a message that frontloads a clear and polite request for information in the opening. The supporting detail in the message body and apologetic closing suggests that the student, despite their faults, is well aware of how to communicate like a professional to achieve a particular goal.

After running such a quality-assurance check on your email, your final step before sending it should involve protecting yourself against losing it to a technical glitch. Get in the habit of copying your email message text (ctrl. + A, ctrl. + C) just before hitting the Send button, then checking your Sent folder immediately to confirm that the email sent properly. If your message vanished due to some random malfunction, as can happen occasionally, immediately open a blank MS Word or Notepad document and paste the text there (ctrl. + V) to save it. That way, you don't have to waste five minutes rewriting the entire message after you solve the connectivity issues or whatever else caused the glitch.

Figure 18.2: A summary of important tips to composing effective emails (Doyle, 2019).

For similar views on email best practices, see Guffey, Loewy, and Almonte (2016, pp. 90-97), which furnished some of the information given above.

Key Takeaway



Follow standard conventions for writing each part of a professional or academic email, making strategic choices about the content and level of formality appropriate for the audience and occasion.

Exercises



1. Take one of the worst emails you've ever seen. It could be from a friend, colleague, family member, professional, or other.

i. Copy and paste it into a blank document, but change the name of its author and don't include their real email address (protect their confidentiality).

ii. Use MS Word's Track Changes comment feature to identify as many organizational errors as you can.

iii. Again using Track Changes, correct all of the stylistic and writing errors.

2. Let's say you just graduated from your program and have been putting your name out there, applying to job postings, networking, and letting friends and colleagues know that you're on the job market. You get an email from someone named Dr. Emily Conway, the friend of a friend, who needs someone to put together some marketing brochures for her start-up medical clinic in time for a conference in a week. It's not entirely what you've been training to do, but you've done something like it for a course assignment once, and you need rent money, so you decide to accept the offer. Dr. Conway's email asks you five questions in the message body:

i. Our mutual friend mentioned you just graduated from college. What program? How'd you do?

ii. Can you send a sample of your marketing work?

iii. How much would you charge for designing a double-sided 8½x11" tri-fold brochure?

iv. When you've completed your design, would you be okay with sending me the ready-to-print PDF and original Adobe Illustrator file?

v. If I already have all the text and pictures, how soon can you do this? Can you handle the printing as well?

Dr. Conway closes her email asking if you'd like to meet to discuss the opportunity in more detail and signs off as Emily. Draft a formal response email that abides by the conventions of a formal email.





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Unit 19: Netiquette and Social Media

Learning Objectives



After studying this unit, you will be able to discuss emerging netiquette standards in social media used for professional purposes.

We create and curate personal profiles, post content and comments, and interact via social media as a normal part of both our personal and professional lives. How we conduct ourselves on the open internet can leave a lasting impression, one not so easily undone if it's regrettable. The hilarious but compromising selfie you posted on Instagram five years ago is still there for your potential employer to find, judge for what it says about your professionalism, and speculate about what customers might think if they saw it too. That sarcastic but not-so-PC reply to a public post on Facebook or Twitter in a heated moment a decade ago can come back to haunt you. We're all learning as we go in this new media environment, but any mistakes we make along the way, no matter how much we've matured since, are still there for all to see and can have lasting impacts on our careers. Many candidates for political office have been taken down by their past social-media posts and the agents tasked with digging them up ([Harris, 2015](#)), and you can be sure that untold numbers of job applicants have similarly scuppered their chances with similar cavalier shares. Some guidance about what can be done about those mistakes, as well as how to conduct ourselves properly moving forward, can help improve your employability ([adapted from Business Communication for Success, 2015](#)).

- [Shea's Netiquette](#)
- [Legal Considerations](#)
- [Using Social Media Professionally](#)

Shea's Netiquette

Virginia Shea's Rules of Netiquette offer helpful guidelines for online behaviour:

- Remember the human on the other side of the electronic communication.
- Adhere to the same standards of behaviour online that you follow in real life.
- Know where you are in cyberspace.
- Respect other people's time and bandwidth.
- Make yourself look good online.
- Share expert knowledge.
- Keep flame wars under control.

- Respect other people's privacy.
- Don't abuse your power.
- Be forgiving of other people's mistakes (Shea, 1994).

Her rules speak for themselves and remind us that the golden rule (treat others as you would like to be treated) is relevant wherever there is human interaction ([Business Communication for Success, 2015](#)).

Legal Responsibilities

Your writing in a business context means that you represent yourself and your company. What you write and how you write it can be part of your company's success but can also expose it to unintended consequences and legal responsibility. When you write, keep in mind that your words will keep on existing long after you have moved on to other projects. They can become an issue if they exaggerate, state false claims, or defame a person or legal entity such as a competing company. Another issue is plagiarism, using someone else's writing without giving credit to the source. Whether the "cribbed" material is taken from a printed book, a website, or a blog, plagiarism is a violation of copyright law and may also violate your company policies. Industry standards often have legal aspects that must be respected and cannot be ignored. For the writer, this can be a challenge, but it can be a fun challenge with rewarding results.

The rapid pace of technology means that the law cannot always stay current with the realities of business communication. Computers had been in use for a couple of decades before the Copyright Act of 1985 was amended in 1997 to deal with internet-enabled copyright infringement. Technology advanced even further before the next major amendment came with the Copyright Modernization Act of 2012. Developments since then will continue to demand new laws to clarify what is fair and ethical, what should be prohibited, and who owns the rights to what.

For example, suppose your supervisor asks you to use your Facebook page or Twitter account to give an occasional "plug" to your company's products. Are you obligated to comply? If you later change jobs, who owns your posts or tweets—are they yours, or does your now-former employer have a right to them? And what about your network of "friends"? Can your employer use their contact information to send marketing messages? These and many other questions remain to be answered as technology, industry practices, and legislation evolve (Tahmincioglu, 2009).

Our product is better than X company's product. Their product is dangerous and you would be a wise customer to choose us for your product solutions.

What's wrong with the two sentences above? They may land you and your company in court. You made a generalized claim of one product being better than another, and you stated it as if it were a fact. The next sentence claims that your competitor's product is dangerous. Even if this is true, your ability to prove your claim beyond a reasonable doubt may be limited. Your claim is stated as fact again, and from the other company's perspective, your sentences may be considered libel or defamation.

Libel is the written form of defamation or a false statement that damages a reputation. If a false statement of fact that concerns and harms the person defamed is published—including publication in a digital or online environment—the author of that statement may be sued for libel. If the person defamed is a public figure, they must prove malice or the intention to do harm, but if the victim is a private person, libel applies even if the offense cannot be proven to be malicious. You have a Charter right to express your opinion (section 2[b]), but the words you use and how you use them, including the context, are relevant to their interpretation as opinion

versus fact. Always be careful to qualify what you write and to do no harm ([Business Communication for Success, 2015](#)).

Using Social Media Professionally

Review sites, blogs, tweets, and online community forums are some of the continually developing means of social media being harnessed by business and industry to reach customers and other stakeholders. People's comfort in the online environment forces businesses to market and interact there or risk a massive loss in sales and interest. Though most users learn how to use social media as an extension or facilitator of their social lives, using the same platforms for professional reasons requires some change in behaviour.

First, recognize that every modern business or organization should have a social media presence in the sites they expect their customer base to frequent, especially popular sites such as [Twitter](#), [Facebook](#), and [Instagram](#). Messaging here must be consistent across the platforms when alerting the customer base of important information such as special events, deals, and other news.

Next, follow expert advice on how to properly take advantage of social media in detail to promote your operation and reach people. Large companies will dedicate personnel to run their social media presence, but small businesses can do much of it themselves if they follow some decent online advice such as the following:

- [The Do's and Don'ts of How to Use Facebook for Business \[Infographic\]](#) (Mineo, 2017)
- [The Ultimate Guide to Twitter for Small Business in 2017](#) (Jackson, 2016)
- [How to Use Instagram for Business: A Complete Guide for Marketers](#) (Dawley, 2018)

Know also that social media is a constantly evolving environment. Stay on trend by continually searching out and implementing the latest advice similar to the above.

Finally, always consider how the sites you access and what you post represent you and your employer, even if you think others don't know where you work or who you are. Internet service providers (ISPs) are required by law to archive information concerning the use and traffic of information that can become available under subpoena. Any move you make leaves digital footprints, so you will have to answer for any misstep that brings shame upon you or your company ([Business Communication for Success, 2015](#)).

Key Takeaway



Whether in the public or private corners of the internet, conduct yourself online in a manner that is always conducive to your professional success, following established netiquette principles, as well as using social media effectively and responsibly.

Exercises



1. Recount how you have experienced a breach of netiquette such as online bullying. Were you a perpetrator, enabler, victim, or combination? What did you learn from it?
2. Identify and explain three ways that you can professionalize your online presence using social media.

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Unit 20: Texting and Instant Messaging

Learning Objectives



After studying this unit, you will be able to use rapid electronic communication channels such as texting and instant messaging in a professional manner.

Whatever digital device you use, written communication in the form of Short Message Service (SMS), or texting, has been a convenient and popular way to connect since the 1990s. Instant messaging (IMing) apps like Snapchat, WhatsApp, and Facebook Messenger have increased the options people have to send and respond to brief written messages in real time when talking on the phone would otherwise be inconvenient. In business, texting and IMing are especially advantageous for hashing out details precisely in writing so that they can be referred to later. Texting and IMing are not useful for long or complicated messages but are great for connecting while on the go. However, consider your audience and company by choosing words, terms, or abbreviations that will deliver your message most effectively using these communication tools.

Tips for Effective Business Texting:

- Know your recipient; “? % dsct” may be an understandable way to ask a close associate what the proper discount is to offer a certain customer, but if you are texting or IMing your boss, it might be wiser to write, “what % discount does Murray get on \$1K order?”
- Anticipate unintentional misinterpretation. Texting often uses symbols and codes to represent thoughts, ideas, and emotions. Given the complexity of communication, and the useful but limited tool of texting, be aware of its limitation and prevent misinterpretation with brief and clear messages.
- Contacting someone too frequently can border on harassment. Texting is a tool. Use it when appropriate but don’t abuse it.
- Unplug yourself once in a while. Do you feel constantly connected? Do you feel lost or “out of it” if you don’t have your cell phone and cannot connect to people, even for fifteen minutes? Sometimes being unavailable for a time can be healthy—everything in moderation, including texting.
- Don’t text and drive. Research shows that the likelihood of an accident increases dramatically if the driver is texting behind the wheel (Houston Chronicle, 2009). Being in an accident while conducting company business would reflect poorly on your judgment as well as on your employer ([Business Communication for Success, 2015](#)).

Key Takeaway



Professionalize your use of rapid electronic communication such as texting and instant messaging so that you can assume a competitive advantage throughout your careers.

Exercises



1. Write out your answers to the following questions:

- i. How old were you when you got your first mobile phone?
- ii. When did you send your first text?
- iii. How many texts do you send per day, on average, now?
- iv. How many times do you speak on the phone with the same device, on average, throughout your day? If you call (or receive calls) far less than text, why do you think that is?
- v. Is the first thing you look at when you wake up in the morning your smartphone notifications, and are they the last thing you look at before you go to sleep at night? If so, why? If not, why do you think it is for so many people?
- vi. Do you think it's fair to say that your smartphone use can be characterized as an addiction? If so, how is it impeding you from living a more healthy and fulfilling life? Is there anything you are prepared to do about it? If not, do you see it as a problem for people around you? Do you challenge them on it? Do you find it a challenge to discipline yourself to prevent it from being an addiction in your case?

2. Identify three ways that you must change your texting and IM behaviour in professional—rather than purely social—contexts.

PART VII

CHAPTER 7: TRADITIONAL WRITTEN COMMUNICATION

We continue our applied-writing unit with traditional document forms that are still vital to the functioning of modern businesses have. Despite origins as handwritten and typed hard-copy documents, letters, memos, reports, and proposals continue to prove their worth both in the form of printed hard copies and electronic documents shared by email. Every professional should familiarize themselves with the conventions associated with each type of document so that they can use them to achieve their particular purposes.

In this chapter, we will cover:

- [Letters](#)
- [Memos](#)
- [Proposals](#)



Unit 21: Letters

Learning Objectives



After studying this unit, you will be able to

- identify the parts of effective letters
- identify the different types of letter formats
- compose an effective letter

Introduction

As one of the most formal documents you can send, a letter conveys a high degree of respect to its recipient. Sending a letter is your way of saying that the recipient matters. Letters are usually one- to two-page documents sent to people or organizations outside of the organization from which they're sent, whereas memos are equivalent documents for communications within an organization. Though we use email for many of the occasions that we used to send letters for before the twenty-first century, letters are still sent rather than emails for several purposes:

- Cover letters to employers in job applications
- Thank-you letters and other goodwill expressions
- Letters of recommendation (a.k.a. reference letters)
- Letters of transmittal to introduce reports or proposals
- Campaign initiatives, such as for fundraising or political advocacy
- Official announcements of products, services, and promotions to customers
- Claims and other complaints sent to companies to lay down a formal paper-trail record as evidence in case matters escalate into the court system
- Formal rejection notices to job or program applicants
- Collection notices to people with overdue payments

In these cases, letters offer the advantage of formality, confidentiality (it's illegal to open someone else's mail), and a record of evidence.

Types of Letter Formats

There are two main types of letters: **block-style** letters and **modified-block** style. The block style used by organizations has a company letterhead at the top, whereas modified-block letters are typically written

independently by individuals. Though you may see minor format variations from company to company, letters have 10-12 major parts, each of which we'll examine for the conventions that, if followed, show that you are able to write to a high standard of formality should the occasion call for it.

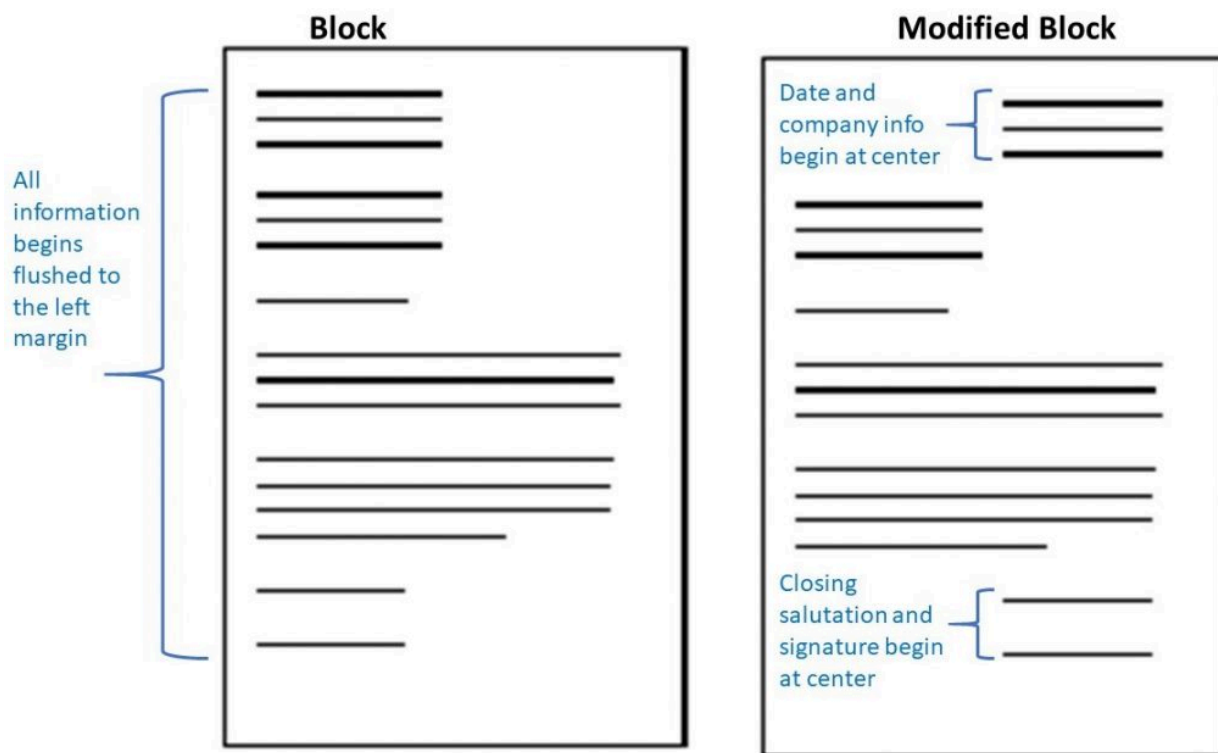


Figure 21.1: The two main letter formats used in business communications.

Letter Parts

Letters have 10 – 12 parts, including: Return Address or Company Letterhead, Date Line, Recipient Address, Subject Reference, Opening Salutation, Message Opening, Message Body, Message Closing, Closing Salutation, Signature, Signature Block, Enclosure Notice. The following video explains each part of a standard letter.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here: <https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=116#h5p-72>

Before delving into the details of how to compose a letter, let's review the advantages, disadvantages, and occasions for using letters given earlier in [unit 6](#) on channel selection.

Table 21.1 Excerpt: Letter Pros, Cons, and Proper Use

Advantages	Disadvantages	Expectations	Appropriate Use
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Shows respect through formality and effort •Ensures confidentiality when sealed in an envelope and delivered to the recipient's physical address (it is illegal to open someone else's mail) •Can introduce other physical documents (enclosures) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Slow to arrive at the recipient's address depending on how far away they are from the sender •Can be intercepted or tampered with in transit (albeit illegally) •Can be overlooked as junk mail •Time consuming to print, sign, seal, and send for delivery •Mail postage is costlier than email 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Follow conventions for different types of letters (e.g., block for company letters, modified block for personal letters) and provide the sender's and recipient's address, date, recipient salutation, closing salutation, and author's signature •Use company letterhead template when writing on behalf of your organization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •For providing a formal, permanent, confidential written message to a single important person or organization •Ideal for job applications •Persuasive messages •Bad-news messages, matters with possible legal implications, and responses to letters •For non-urgent matters

Constructing a Professional Letter

Return Address or Company Letterhead

The first piece of information in a letter is usually the sender's address. In block-style letters, the address appears as part of the company letterhead in the header under or beside the prominently displayed and brand-stylized company name and logo. Use a company letterhead template whenever writing on behalf of the company you work for; never use it for personal messages (e.g., reference letters for a relative) not authorized by the company. The company letterhead address usually appears in the one-line style following the format given below:

[Street number] [Street name] [Street type], [City or town], [Provincial abbreviation] [two spaces] [Postal code with a single space in the middle]

Example: 1385 Woodroffe Avenue, Ottawa, ON K2G 1V8

The letterhead also includes other contact information such as phone and fax numbers, as well as the company web address. Some company letterhead templates move some or all of these parts, besides the company name and logo, to the footer so that the whole page is framed with company branding. For dozens of letter template examples, go to open a blank new document in MS Word and type "letter" into the document type or go to [Letters](#) (Microsoft Office, 2014).



Figure 21.2: Selection of Microsoft Word business letter templates

Because **modified-block-style letters** are sent by individuals unaffiliated with a company, they typically include only the sender's two-line address at the top, which divides the above address style in half so that the street number, name, and type go on the first line (with no comma at the end), and the city/town, provincial abbreviation, and postal code go on the second, as shown below:

Example:

1385 Woodroffe Avenue
Ottawa, ON K2G 1V8

In both styles of address, strike a formal tone by fully spelling out the street type rather than abbreviating it (e.g., *Street*, not *St.*; *Avenue*, not *Ave.*; *Road*, not *Rd.*; *Crescent*, not *Cres.*; *Boulevard*, not *Blvd.*; *Court*, not *Crt.*; etc.). Using abbreviations is fine in informal, personal letters, however.

A distinguishing feature of the modified-block style is that the sender address is justified (flush) to the vertical middle of the page (i.e., the left edge of its text lines up with it) rather than the left margin. Do this by highlighting

the two address lines, then clicking and dragging the base of the left-margin tab in your word processor's ruler right to the vertical midpoint of the page. If your page has 2.5 cm margins, that would be at around the 8.25 cm mark. Note that modified-block-style letters place the sender's address on the first line below the header (i.e., about an inch or 2.5 cm from the top edge of the page) and don't include the sender's name at the top of this address block. The reader can find the sender's name by darting their eyes down to the signature block at the bottom.

In some circumstances, you may want to use block-style letters with a letterhead when writing on your own behalf rather than for a company. When writing a cover letter, for instance, you can stylize your name prominently as if it were the name of a company so that it stands out in a larger font in bold typeface, possibly in an eye-catching colour. Because this appears in the header margin, adopting the block style has the additional advantage of placing your name and contact information automatically on every page so that consistent personal branding extends to the one- to two-page résumé that follows, including the references page that would be separated out for confidentiality reasons.

Date Line

In a formal letter, the date must follow the unambiguous style that fully spells out the month, gives the calendar date, a comma, and the full year (e.g., April 25, 2020). In block-style letters, this appears left-justified (its left edge lines up with the left margin) often with 2-3 lines of space between it and the company letterhead above it and, for symmetry, as much between it and the recipient address below.

In modified-block-style letters, however, the date often appears as the third line of the sender address block. Its left edge, therefore, lines up with the vertical middle of the page. Only one line of space should separate the date line from the recipient address below. After this, block-style and modified-block letters are formatted in the same way until you get to the signature block at the bottom.

Recipient Address (receiver's block)

No matter what style of letter you use, the recipient's address is left-justified, begins with the recipient's full name on the top line, and follows with their mailing address on the lines below in the format options given in Table 20.2 below.

Table 21.2: Standard Letter Address Format for Company and Personal Recipients

Address Format	Examples
Title Full Name, Professional Role Company Name # Street Type Town/City, PA A1B 2C3	Dr. Michelle Masterton, Geriatrician Tidal Healthcare Clinic 6519 Maynard Street Halifax, NS B4L 6C9
Title Full Name, Credentials Professional Role (if long) # Street Type Town/City, PA A1B 2C3	Mr. Jonathan Carruthers, MBA Freelance Marketing Consultant 3489 Cook Street Victoria, BC V9G 4B2

Notice that commas follow only (1) the recipient's name if followed by a professional role (capitalized) or credentials abbreviation and (2) the city or town. Two spaces separate the provincial abbreviation (PA) from the postal code, which has a single space in the middle dividing the six alpha-numeric characters into two groups of three for readability. Though you sometimes see addresses that fully spell out the province, rather than abbreviate it, and have only one space between the province and postal code, the style given above is dominant and has the advantage of being more concise and clearly distinguishing the province from the postal code without crowding the line with commas. Keep the end of each line free of any punctuation.

Subject Reference

Like a subject line in an email, letters can have subject lines that indicate the topic or purpose. The same titling principles as email apply (see [unit 17](#)), only the letter's subject reference begins with "**Re:**" or "RE:" or "Subject:"

and is entirely in either bold typeface or all-caps, but not both. You might also see it positioned above or below the opening salutation, but usually above. Like all the text blocks beside the date line, a blank line of space separates this from the other parts above and below.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=116#h5p-73>

Opening Salutation

The most common opening salutation for a letter is given in Table 20.3 below:

Table 21.3: Opening Salutation

Opening Salutation Form	Examples
Dear [Title] [Full or Last Name]:	Dear Ms. Françoise Hardy: Dear Mr. Serge Gainsbourg: Dear Mrs. Pattie Boyd: Dear Dr. Landy: Dear Ms. Vartan: Dear Dana Dortmund:

The Dear, title, full name, and colon all signal formality. Variations in formal letters include omitting the title or the first name, but not both at once. Omit the title if you're at all concerned about its accuracy. For instance, if the recipient's first name is a unisex name and you're not sure if they're male or female, skip the gender title to avoid offending the recipient by mixing up their gender. Unless you're sure that the recipient prefers Mrs. (indicating that she's married) over Ms. because she's used it herself, Ms. might be the safer option. Avoid the title Miss because it's no longer commonly used and appears outdated. If you're addressing someone who identifies as non-binary, then Mx. might be best if you must use a title, or just no title at all. Other considerations in the opening salutation include the following:

- Using the recipient's first name only is appropriate only if you know them well on a friendly, first-name basis.
- Using a comma instead of a colon is appropriate only for very informal letters.
- *To whom it may concern:* is an appropriate opening salutation only if you really intend for the letter to be read by whomever it is given to, as in the case of a reference letter that an applicant gives copies of to potential employers. Otherwise, every effort should be made to direct the letter to a particular person, especially cover letters. If an employer has deliberately omitted any mention of who is responsible for hiring an applied-for position, addressing the person by professional role (e.g., *Dear Hiring Manager:*) is acceptable.

Message Opening

Letters are ideal for both direct- and indirect-approach messages depending on the occasion for writing them. Consistent with what we saw in [unit 11](#), direct-approach letters get right to the point by stating their main point or request in a paragraph of no more than a sentence or two. Letters organized with openings like this

lend themselves to positive or neutral messages. Ideal for formally delivering bad-news or persuasive messages, indirect-approach letters begin with a buffer paragraph—again, this may only be a sentence or two—just to say some nice things before getting to the bad news or difficult request in the body of the message. (See [unit 11](#) for more on the indirect approach).



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=116#h5p-74>

Message Body

Whether the opening takes the direct or indirect approach, the body supports this with explanatory detail (see [Unit 11](#) on message bodies). Ensure that your message body abides by the 6 Cs of (see [unit 13](#)), especially conciseness because a letter should only be a page or two. If appropriate for the content, use effective document design features such as numbered or bulleted lists to improve readability (see [unit 14](#)). For instance, if your letter contains a series of questions, use a numbered list so that the reader can respond to each with a corresponding numbered list of their own.

Message body paragraphs should be proper three-part paragraphs. Like all other text blocks throughout (except for the return address above and signature block below in a modified-block letter), every line in the message body must be flush to the left margin, including the first. In other words, rather than indent a paragraph's first line as novels do to mark where one paragraph ends and another begins, separate them with a blank line. Brevity in formal letters limits the number of paragraphs to what you can fit in a page or two.

Message Closing

The closing mirrors the opening with a sentence or two that wraps up the letter with something relevant to the topic at hand (see [unit 11](#) on message closings). Because of their formality, letters almost always end with a goodwill statement, such as an expression of gratitude thanking the reader for their attention or consideration. For instance, a cover letter thanks the reader for their consideration, invites them to read the enclosed résumé, and expresses interest in meeting to discuss the applicant's fit with the company in person since getting an interview is the entire point of an application. A thank-you letter will thank the recipient again, and a recommendation letter will emphatically endorse the applicant. Even letters delivering bad news or addressing contentious situations should end with pleasantries rather than hostile or passive-aggressive jabs. If an action is required, be sure to indicate when you would expect to follow through.

Closing Salutation


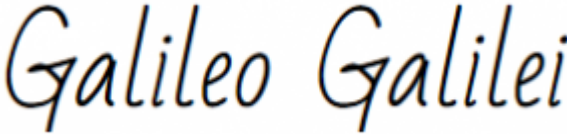
A simple *Sincerely* or *Cordially* are standard business letter closing salutations that signal the formal end of the message much like the opening salutation did before the beginning of the message proper. A more personal letter sent to someone you know well may end with *Yours truly* (with the second word all lowercase), but don't use this with someone you've never met or with anyone you want to maintain a strictly professional relationship with. Always place a "hanging comma" at the end of the line, as you can see in Table 21.4 below.

Signature

Your signature is a guarantee of authorship that carries legal weight. In a printed letter, leave enough space—usually about three single-spaced lines—to autograph your signature by hand. When sending a letter that you write and submit completely electronically, you have two options for an electronic signature, as explained in Table 20.4 below. Of the two, an image of your hand-written signature looks much more professional than a

typed-out version using a simulated handwriting font. The hand-written image gives the impression that you are adept at technology.

Table 21.4: How to Make Signatures for Electronically Written and Sent Letters

Signature Image	Simulated Signature
Sincerely,	Sincerely,
	
Galileo Galilei, Astronomer Image source: Connormah (2009)	Galileo Galilei, Astronomer
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Write your signature several times on a piece of blank, white paper. 2. Scan the document. 3. Crop the best image into a close-fitting jpeg image file. If the scanner makes a PDF file of the scanned image, make a jpeg file of the best signature by using the Snipping Tool (Microsoft Support, 2017) with the file type set to jpeg and saving the captured image. 4. Drag and drop the signature image from the folder where you saved it to the space between your closing salutation and your full printed name in the signature block. 5. Adjust the signature size so that it occupies the equivalent of about 2-3 single-spaced lines and delete any blank lines of space above and below it so that it fits snugly between the closing salutation and your full printed name. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Your product warranty claim seems valid. Your product warranty claim seems valid. Your product warranty claim seems valid. vType your name on the line between your closing salutation and full printed name in the signature block. 2. Highlight it. 3. Go to the font selection dropdown menu and select a simulated handwriting signature that is common to most computers such as Freestyle Script. 4. Adjust the font size so that your simulated signature occupies the equivalent of 2-3 single-spaced lines.

Don't cut corners when assembling an image of your handwritten signature. For instance, taking a smartphone photo of your signature rather than scanning it will look amateurish because the background will probably be greyish or another off-white shade that will clash with the pure white of your page background. Also, drawing your signature with your computer's mouse or touchpad will look shaky like it was signed by a seven-year-old. The inserted signature image must be seamlessly integrated and smoothly drawn for it to look professionally done.

Besides giving the impression that you're adept at technology, making an image file of your handwritten signature for electronic letters also sets you up for using it repeatedly to sign contracts and other documents electronically. If current labour trends take us to a predominant gig economy ([Nazareth, 2017](#)), having a shortcut for signing emailed contracts will save you time. Unless you're sent a contract via [DocuSign](#) or an equivalent technology solution to legally sign documents in a secure manner, a PDF contract sent to you would otherwise require printing it out, signing it, scanning it, and emailing it back. With a signature image, you can just drag and drop your signature into the document after downloading it, re-save it as a PDF, and email it back to the employer in a minute or two.

Though the simulated signature is certainly easier to put together, it carries with it several problems: it looks lazy and even tacky, carries no legal authority, and may not appear as a simulated signature font when it's opened by the recipient on another computer. If it's opened on, say, a Mac computer when you wrote it on a Windows-based PC, the signature might be converted into 25-pt. Arial font, making the recipient wonder why you chose a font that looks nothing like handwriting for your signature. The reason is that their computer didn't have the

signature font you chose, or something was lost in translation, and their reader rendered the signature into a different font. For these reasons, using an image of your actual signature is better.

Signature Block

The signature block clarifies the sender's name in full since handwritten signatures are rarely legible enough to do so themselves. The sender's professional role follows their name either on the same line (with a comma in between) if both the name and role are short enough, and on the second line if they are too long together. On the line below the sender's name and role can appear the name of the company they work for and their work email address on the third line; all three lines are single-spaced. If you are writing independently, putting your email address and phone number on the line(s) after your printed name depends on if you used a simple modified-block style address at the top, in which case you should add your contact info in the signature block. If you used a personal letterhead, perhaps for a job application cover letter, then you need not include anything more than your full printed name in your signature block.

Sometimes letters are written on someone else's behalf, perhaps by an administrative assistant. In such cases, the signature and typed-out name of the person responsible for the letter is given at the bottom, then the initials of the person who typed it appear after a line of space below the last line of the signature block.

Enclosure Notice

Just as emails can include attachments, letters are often sent along with other documents. Cover letters introduce résumés, for instance, and letters of transmittal introduce reports to their intended recipients. In such cases, an enclosure notice on the very last line of the page (above the footer margin) tells the reader that another document or other documents are included with the letter. This would look like the following:

Enclosures (2): Résumé, Portfolio

For other documents included with the letter, simple, brief titles such as *Brochure* or *Thank-you Card* would suffice. Separate each with a comma if you have more than one.



Knowledge Check

Review the two letters below. Click on each to learn what to do and not to do when composing a professional business letter.

Sample 1 – Ineffective Letter



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=116#h5p-75>

Sample 2: Revised Letter



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=116#h5p-76>

Before Sending Your Letter

Given the importance of the letter you're writing, especially if it has to do with employment, editing is crucial to your career success. Even a single writing error in a cover letter, for instance, is enough to prompt the reader to dump it in the shredder without even glancing at the enclosed résumé, making the applicant's efforts useless. Apply all the revising and proofreading advice in [Part 5](#) to ensure that the letter fulfills its purpose and represents you well with its flawless attention to detail.

For more perspectives on business letters, including slight format variations, see the following resources:

- [How to Format a Business Letter](#) (Doyle, 2018)
- [Writing the Basic Business Letter](#) (Purdue OWL, n.d.)
- [How to Write a Business Letter](#) (wikiHow, 2018)

Key Takeaway



If you need to send a highly formal message to show respect to your recipient and ensure confidentiality, follow standard business letter conventions.

Exercises



1. Put together a letterhead template for a fictional company that you might work for, or even start yourself, in the career you're training for. There's no need to go overboard with a fancy with a logo design; many companies' trademark is just their company name in an interesting font (e.g. Google or the fictional Dunder Mifflin in the TV show *The Office*). Include fictional contact information either at the top or bottom.
2. Using the company letterhead template you designed for Exercise #1, write a letter that you would send to everyone in your customer contact database advertising a new product or service that you would offer in the career you're training for.
3. If you did the email assignment at the end of [unit 17](#), revise it in the form of a personal modified-block-style letter (invent details as necessary, including Dr. Emily Conway's company name and address for the recipient address block). Ensure that it is perfectly written in a formal style.





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Unit 22: Memos

Learning Objectives



After studying this unit you will be able to

- identify memo structure and content
- write a traditional memo

Introduction

A memo (or memorandum, meaning “reminder”) communicates policies, procedures, short reports, or related official business within an organization. It assumes a one-to-all perspective, broadcasting a message to a group audience, rather than to an individual. Memos are objective in tone and avoid all personal bias or subjective preference, especially because they may have legal standing when reflecting policies or procedures. Accuracy is therefore paramount in memos lest ambiguities result in mistakes that then become legal matters ([Business Communication for Success, 2015](#)).



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=118#h5p-68>

Before exploring memos in more detail, let’s review the advantages, disadvantages, and occasions for using memos given earlier in Table 22.1 on channel selection.

Table 22.1 Excerpt: Memo Pros, Cons, and Proper Use

Advantages	Disadvantages	Expectations	Appropriate Use
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Provides a written record of group decisions, announcements, policies, and procedures within an organization•Can deliver short reports and negotiating terms (e.g., memo of understanding)•Can be posted on a physical bulletin board or sent by email	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Requires a good archiving system to make memos easily accessible for those (especially new employees) needing to review a record of company policies, procedures, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Use template with company letterhead•Follow the same conventions as email, except omit the opening and closing salutations and e-signature	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•For a written record for decisions, announcements, policies, procedures, and short reports shared within an organization•Post a printed version on an office bulletin board and email to all involved

Memo Purpose

A memo's purpose is often to inform, but it occasionally includes an element of persuasion or call to action. Memos are most appropriately used for internal organizational messages that may be too detailed or too long to be communicated via an email. Memos allow organizations to clearly spell-out for all employees what is going on with a particular issue. If budget cuts are a concern, then it may be wise to send a memo explaining the imminent changes. If a company wants employees to take action, it may also issue a memorandum about that action. In this way, memos often represent the business or organization's interests. They may also include statements that align business and employee interest, and underscore common ground and benefit ([Business Communication for Success, 2015](#)). Memos usually carry nonsensitive and routine information; therefore, most emails will be written using the direct approach.

Memo Format

A memo has four distinct sections: **header, purpose statement, body, and call-to-action**. Memos often have letterheads with the word "MEMO" written clearly with the company name and logo at the top of the page. Below are the header fields identifying the recipient, author, date, and subject much like you would see in an email. In fact, email header fields are based on those traditionally found in memos, so the same principles for what to include here, such as how to title the document in the subject line, are true of emails (see [unit 18](#)).

Unlike emails, memos omit the opening salutation but, from there, are similar in their three-part message organization with an opening, body, and closing. Always direct-approach, the memo message opening states the main point, the body supports this with details, and the closing gives action information or a summary. Let's examine each section of a memo in more detail. Figure 22.1 provides a sample memo for review.

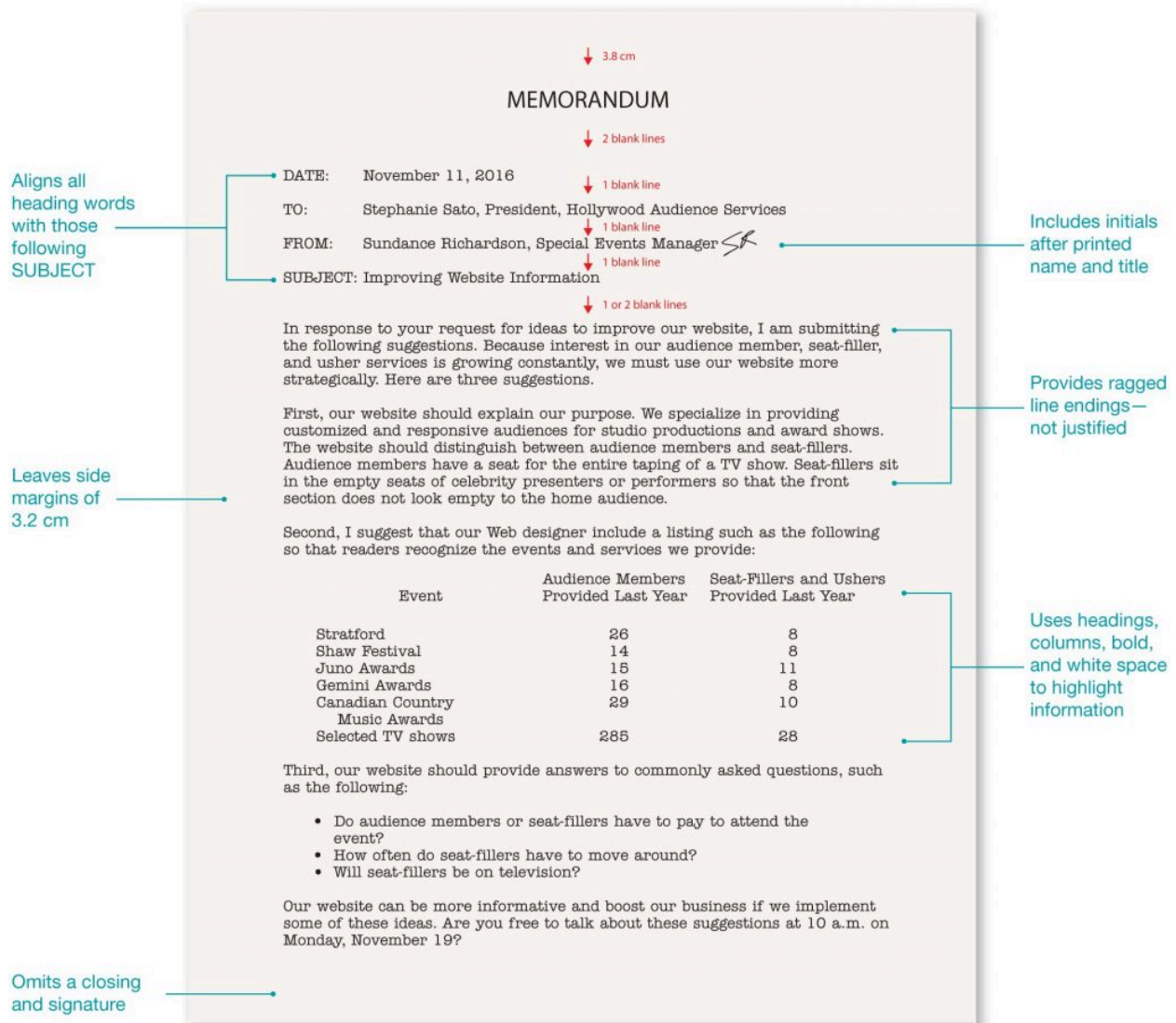


Figure 22.1: A general overview of four components of a memo: header, purpose, body, and call-to-action (Business Communication, 2019).

Header: The header of a memo provides logistical information:

- The **Date** provides the complete and current date. To avoid confusion, always spell the date out: June 5, 2020, not 06/05/2020.
- The **To** line identifies to whom the message is addressed. Depending on the size of the company or department, the receiver's full name and title may also be included.
- The **From** line identifies the sender of the message. Again, full name and title may be required.
- The **Subject** line identifies the topic of the memo. Subject lines must be specific, composed of descriptive nouns (8 words or less), not full sentences, and each major word should be capitalized.



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=118#h5p-65>

Purpose: The first paragraph of the memo contains the most important information. The reason for writing the memo as well as the action requested of the receiver should be stated directly in this paragraph. Get to the point as quickly as possible using only 1-2 sentences to state the information.

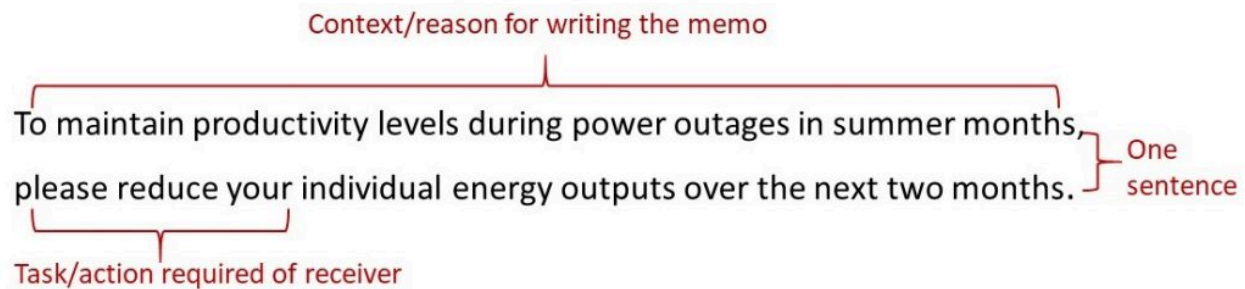


Figure 22.2: An example of a one sentence opening paragraph for a memo stating the reason for writing and the requested receiver task (Communicating for Results, 2016).

Body: The middle paragraphs of a memo provide more detailed information about the context or problem and the task, assignment, or action required. The body of a memo may be multiple paragraphs depending on the memo's subject matter. Each paragraph should be between 3 – 5 sentences. Use of graphic highlights: lists, tables, headers, etc., are encouraged for this section of the memo to achieve conciseness and to increase readability. Make sure the body paragraphs answer receiver questions and clearly identify a deadline and people involved.

Call-to-Action: The final paragraph of a memo summarizes content, states next steps, invites feedback, provides resources and offers contact information. The final paragraph should also ensure goodwill, but avoid cliché sayings. Use specific and concrete statements to ensure receiver understanding

Example:

Vague: Please contact me at your earliest convenience.

Concrete: Please call my direct line (ext. 222) by end of day Monday, June 22.



Knowledge Check

Review the two memos below. Click on each to learn what to do and not to do when composing a professional business letter.

Sample 1: Ineffective Memo



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=118#h5p-70>

Sample 2: Improved Memo



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=118#h5p-71>

Types of Memos

Request Memos

A request memo does exactly what its name suggests, requests an action of the receiver. An effectively-composed request memo will clearly state the requested action within the opening paragraph of the memo. The explanation or justification for the request is included in the body of the memo, while being polite and using the “you” view will ensure the reader understands the benefits of completing the requested action. Requests that require a great deal of effort, time, or resources should follow the indirect approach to have the best chance of persuading the reader.

Reply

Similar to the request memo, the name of this memo also suggests its purpose: replying to a previous correspondence. When constructing the reply memo, respond to each request in the order made. Use the direct approach as the receiver will want your immediate response to each request without searching. If necessary, provide additional information that may be useful to the original request. Responding immediately to a request memo, especially if you’ve received a request from senior officials within the organization, shows efficiency and professionalism.

Follow-up Memos

A follow-up memo provides a written record of an oral conversation. For example, a memo that records a discussion of a recent meeting that confirms the time, place, date, participants, meeting purpose and decisions. Committing the basic facts, decisions, and issues discussed in a meeting ensures that memory does not become the basis for moving forward. Writing follow-up messages protects you and the receivers by ensuring a shared and common understanding of the important details and facts. The more important the oral conversation, the more important it is to ensure a written confirmation of the discussion is created.

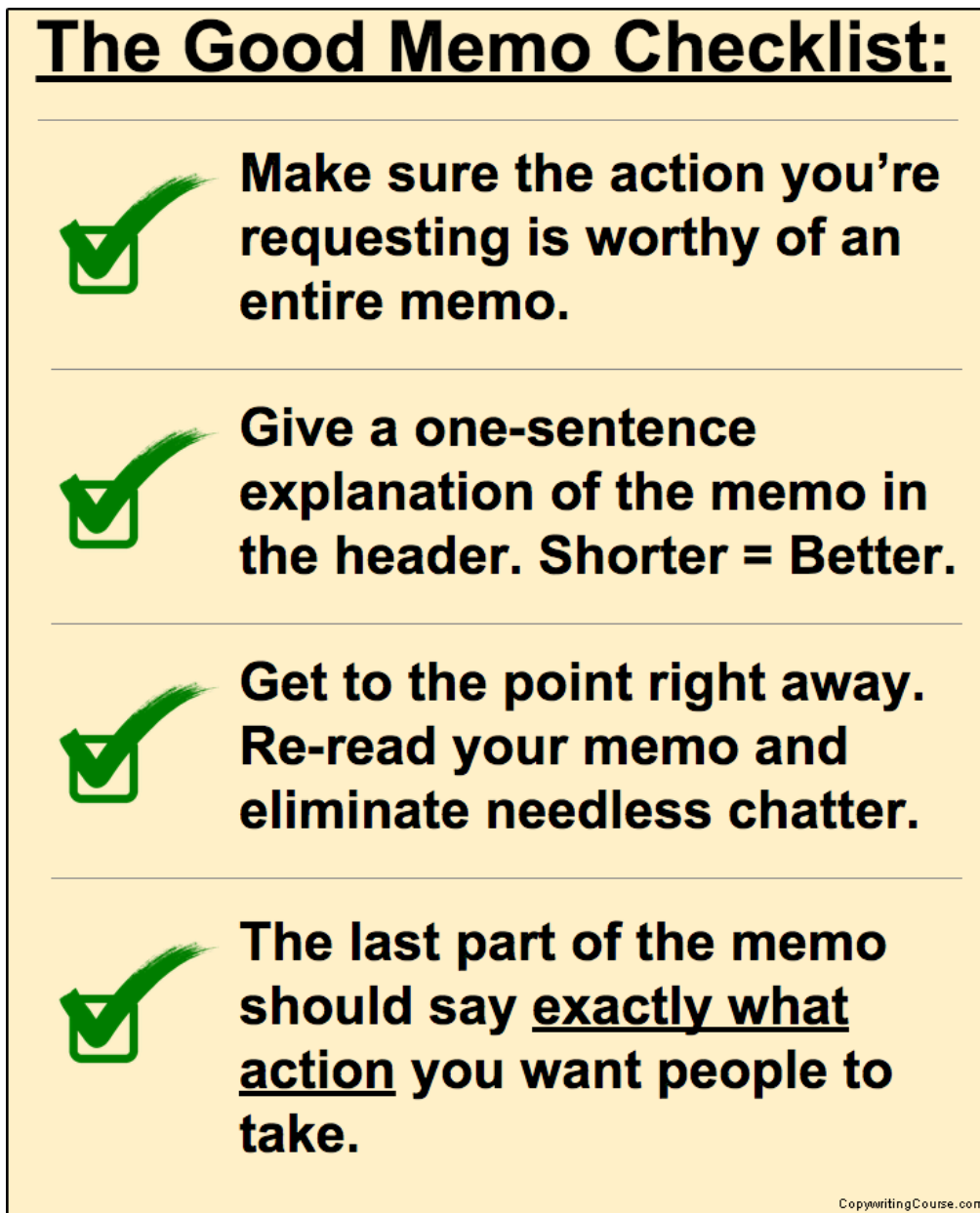


Figure 22.3: A few tips on writing well-structured emails (Kopywritingcourse.com, 2020).

For more on memos, see the following resources:

- Purdue OWL's four Memos modules, starting with [Audience and Purpose](#) (Perkins & Brizee, 2018)
- [How to Write a Memo](#) (wikiHow, 2018)

Key Takeaway



Record office policies, procedures, and short reports for formal distribution within an office following memo conventions.

Exercises



1. Let's say a new bylaw affects the way you do business in the career you're training for. Assuming you've risen to the position of manager at your workplace, write a memo that explains the new bylaw and how you will adjust the way you conduct business there. Be creative with both the bylaw and your policy or procedure with respect to it.
2. Imagine that your company is about to adopt new technology (e.g., new software, new laptops, mobile phones, etc.). Inform the employees and discuss the benefits of the new tool in a memo. Explain in point-form, as in the example above, how this development will impact their work.
3. Write a short summary field study report (see [unit 29](#)) for a class lecture in one of your other courses this week. Use a one-page memo to describe the conference and summarize the lecture as if you were reporting it to classmates who could not attend. Summarize the lecture topic accurately and concisely.



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Unit 23: Proposals

Learning Objectives



After studying this unit, you will be able to identify the parts of effective traditional documents such as proposals.

A proposal is a business document that makes a case for your product or service to a hiring company or funding organization. Knowing how to write a proposal is a vital skill in business because organizations seeking services from business-to-business contractors will often put out a request for proposals, or RFP, to select the right contractor to perform the work. A proposal formally bids on that contract and is therefore essential to gaining work.

Proposal Topics

- [Purpose](#)
- [Order of Parts](#)
- [Professionalism](#)
- [Two Types of Proposals: Solicited and Unsolicited](#)

Purpose

Effective business proposals are built around a great idea or solution. While you may be able to present your normal product, service, or solution in an interesting way, you want your document and its solution to stand out against the background of competing proposals. What makes your idea different or unique? How can you better meet the needs of the company than other vendors? What makes your idea so special? If the purchase decision is made solely on price, it may leave you little room to underscore the value of service, but the sale follow-through has value. For example, don't consider just the upfront sticker cost of the unit but also its long-term maintenance costs. How can maintenance be a part of your solution? In addition, your proposal may focus on a common product where you can anticipate several vendors at similar prices. How can you differentiate yourself from the rest by underscoring long-term relationships, demonstrated ability to deliver, or the ability to anticipate the company's needs? Business proposals need to have an attractive idea or solution to be effective ([Business Communication for Success, 2015](#)).

[Return to the Proposal Topics menu](#)

Order of Parts

You can be creative in many aspects of the business proposal, but follow the traditional categories. Businesses expect to see information in a specific order, much like a résumé or report. Each aspect of your proposal has its place and it is to your advantage to respect that tradition and use the categories effectively to highlight your product or service. Every category is an opportunity to sell, or persuade and should reinforce your credibility, your passion, and the reason why your solution is simply the best ([Business Communication for Success, 2015](#)).

Table 23.1: Formal Sales Proposal Standard Parts

Report Type	Function
1. Cover Page	Title page with name, title, date, and specific reference to a request for proposal if applicable
2. Executive Summary	Like an abstract in a report, this is a one- or two-paragraph summary of the product or service and how it meets the requirements and exceeds expectations.
3. Background	Discuss the history of your product, service, and/or company and consider focusing on the relationship between you and the potential buyer and/or similar companies.
4. Proposal	The idea. <i>Who, what, where, when, why, and how.</i> Make it clear and concise. Don't waste words and don't exaggerate. Use clear, well-supported reasoning to demonstrate your product or service.
5. Market Analysis	What currently exists in the marketplace, including competing products or services, and how does your solution compare?
6. Benefits	How will the potential buyer benefit from the product or service? Be clear, concise, and specific, as well as provide a thorough list of immediate, short-, and long-term benefits to the company.
7. Timeline	A clear presentation, often with visual aids, of the process from start to finish with specific, dated benchmarks noted.
8. Marketing Plan	Delivery is often the greatest challenge for online services—how will people learn about you? If you are bidding on a gross lot of food service supplies, this may not apply to you, but if an audience is required for success, you will need a marketing plan.
9. Budget	What are the initial costs, when can revenue be anticipated, when will there be a return on investment (if applicable)? Again, the proposal may involve a one-time fixed cost, but if the product or service is to be delivered more than once, an extended financial plan noting costs across time is required.
10. Conclusion	Like a speech or essay, restate your main points clearly. Tie them together with a common theme and make your proposal memorable.

([Business Communication for Success, 2015](#))

[Return to the Proposal Topics menu](#)

Professionalism

A professional document is a base requirement. If it is less than professional, you can count on its prompt

dismissal. There should be no errors in spelling or grammar, and all information should be concise, accurate, and clearly referenced when appropriate. Information that pertains to credibility should be easy to find and clearly relevant, including contact information. If the document exists in a hard-copy form, it should be printed on company letterhead. If the document is submitted in an electronic form, it should be in a file format that presents your document as you intended. Word processing files may have their formatting changed or adjusted based on factors you cannot control, such as screen size, and information can shift out of place, making it difficult to understand. In this case, a portable document format (PDF)—a format for electronic documents—may be used to preserve the content location and avoid any inadvertent format changes when it is displayed.

Effective, persuasive proposals are often brief, even limited to one page. “The one-page proposal has been one of the keys to my business success, and it can be invaluable to you too. Few decision-makers can ever afford to read more than one page when deciding if they are interested in a deal or not. This is even more true for people of a different culture or language,” said Adnan Khashoggi, a successful multibillionaire (Riley, 2002, p. 2). Clear and concise proposals serve the audience well and limit the range of information to prevent confusion ([Business Communication for Success, 2015](#)).

[Return to the Proposal Topics menu](#)

Two Types of Proposals: Solicited and Unsolicited

If you have been asked to submit a proposal, it is considered **solicited**. The solicitation may come in the form of a direct verbal or written request from your manager, but often solicitations are indirect, open bids formally published for everyone to see. A request for proposal (RFP), request for quotation (RFQ), and invitation for bid (IFB) are common ways to solicit business proposals for business, industry, and the government.

RFPs typically specify the product or service, guidelines for submission, and evaluation criteria. RFQs emphasize cost, though service and maintenance may be part of the solicitation. IRBs are often job-specific in that they encompass a project that requires a timeline, labor, and materials. For example, if a local school district announces the construction of a new elementary school, they normally have the architect and engineering plans on file but need a licensed contractor to build it.

Unsolicited proposals are the “cold calls” of business writing. They require a thorough understanding of the market, product and/or service, and their presentation is typically general rather than customer-specific. They can be tailored to specific businesses with time and effort, however, and the demonstrated knowledge of specific needs or requirements can transform an otherwise generic, brochure-like proposal into an effective sales message.

Getting your tailored message to your target audience can often be a significant challenge if it has not been directly or indirectly solicited. Unsolicited proposals are often regarded as marketing materials intended more to stimulate interest for a follow-up contact than make direct sales. A targeted proposal is your most effective approach, but recognize the importance of gaining company, service, or brand awareness, as well as its limitations ([Business Communication for Success, 2015](#)).

[Return to the Proposal Topics menu](#)

For more on proposals, see the following resources:

- [Reports, Proposals, and Technical Papers](#) (Purdue OWL, 2018)
- [Planning and Organizing Proposals and Technical Reports](#) (Johnson-Sheehan, 2008)
- [Sample Business Proposal](#) (Writing Help Central, 2009)

Key Takeaway



Business proposals target a specific audience.

Exercise



Locate an RFP (request for proposal) or similar call to bid related to the career you're training for. Prepare a two-page mock business proposal for it. (Do not include actual contact information; make it all up for the purposes of the assignment.)

References

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PART VIII

CHAPTER 8: ROUTINE CORRESPONDENCE

The vast majority of the couple hundred billion business emails sent every day (see [unit 17](#)) are short messages of a routine nature such as asking for and sharing information, requesting action, or thanking someone for something given. Most of the time these are positive or neutral messages even when they involve small complaints or claims where you request that an error be corrected. These are all direct-approach messages where the main idea comes right upfront and details follow. Occasionally, you must communicate bad news in writing, which requires a more careful, indirect approach. All of these situations involve conventions that business professionals follow to minimize miscommunication and its fallout, and thus keep their operation running smoothly.

In this chapter, we will cover:

- [Information Shares, Action Requests, and Replies](#)
- [Complaints and Claims](#)
- [Negative Messages](#)
- [Persuasive Messages](#)
- [Goodwill Messages and Recommendation letters](#)



Unit 24: Information Shares, Action Requests, and Replies

Learning Objectives



After reading this unit, you will be able to

- understand the difference between different types of routine messages
- understand how to components of different types of routine message messages

Introduction

Ask any professional what kinds of messages they spend the majority of their time at a computer writing and responding to. They will likely tell you that they're writing an email, memo or letter **requesting information or action and replying** to those with answers or acknowledgments. To write these types of documents you may need to polish your style, grammar and organization to meet a professional standard. After all, the quality of the responses you get or can give crucially depends on the quality of the questions you ask or are asked. Before looking specifically at each document type, let's take a minute to watch a video introduction to routine business correspondence.



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=125#h5p-97>

Information Shares

Perhaps the simplest and most common routine message type is where the sender offers up information that helps the receiver. These may not be official memos, but they follow the same structure, as shown in Figure 24.1 below.

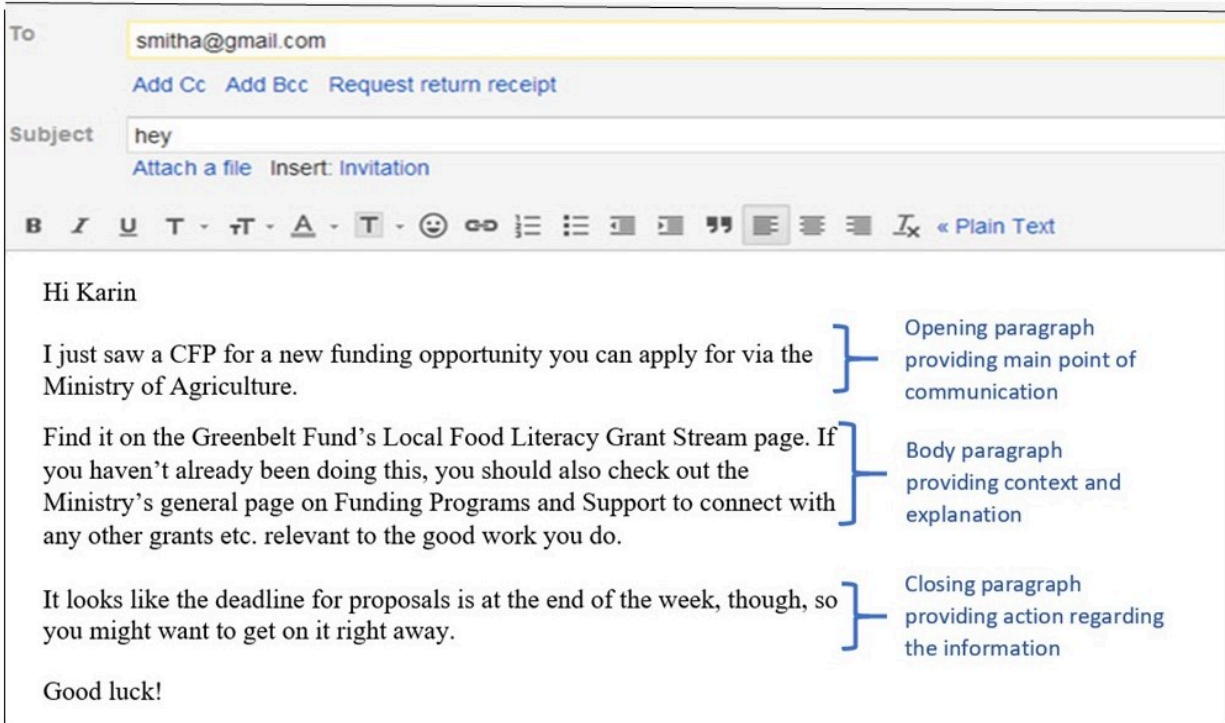


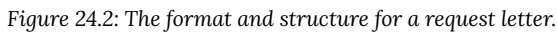
Figure 24.1: The basic format for a routine message with an opening, body, and closing.

Notice here how the writer made the reader's job especially easy by providing links to the recommended webpages using the hyperlinking feature (Ctrl. + K) in their email.

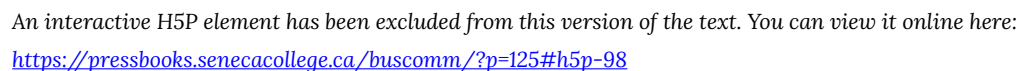
Replies to such information shares involve either a quick and concise thank-you message (see [unit 28](#)) or carry the conversation on if it's part of an ongoing project, initiative, or conversation. Recall that you should change the email subject line as the topic evolves (see [unit 17](#)). Information shares to a large group, such as a departmental memo to 60 employees, don't usually require acknowledgment and would be slightly more formal in tone. If everyone wrote the sender just to say thanks, the barrage of reply notifications would frustrate them as they try to carry on their work while sorting out replies with valuable information from mere acknowledgments. Only respond if you have valuable information to share with all the recipients or just the sender.

Information or Action Requests

Managers, clients, and coworkers alike send and receive requests for information and action all day. Because these provide the recipient with direction on what to do, the information that comes back or action that results from such requests can only be as good as the instructions given. Such messages must therefore be well organized and clear about expectations, opening directly with a clearly stated general request (see [unit 11](#) on direct-approach messages)—unless you anticipate resistance to the request (see [unit 11](#) on indirect-approach messages)—and proceeding with background and more detailed instruction if necessary as we see in Figure 24.2 below.



Instructional Messages



Unit 24: Information Shares, Action Requests, and Replies | 221

Look at any procedures document and you'll see that the quality of its readability depends on the instructions being organized in a numbered list of parallel imperative sentences. As opposed to the indicative sentences that have a grammatical subject and predicate (like most sentences you see here), imperative sentences drop the subject (the doer of the action, which is assumed to be the reader in the case of instructions). This omission leaves just the predicate, which means that the sentence starts with a verb. In Table 24.3 below, for instance, the reader can easily follow the directions by seeing each of the six main steps open with a simple verb describing a common computer operation: Copy, Open, Type, Paste (twice), and Find.

If you begin any imperative sentence with a prepositional (or other) phrase to establish some context for the action first (such as this imperative sentence does), move the adverb after the verb and the phrase to the end of the sentence. (If the previous sentence followed its own advice, it would look like this: Move the adverb after the verb and the phrase to the end of the imperative sentence if you begin it with a prepositional (or other) phrase to establish some context for the action first.) Finally, surround the list with a proper introduction and closing as shown in Figure 24.4 below.



Figure 24.3: A simple or more complex numbered list is the most effective manner to provide instructions.

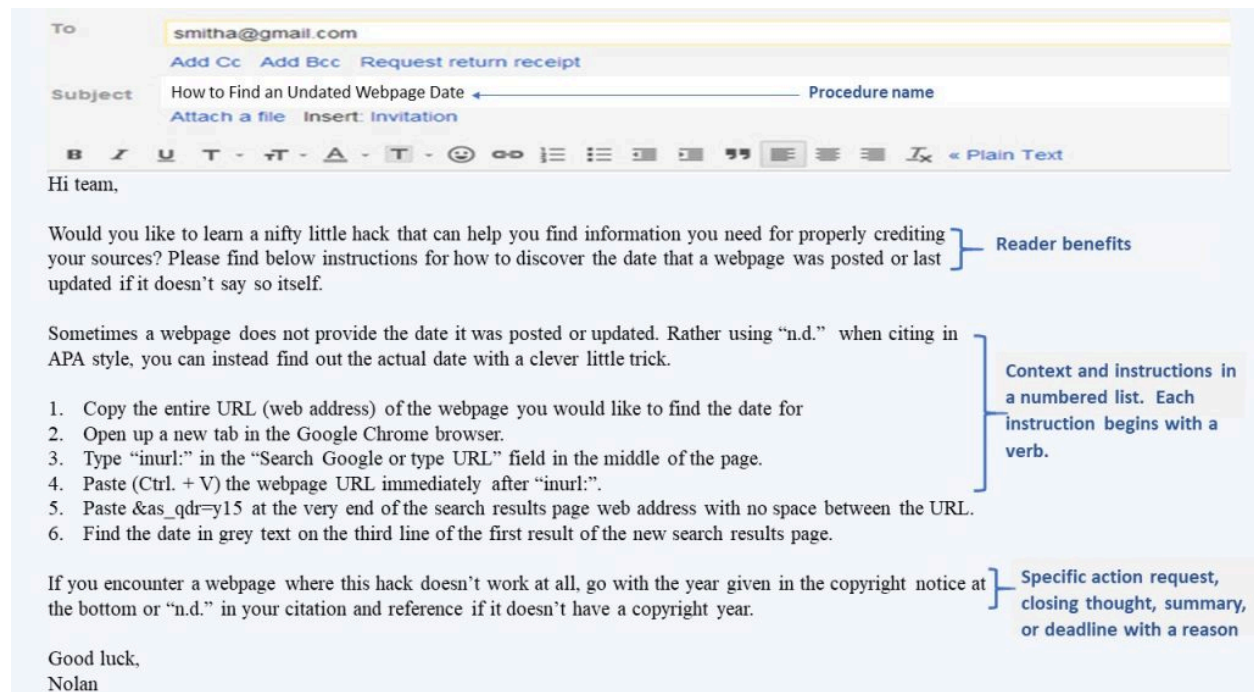

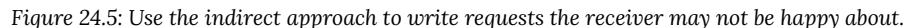


Figure 24.4: A request with instructions. Note that the instructions are provided using a number list and a verb to begin each instruction.

Though helpful on its own, the above message would be much improved if it included illustrative screenshots at each step. Making a short video of the procedure, posting it to YouTube, and adding the link to the message would be even more effective.

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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=125#h5p-99>

If you expect resistance to your request, an indirect approach is more effective (see [unit 11](#) on indirect message organization). Ideally, you'll make such persuasive pitches in person or on the phone so that you can use a full range of verbal and non-verbal cues (see [unit 27](#) on persuasive messages). When it's important to have present your argument in writing, however, such requests should be clear and easy to spot, but **buffered** by goodwill statements and reasonable justifications, as shown in Figure 24.5 below.



Replies to Information or Action Requests

When responding to information or action requests, simply deliver the needed information or confirm that the action has been or will be completed unless you have good reasons for refusing (see [unit 26](#) on negative messages). Stylistically, such responses should follow the 6 Cs of effective business style (see [unit 13](#)), especially courtesies such as prioritizing the “you” view ([unit 13](#)), audience benefits ([unit 13](#)), and saying “please” for follow-up action requests ([unit 13](#)). Such messages are opportunities to promote your company’s products and services. Ensure the accuracy of all details, however, because courts will consider them legally binding, even in an email, if disputes arise—as the Vancouver Canucks organization discovered in a battle with Canon ([Smith, 2015](#)). Manager approval may be necessary before sending. Organizationally, a positive response to an information request delivers the main answer in the opening, proceeds to give more detail in the body if necessary, and ends politely with appreciation and goodwill statements, as shown in Figure 24.6 below.

Company logo

Company Address

Date

Inside Address
City, Province
Postal Code
|

Re: Accommodation and conference rooms for 250 guests

Mr. Prendergast:

Thank you so much for choosing the Vancouver Marriott for your spring 2020 sales conference. We would be pleased to accommodate 250 guests and set aside four conference rooms next May 25 through 29.

In answer to your other questions:

- Yes, all 250 of your guests can dine together in our Nootka Banquet Hall in a variety of table configurations to suit your needs.
- Certainly, you can choose from among six conference rooms with 100-seat capacities, as well as a variety of other smaller rooms. Each has a large screen with a podium equipped with an audio-visual presentation console; presenters can either plug their USBs into the Windows-based console computer or connect their laptops with the HDMI cable.
- Every guest suite has wifi and each of our hotel's 30 floors has a business lounge equipped with 10 computer work stations (5 PCs and 5 Macs), multifunctional phone/faxes, and printer/copiers.
- Yes, we have a fleet of five shuttles that can transport 10 guests (plus luggage) at a time from the airport as flights arrive and back as they depart.

You can visit our website at www.vancouvermarriott.com for additional information about our facilities such as gyms, a spa, and both indoor and outdoor swimming pools. Call us at 1-604-555-8400 if you have additional questions.

Sincerely,

Rufus Killarnev, Booking Manager

Main information or
action confirmation

Used direct
organization to
provides requested
information

Follow-up action

Figure 24.6: Use the direct approach for requests the receivers are likely to cooperate with.



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=125#h5p-100>

Key Takeaway



Follow best practices when sharing information, requesting information or action, and replying to such messages.

Exercises



Pick a partner and email them a set of instructions following the message outline template and example given in Table 24.3. It must be a procedure with at least five steps and is familiar to you but unfamiliar to them. Can they follow your procedure and get the results you desire?



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Smith, C. L. (2015, May 8). Canada: When does an email form a legally binding agreement? Ask the

Canucks. Retrieved from <http://www.mondaq.com/canada/x/395584/Contract+Law/When+Does+An+Email+Form+A+Legally+Binding+Agreement+Ask+The+Canucks>

Unit 25: Complaints and Claims

Learning Objectives



After reading this unit, you will be able to

- understand the difference between complaints and claims, and
- write complaints and claims correspondence

Introduction



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As the video above suggests, business doesn't always go smoothly. Customers can be disappointed with a faulty product or poor service; shipments might get damaged on route, lost, or arrive late; or one business might infringe on the rights and freedoms of another. In all such cases, customers or clients are likely to make your company aware of what went wrong and what they want to be done about it. Indeed, it's their consumer right to do so and the business or organization receiving such a message should take it as valuable intelligence on customer expectations that must be met for the operation to be viable.

A **claim** explains what went wrong and demands compensation from the offending party, whereas a **complaint** explains what went wrong and merely demands correction or apology. Minor complaints are best communicated in person, on the phone, or by email (if it's important to have them in writing) so they can be dealt with quickly. More serious complaints or claims are delivered as formal letters to lay down a paper trail in case they need to be used as evidence in a lawsuit.

When customers are reasonable about communicating a problem with a situation or business transaction, the customer service representative (CSR) or manager dealing with the matter is more likely to respond positively and meet the need of the client. However, ineffective complaints or claims often merely vent frustrations, issue threats, don't say what they want or only vaguely imply it, or demand completely unreasonable compensation. Demanding a lifetime supply of milk from your grocery store because one carton happened to be rotten will result in nothing because the manager or CSR will dismiss it altogether as being ridiculous opportunism. Threatening to shop elsewhere makes you sound like a lost cause and therefore not worth losing any more time or money on. Since such messages are usually aggressive (or passive-aggressive) in tone and therefore rude and offensive, the CSR or manager may respond aggressively in turn, give the complainant much less than what they asked for (e.g., a mere apology rather than compensation or replacement), or ignore the complaint altogether.

Often the receiver of a complaint message is not the one at fault, so a hostile message would be especially ineffective and possibly even actionable in extreme cases—i.e., liable to cause damages that the recipient could pursue compensation for in court.

Assume that a business will take your complaint or claim seriously if it's done right because, no matter the industry, companies are rightly afraid of losing business to negative online reviews. According to one study, even one negative review can cost a business 22% of customers and three negative reviews 59% (Arevalo, 2017). One mother's endorsement or warning to others about a local store in a local moms group on Facebook could make or break that business. Even worse, complaints aired on Facebook or Twitter, shared widely to the point of going viral, and picked up by news outlets can destroy all but the too-big-to-fail companies or at least seriously damage their brand. In this age of social media, good customer service is crucial to business survivability. A complaint provides a business with both valuable information about customer expectations and an opportunity to win back a customer—as well as their social network if a good endorsement comes of it from the now-satisfied customer—or else risk losing much more than just the one customer.

**One negative review
can cost a business
22% of customers
and three negative
reviews 59%**

(Arevalo, 2017)

Effective complaints or claims are politely worded and motivated by a desire to right wrongs and save the business relationship. They're best if they remind the business that you've been a loyal customer (if that's true) and really want to keep coming back, but you need them to prove that they value your business after whatever setback prompted the complaint. If the writer of such messages strikes the right tone, they can end up getting more than they originally bargained for.



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Writing a Complaint or Claim Message Organization



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Complaints and claims take the direct approach of message organization even though they arise from dissatisfaction. They follow the usual three-part message organization we've seen before:

1. **Opening:** To be effective at writing a complaint or claim, be clear, precise, and polite about what you want in the opening. If you want financial compensation or a replacement product in the case of a claim, be clear about the amount or model. You could also suggest equivalent or alternative compensation if you stand a poor chance of getting exactly what you want. If you want an error corrected or an apology in response to

your complaint, be upfront about it.

2. **Body:** The message body justifies the request with a narrative account of what should have happened versus what actually happened instead. Be objective in writing the account because an angry tone coming through in negative words, accusations, and exaggerations will only undermine the validity of your complaint or claim. Be precise in such details as names, dates and times, locations (addresses), and product names and numbers. Wherever possible, provide and refer to evidence. For instance, you may include copies (definitely not originals) of documentation such as receipts, invoices, work orders, bills of lading, emails (printed), phone records, photographic evidence, and even video (e.g., of a damaged product).
3. **Closing:** No matter what prompted the complaint or claim, the closing must be politely worded with action requests (e.g., a deadline) and goodwill statements. Nasty parting shots, even if merely passive-aggressive, may lower your chances of getting what you're asking for. By complementing the recipient's company, however, you increase your chances of getting not only what you wanted, but perhaps a little extra. In damage-control mode, the business wants you to feel compelled to tell your friends that the company really turned it around.

Table 25.1: Outline for Complaints or Claims

Outline	Content	Example Message
Subject Line	3- to 7-word title	Refund for unwanted warranty purchase
		Greetings:
1. Opening	Main action request	Please refund me for the \$89.99 extended warranty that was charged to my Visa despite being declined at the point of sale.
2. Body	Narrative of events justifying the claim or complaint	This past Tuesday (June 12), I purchased an Acer laptop at the Belleville location of Future Shock Computers and was asked by the sales rep if I would like to add a 3-year extended warranty to the purchase. I declined and we proceeded with the sale, which included some other accessories. When I got home and reviewed the receipt (please find the PDF scan attached), I noticed the warranty that I had declined was added to the bill after all.
3. Closing	Deadlines and/or submission details	Please refund the cost of the warranty to the Visa account associated with the purchase by the end of the week and let me know when you've done so. I have enjoyed shopping at Future Shock for the great prices and customer service. I would sincerely like to return to purchase a printer soon.
		Much appreciated! Samantha

Notice that the final point in the closing suggests to the store manager that they have an opportunity to continue the business relationship if all goes well with the correction. The implication is that a special deal on the printer will smooth things over.

The Adjustment Letter

If a company grants what the complainant or claimant has asked for, communicating this is called an **adjustment** message. An adjustment letter or email is heavy on courtesy in letting the disappointed customer know that they are valued and will be (or have already been) awarded what they were asking for, and possibly even a little extra.

In the case of coupons for discounts on future purchases, the little extras help smooth things over and win back the customer's confidence, hopefully so they will tell their friends that the store or company is worthy of their business after all.



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=127#h5p-103>

Adjustment Message Organization

An adjustment message takes the direct approach by immediately delivering the good news about granting the claimant's request. Though you would probably start with an apology if this situation arose in person, starting on a purely positive note is more effective in a written message. Tone is also important here; resist the urge to shame the customer—even if they're partly to blame or if part of you still suspects that the claim is fraudulent. If you're going to grant the claim, write it whole-heartedly as if others will be able to see it and judge whether your company has good customer service or if you're going to be jerks about it.

Though a routine adjustment letter might skip a message body, a more serious one may need to go into more detail about how you are complying with the request or take the time to explain what your company is doing to prevent the error again. Doing this makes the reader feel as though making the effort to write will have made a positive impact in the world, however small, because it will benefit not only you, but also everyone else who won't have to go through what you did. Even if you have to explain how the customer can avoid this situation in the future (e.g., by using the product or service as it was intended), putting the responsibility partly on their shoulders, do so in entirely positive terms (see [unit 13](#) on using positive language and a list of negative words to avoid). An apology might also be appropriate in the message body.

Table 25.2: Outline for Adjustment Messages Replying to Complaints and Claims

Outline	Content	Example Message
Subject Line	Identify the previous subject line	Re: Refund for unwanted warranty purchase
1. Opening	Main point about granting the request	<p>Hello, Samantha:</p> <p>Absolutely, we would be happy to refund you for the \$90 warranty mistakenly charged along with your purchase of the Acer laptop. For your inconvenience, we will also offer you a \$20 gift card for future purchases at our store.</p> <p>To receive your refund and gift card, please return to our Belleville location with your receipt and the credit card that was charged, so that we can credit the same card \$90. (For consumer protection reasons, we are unable to complete any transactions without the card.)</p>
2. Body	Details of compliance and/or assurances of improved process	<p>We are sorry for inconveniencing you and will speak with all sales staff about the importance of carefully checking the accuracy of any bill of sale before sending the order for payment. To ensure that this doesn't happen again, we will also instruct sales staff to confirm with customers whether an extended warranty appearing on the sales bill is there with consent before completing any transaction.</p> <p>We appreciate your choosing Future Shock for your personal electronics and look forward to seeing you soon to credit your Visa card and provide you with the best deal in town on the printer you were looking to purchase.</p>
3. Closing	Courteous statements expressing confidence in future business relations	<p>Have a great day!</p> <p>Melissa</p>

Of course, not all complaints or claims deserve an adjustment, so we will examine how to write refusals effectively in [unit 26](#).

Apologizing

Apologizing is tricky because it is essential to winning back customer confidence in some situations, but also leaves you or your company open to legal action in others. For minor matters, admitting fault with an apology usually helps vindicate or validate the customer. In more serious matters, especially involving injury or damage to property or even someone's reputation (and thus their earning potential), a written apology might be read as admitting fault and be used as evidence in court. For this reason, it's best to ask a manager or legal department for guidance on apologizing to a customer or other stakeholder in writing.

If apologizing is appropriate because you genuinely erred, no legal repercussions are expected, and it's the right thing to do when trying to soothe an angry response and mend a damaged business relationship, ensure that the apology has the following four characteristics:

- **Sincere:** Saying “We are genuinely sorry that you were disappointed with the customer service experience” is a good first step, but requires some additional assurances to prove it.
- **Responsible:** Own the error by admitting fault (again, only if it doesn't open you to litigation). Say what should have happened versus what actually happened and acknowledge that you were wrong.
- **Specific:** To be sincere, an apology must refer to a specific error by briefly describing it, possibly including dates, locations, and the names of people responsible or affected, if appropriate. The worst apologies are blanket, generic statements such as “We're sorry if anyone was offended by our actions.”
- **Improvement-focused:** An apology is useless unless it includes some assurances that the error won't happen again. Simply saying it won't happen again isn't as convincing as describing what will be done to ensure that it won't, as well as following through on it. When Starbucks apologized for a racist incident at one of its locations in 2018, for instance, it followed through on a plan for improving customer service by shutting down all of its stores for a half-day so that employees could receive racial sensitivity training ([Dangerfield, 2018](#)).

Apologizing may even be necessary when you're not really in the wrong, but the customer's or public's perception is that you are. In crisis communications (see [unit 26](#)), effective apologies show that you care enough about your existing and potential clientele to say and do what it takes to win back their trust and confidence in you. You can do this without falsely claiming that you made an error (if you genuinely didn't) by saying that you apologize for the misunderstanding. Dismissing complaints and doubling down on an error, on the other hand, shows a brazen disrespect for the people your success depends on.



Figure 25.1: Include these steps to compose an effective apology for company error (*Communicating for Results*).

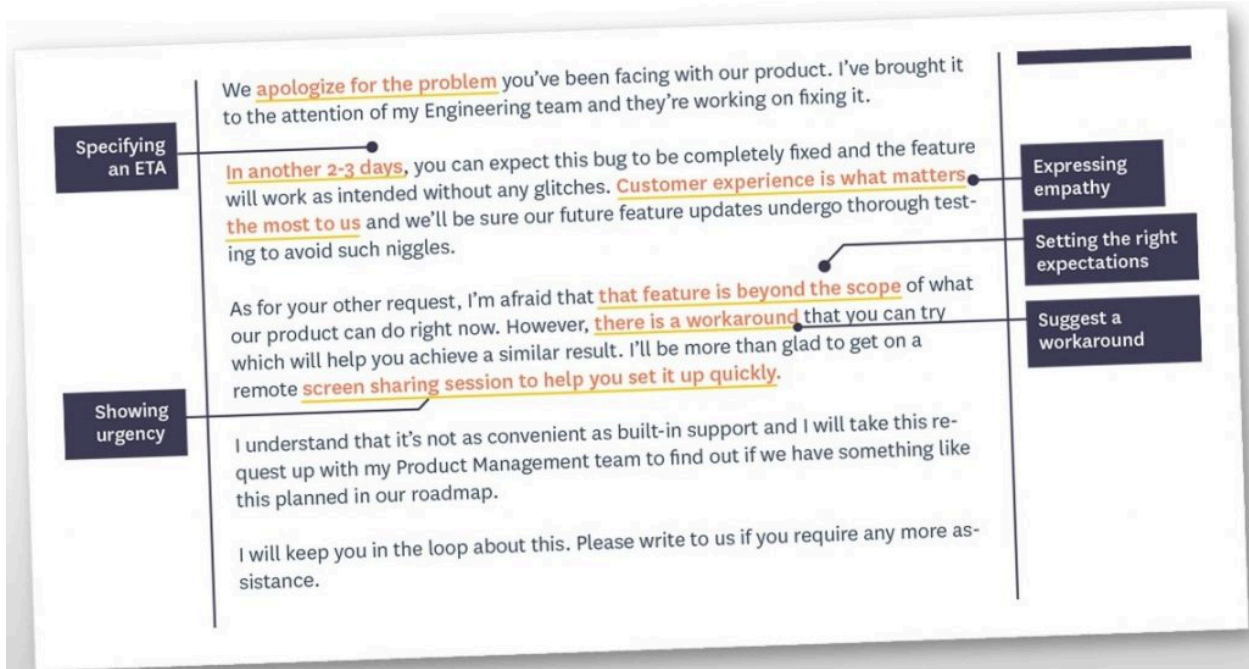


Figure 25.2: An example of how to integrate the steps in Figure 25.1 into a written document (Khan, n.d.).



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Key Takeaway



When something goes wrong in a commercial situation, courteous communication is essential when both asking for and responding to complaints and claims.

Exercises



1. If you've ever felt mistreated or taken advantage of in a business transaction but did nothing about it, write a complaint or claim letter asking that the company correct the wrong following the guidance in [Table 25.2](#) above. You don't need to actually send it, but do so if you feel strongly about it and feel as though you have a reasonable chance at success.

2. Put yourself in the shoes of the company that you wrote to in the previous exercise. Write a response to your message following the advice in [Table 25.2](#) above.

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Unit 26: Negative Messages

Learning Objectives



After reading this unit, you will be able to:

- organize and write negative messages
- outline the structure of an indirect-approach bad-news message
- explain the importance of communicating bad news carefully in professional contexts

Introduction

Just as in life, the workplace isn't always sunny. Sometimes things don't go according to plan, and it's your job to communicate about them in a way that doesn't ruin your relationships with customers, coworkers, managers, the public, and other stakeholders. When doing damage control, bad-news messages require care and skillful language because your main point will meet resistance. Rarely are people okay being told that they're laid off, their application has been rejected, their shipment got lost en route, prices or rates are increasing, their appointment has to be moved back several months, or they're losing their benefits. Though some people prefer that the messenger be blunt about it, in most cases you can assume that the receiver will appreciate or even benefit from a more tactful, indirect approach. Keep in mind the following advice whenever required to deliver unwelcome news.

Negative Messages Topics

The Seven Goals of Bad-news Messages



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=129#h5p-106>

The video above provides five strategies for delivering bad news. Your ability to manage, clarify, and guide understanding is key to addressing challenging situations while maintaining trust and integrity with customers,

coworkers, managers, the public, and other stakeholders. The list below provides a few more goals when delivering bad news in person or in writing:

1. Be clear and concise to avoid being asked for additional clarification.
2. Help the receiver understand and accept the news.
3. Reduce the anxiety associated with the bad news as much as possible by expressing sympathy or empathy.
4. Maintain trust and respect between you and your audience to ensure the possibility of good future relations.
5. Deliver the bad news in a timely fashion in the appropriate channel(s).
6. Avoid the legal liability that comes with admitting negligence or guilt.
7. Achieve the designated business outcome.

Let's look at how we can achieve these goals in examples of the tricky situations in which we might find ourselves in the workplace.

Let's say you are a supervisor and your manager has tasked you with getting Chris, an employee who is usually late for work and has been arriving even later recently, to start arriving on time. Chris's tardiness is impairing not only his performance but also that of the entire team that depends on his work. You figure there are four ways you can handle this:

1. Stop by Chris's cubicle and simply say, "Get to work on time or you're out"
2. Invite Chris out to a nice lunch and let him have it
3. Write Chris a stern email
4. Ask Chris to come to your office and discuss the behaviour with him in private

Let's see how each of these alternatives meets our seven goals in delivering bad news.

First, if you approach Chris with a blunt ultimatum at his desk, you can get right to the point there but risk straining the supervisor-employee relationship by putting him in his place in front of everyone. The aggressive approach might prompt Chris to demand clarification, make defensive excuses, or throw hostile counter-offensives right back—none of which are desired outcomes. For that matter, the disrespectful approach doesn't formally confirm that the tardiness will end. The lack of tact in the approach may reflect poorly on you as the supervisor, not only with Chris but with your manager as well.

When you need to speak to an employee about a personnel concern, it is always best to do so in private. Give thought and concern to the conversation before it occurs and make a list of points to cover with specific information, including grievances. Like any other speech, you may need to rehearse, particularly

if this type of meeting is new to you. When it comes time to have the discussion, issue the warning, back it up in writing with documentation, and don't give the impression that you might change your decision. Whether the

Explaining clearly and completely

- Readers understand and, in the best case, accept the bad news.
- Recipients do not have to call or write to clarify the message.

Projecting a professional image

- Writers stay calm, use polite language, and respond with clear explanations of why a negative message was necessary even when irate customers sound threatening and overstate their claims.

Conveying empathy and sensitivity

- Writers use language that respects the readers and attempts to reduce bad feelings.
- When appropriate, writers accept blame and apologize without creating legal liability for the organization or themselves.

Being fair

- Writers show that the decision was fair, impartial, and rational.

Maintaining friendly relations

- Writers demonstrate their desire to continue pleasant relations with the receivers and to regain their confidence.

Figure 26.1: Follow this process to deliver bad news (Business Communication, 2019).

issue at hand is a simple caution about tardiness or a more serious conversation, you need to be fair and respectful, even if the other person has been less than professional. Let's examine the next alternative.

Let's say you invite Chris to lunch at a nice restaurant. He sees the fine linen on the table, silverware for more than the main course, and water glasses with stems. The luxurious environment says "good job," but your serious talk will contradict this nonverbal signage, which will probably be an obstacle to Chris's ability to listen. If Chris doesn't understand and accept the message, requiring him to seek clarification, your approach has failed. Furthermore, the ambush fails to build trust, so you don't know whether Chris is going to make the extra effort to arrive early or just put in his time there doing the bare minimum while looking for another job.

Let's say instead that you've written Chris a stern email. You've included a list of all the recent dates when he was late and made several statements about the quality of his work. You clearly say he needs to improve and stop being late, or else. But was your email harassment? Could it be considered beyond the scope of supervision and interpreted as mean or cruel? And do you even know if Chris has received it? If there was no reply, do you know whether it achieved its desired business outcome? A written message may certainly be part of the desired approach, but how it is presented and delivered is as important as what it says. Let's examine our fourth approach to this scenario.

You ask Chris to join you in a private conversation. You start by expressing concern and asking an open-ended question: "Chris, I've been concerned about your work lately. Is everything all right?" As Chris answers, you may demonstrate that you are listening by nodding your head and possibly taking notes. You may learn that Chris has been having problems sleeping or that his living situation has changed. Or Chris may decline to share any issues, deny that anything is wrong, and ask why you are concerned. You may then state that you've observed the chronic tardiness and name one or more specific mistakes you have found in Chris's work, ending by repeating your concern. Because showing your concern makes Chris feel valued, he opens up about his situation so that you understand. It may turn out that he has to drop his kids off for school at 8 a.m. and then contend with Queensway traffic for the next hour to get to the office, consistently making him a half-hour late. You can then both agree that he'll stay a little later or put in the missing hours at home, then write up that agreement in an email with your manager Cc'd.

Regardless of how well or poorly the conversation goes, if Chris tells other employees about it, they will take note of how you handled the situation, and it will contribute to their perception of you. It guides their expectations of how you operate and how to communicate with you as this interaction is not only about you and Chris. You represent the company and its reputation, and your professional display of concern as you try to learn more sends a positive message. While the private, respectful meeting may not be the perfect solution, it is preferable to the other approaches considered above.

One additional point to consider as you document this interaction is the need to present the warning in writing. You may elect to prepare a memo that outlines the information concerning Chris's performance and tardiness and have it ready should you want to present it. If the session goes well, and you have the discretion to make a judgment call, you may elect to give him another week to resolve the issue. Even if it goes well, you may want to present the memo, as it documents the interaction and serves as evidence of due process should Chris's behaviour fail to change, eventually resulting in the need for termination. This combined approach of a verbal and written message is increasingly the norm in business communication ([Business Communication for Success, 2015](#)).

Organizing an Indirect Bad-news Message

Key to achieving Goal #2 of delivering bad news—i.e., helping the receiver understand and accept information they don't want to hear or read—is organizing the message using the indirect approach described in [unit 11](#). If you tactlessly provide your audience with really bad news, you run the risk of them rejecting or misunderstanding it because they may be reeling from the blow and be too distracted with anger or sadness to rationally process the explanation or instructions for what to do about the bad news. A doctor never delivers a really serious diagnosis by coming right out and saying “You have cancer!” first thing. Instead, they try to put a positive spin on the results (“It could be worse”), discuss test results in detail, talk about treatment options, and only then come around to telling the patient the bad news. At that point, being clear about the bad news ensures that the receiver understands the gravity of the situation and is therefore motivated to follow through on the therapeutic recommendations given earlier. Key to avoiding misunderstandings when delivering bad news, then, is the following four-part organization:

1. Buffer
2. Justification
3. Bad news + redirection
4. Positive action closing

This is much like the three-part structure we've seen before, only the body is now divided into two distinct parts where the order really matters. An explanation of each part of an indirect negative newsletter follows.

Bad-news Message Buffer

Begin with neutral or positive statements that set a goodwill tone and serve as a **buffer** for the information to come. A buffer softens the blow of bad news. The following are some possible buffer strategies:

- **Good news:** If there's good news and bad news, start with the good news.
- **Compliment:** If you're rejecting someone's application, for instance, start by complimenting them on their efforts and other specific accomplishments you were impressed by in their application.
- **Gratitude:** Say thanks for whatever positive things the recipient has done in your dealings with them. If they've submitted a claim that doesn't qualify for an adjustment, for instance, thank them for choosing your company.
- **Agreement:** Before delivering bad news that you're sure the recipient is going to disagree with and oppose, start with something you're sure you both agree on. Start on common ground by saying, “We can all agree that . . .”
- **Facts:** If positives are hard to come by in a situation, getting started on the next section's explanation, starting with cold, hard facts, is the next best thing.
- **Understanding:** Again, if there are no silver linings to point to, showing you care by expressing sympathy and understanding is a possible alternative (Guffey et al. 2016, p. 194)
- **Apology:** If you're at fault for any aspect of a bad news message, an apology is appropriate as long as it won't leave you at a disadvantage in legal proceedings that may follow as a result of admitting wrongdoing.

When the bad news is personally upsetting

- Negative news involves the receiver personally (e.g., refusal of a promotion request, rejection of a grant proposal, a layoff notice).
- An organization makes a mistake that inconveniences or disadvantages a customer.

When the bad news will provoke a hostile reaction

- Message will irritate or infuriate the recipient.
- Giving reasons before the bad news is likely to defuse and soothe.

When the bad news threatens the customer relationship

- Indirect presentation of bad news can salvage the customer bond.
- Unfavourable news is revealed slowly and with reasons that explain it.

When the bad news is unexpected

- Readers who are totally surprised by bad news have more negative reactions.

Figure 26.2: Determining when to use an indirect pattern is dependent on the communication situation (Business Communication, 2019).

(See [unit 25](#) for more on effective strategies for apologizing.)

The idea here is not to fool the audience into thinking that only good news is coming but to put them in a receptive frame of mind for understanding the explanation that follows. If you raise the expectation that they're going to hear the good news that they're getting what they want only, to let them down near the end, they're going to be even more disappointed for being led on. If you give them the bad news right away, however, they may be more distracted with emotion to rationally process the explanation or instructions for what to do about the bad news.



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Bad-news Justification

The **justification** explains the background or context for the bad news before delivering the bad news itself. Let's say that you must reject an application, claim for a refund, or request for information. In such cases, the explanation could describe the strict acceptance criteria and high quality of applications received in the competition, the company policy on refunds, or its policy on allowable disclosures, and the legalities of contractually obligated confidentiality, respectively. Your goal with the explanation is to be convincing so that the reader says, "That sounds reasonable" and similarly accepts the bad news as inevitable given the situation you describe. On the other hand, if you make the bad news seem like mysterious and arbitrary decision-making, your audience will probably feel like they've been treated unfairly and might even escalate further with legal action or "yelptribution"—avenging the wrong in social media. While an explanation is ethically necessary, never admit or imply responsibility without written authorization from your company cleared by legal counsel if there's any way that the justification might be seen as actionable (i.e., the offended party can sue for damages).

Use additional strategies to make the justification more agreeable such as focusing on benefits. If you're informing employees that they will have to pay double for parking passes next year in an attempt to reduce the number of cars filling up the parking lot, you could sell them on the health benefits of cycling to work or the environmental benefit of fewer cars polluting the atmosphere. If you're informing a customer asking why a product or service can't include additional features, you could say that adding those features would drive the cost up and you would rather respect your customer's pocketbooks by keeping the product or service more affordable. In any case, try to pitch an agreeable, pro-social, or progressive benefit rather than saying that you're merely trying to maximize company or shareholder profits.

The Bad News Itself and Redirection

Burying the bad news itself in the message is a defining characteristic of the indirect approach. It's akin to the "hamburger" organization of constructive criticism sandwiched between statements of praise (see [unit 29](#)). Far from intending to hide the bad news, the indirect approach frames the bad news so that it can be properly understood and its negative (depressing or anger-arousing) impact minimized.

The goal is also to be clear in expressing the bad news so that it isn't misunderstood while also being sensitive to your reader's feelings. If you're rejecting a job applicant, for instance, you can be clear that they didn't get the job without bluntly saying "You failed to meet our criteria" or "You won't be working for us anytime soon." Instead, you can clearly imply it by putting the bad news in a subordinate clause in the passive voice:

Though another candidate was hired for the position, . . .

The passive voice enables you to draw attention away from your own role in rejecting the applicant, as well as away from the rejected applicant in the context of the competition itself. Instead, you focus on the positive news of someone getting hired. While the rejected applicant probably won't be pleased for the winning candidate, the subordinate clause here allows for speedy redirection to a consolation prize.

Redirection is key to this type of bad news' effectiveness because it quickly shifts the reader's attention to an alternative to what they were seeking in the first place. Some kind of consolation prize (e.g., a coupon or store credit) helps soothe the pain and will be appreciated as being better than nothing, at least. Even if you're not able to offer the reader anything of value, you could at least say something nice. In that case, completing the sentence in the previous paragraph with an active-voice main clause could go as follows:

... we wish you success in your continued search for employment.

This way, you avoid saying anything negative while still clearly rejecting the applicant.

Positive Action Closing

As we've seen in previous explorations of message organization (e.g., see [unit 17](#) on email), the closing here involves action information. If your redirection involves some alternative, such as a recommendation to apply elsewhere, some follow-up details here would help the reader focus on the future elsewhere rather than getting hung up on you and your company's decision. Your goals here are the following

- Ensure that the reader understands the bad news without rehashing it
- Remain courteous, positive, and forward-looking
- End the conversation in such a way that you don't invite further correspondence

The first and last goals are important because you don't want the reader to respond asking you to clarify anything. The second goal is important because you ultimately want to appear respectable and avoid giving the reader a reason to smear your reputation in social media or proceed with legal action against you. See Table 26.1 for an example.

Table 26.1: Bad News Message Outline and Example Message

Part	Example Message
1. Buffer	Thank you for your order. We appreciate your interest in our product and are confident you will love it.
2. Explanation	We are writing to let you know that this product has been unexpectedly popular with over 10,000 orders submitted on the day you placed yours.
3. Bad news + redirect	This unexpected increase in demand has resulted in a temporary out-of-stock/backorder situation. Despite a delay of 2-3 weeks, we will definitely fulfill your order as it was received at 11:57 p.m. on October 9, 2018, as well as gift you a \$5 coupon towards your next purchase.
4. Positive action closing	While you wait for your product to ship, we encourage you to use the enclosed \$5 coupon toward the purchase of any product in our online catalog. We appreciate your continued business and want you to know that our highest priority is your satisfaction.

Avoiding Disaster in Bad-news Messages

Delivering bad news can be dangerous if it angers the reader so much that they are motivated to fight back. If you're not careful with what you say, that message can be used as evidence in a court case that, when read by a judge or jury, could compromise your position. You can lower the risk of being litigated by following the general

principles given below when delivering bad news. The following video is a good example of what not to do when delivering bad news.



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Avoid Negative or Abusive Language

Sarcasm, profanity, harsh accusations, and abusive or insulting language may feel good to write in a fit of anger but, in the end, make everyone's lives more difficult. When someone sends an inflammatory message and it's interpreted by the reader as harmful to their reputation, it could legally qualify as libel that is legitimately actionable. Even if you write critically about a rival company's product or service by stating (as if factually) that it's dangerous, whereas your version of the product or service is safer and better, this can be considered defamation or libel. If said aloud and recorded, perhaps on a smart phone's voice recorder, it is slander and can likewise be litigated. It's much better to always write courteously and maturely, even under difficult circumstances, to avoid fallout that involves expensive court proceedings.

Avoid Oversharing but Tell the Truth

When your job is to provide a convincing rationale that might make the recipient of bad news accept it as reasonable, be careful with what details you disclose. When rejecting a job applicant, for instance, you must be especially careful not to share the scoring sheets of the winning and rejected candidates, nor even summarize them. Though that would give them full picture, it would open you up to a flood of complaints and legal or human-rights challenges picking apart every little note. Instead, you would simply wish the rejected candidate luck in their ongoing job search. When you must provide detail, avoid saying anything bad about anyone so that you can't be accused of libel and taken to court for it. Provide only as much information as is necessary to provide a convincing rationale.

At the same, it's important that you tell the truth so that you can't be challenged on the details. If you are inconsistent or contradictory in your explanation, it may invite scrutiny and accusations of lying. Even making false claims by exaggerating may give the reader the wrong impression, which can lead to serious consequences if acted upon. Though some might say that omitting the truth is a form of lying, telling the truth selectively is the necessary compromise of a professional constrained by competing obligations to both the organization they represent and the reader who they don't want to anger or severely disappoint.

Respect the Recipient's Privacy

Criticizing an employee in a group email or memo—even if the criticism is fair—is mean, unprofessional, and an excellent way of opening yourself to a world of trouble. People who call out others in front of a group create a chilly climate in the workplace, one that leads to fear, loathing, and a loss of productivity among employees, not to mention legal challenges for possible libel. Called-out employees may even resort to sabotaging the office with misbehaviour such as vandalism, cyberattacks, or theft to get even. Always maintain respect and privacy when communicating bad news as a matter of proper professionalism ([Business Communication for Success, 2015](#)).

Direct-approach Bad-news Messages

We've so far looked at expressing bad news using the indirect approach, but is it ever right to deliver bad news using the direct approach? Are there occasions where you can or should be upfront about the bad news? In the following situations, yes, it's certainly appropriate to deliver bad news by getting right to the point:

- **When the bad news does not have a high emotional impact:**

- In the case of small price or rate increases, customers won't be devastated by having to pay more. Indeed, inflation makes such increases an expected fact of life.
- If your job involves routinely delivering criticism because you're a Quality Assurance specialist, the people who are used to receiving recommendations to improve their work will appreciate the direct approach. Some organizations even require direct-approach communications for bad news as a policy because it is more time-efficient.

- **When you know that the recipient prefers or**

requires the direct approach: Though the indirect approach is intended as a nice way to deliver bad news, some people would rather you be blunt. "Give it to me straight, doc. I'm a grown-up. I can take it," they might say. Since a message must always be tailored to the audience, getting permission for taking the direct approach is your cue to follow through with exactly that. Not doing so will arouse the angry response you would have expected otherwise.

- **When you're short on time or space:** One of the hallmarks of the indirect approach is that it takes more words than a direct-approach message (see [unit 17](#) for comparative examples). If time is limited or you're constrained in how much space you have to write, taking the direct approach is justifiable.
- **When the indirect approach hasn't worked:** If this is the third time you've had to tell a client to pay their invoice and the first two were nicely-worded indirect messages that the recipient ignored, issue a stern warning of the consequences of not paying. You may need to threaten legal action or say you'll refer the account to a collection agency, and you may need to put it in bold so that you're sure the reader won't miss it.
- **When the reader may miss the bad news:** You may determine from profiling your audience and their literacy level that they might not understand indirect-approach bad news (see Step 1.2 in the writing process in [§2.2](#) on analyzing the audience). If your reader doesn't have a strong command of English vocabulary and misses words here and there, they may not pick up on the buried bad news past the mid-point of a challenging message.

When the bad news is not damaging

- Negative news is relatively minor (e.g., a small price increase).
- Bad news doesn't personally affect the receiver.

When the receiver may overlook the bad news

- Critical message requires attention (e.g., new policy requirements, legal announcements, changes in service) and should not be overlooked.

When the organization or receiver prefers directness

- Corporate culture favours direct messages even when conveying bad news.
- Individuals insist on a straightforward and no-frills presentation.

When firmness is necessary

- Messages must demonstrate determination and resolve (e.g., the last in a series of collection letters that seek payment on overdue accounts).
- The situation is dire or extremely important and involves someone who has ignored previous requests or appeals.

Figure 26.3: Although most bad news will be delivered using an indirect approach, in certain situations, the direct approach is preferable (Business Communications, 2019).

In the above situations, structure your message following the same three-part organization we've seen elsewhere (e.g., [unit 17](#) on email parts):

1. **Opening:** State the bad news right upfront.
2. **Body:** Briefly explain why the bad news happened.

3. **Closing:** Express confidence in continued business relations with a goodwill statement and provide any action information such as contact instructions should the recipient require further information.

Of course, clarity and brevity in such messages is vital to maintaining friendly relations with your audiences (Guffey et al., 2016, p. 190).

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September 5, 2016

Mr. Michael Arnush
15 Queen Street
Chatham, ON N7M 2G5

Dear Mr. Arnush:

• **Uses modified direct strategy because urgent action is needed to prevent identity theft**

We are contacting you about a potential problem involving identity theft. On August 30, names, encrypted social insurance numbers, birth dates, and e-mail addresses of fewer than 25 percent of accounts were compromised in an apparent hacker attack on our website. Outside data security experts are working tirelessly to identify the causes of the breach as well as prevent future intrusions into our system. Immediately upon detecting the attack, we notified the local police authorities as well as the RCMP. We also alerted the three major credit-reporting agencies.

We recommend that you place a fraud alert on your credit file. A fraud alert tells creditors to contact you before they open any new accounts or change your existing accounts. Please call any one of the three major credit bureaus. As soon as one credit bureau confirms your fraud alert, the others are notified to place fraud alerts. All three credit reports will be sent to you, free of charge.

• **Suggests recommended steps and provides helpful information about credit-reporting agencies**

Equifax Canada 1-800-465-7166	Experian 888-397-3742	TransUnion Canada 1-866-525-0262
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• **Gives reasons for the recommended action, provides contact information, and offers additional pointers**

Even if you do not find any suspicious activity on your initial credit reports, the Canadian Anti-Fraud Centre (CAFC) recommends that you check your credit reports periodically. Victim information sometimes is held for use or shared among a group of thieves at different times. Checking your credit reports periodically can help you spot problems and address them quickly.

If you find suspicious activity on your credit reports or have reason to believe your information is being misused, call your local police department and file a police report. Get a copy of the report; many creditors want the information it contains to absolve you of the fraudulent debts. You also should file a complaint with the "CAFC" at www.antifraudcentre-centreantifraude.ca or at 1-888-654-9426.

• **Ends by providing more helpful information, company phone number, and offer of one-year free credit monitoring**

Please visit our website at www.conectix.com/databreach for updates on the investigation, or call our privacy hotline at 800-358-4422. Affected customers will receive free credit-monitoring services for one year.

Sincerely,
Steven Ellis
Steven Ellis
Customer Service

Figure 26.4: An example of how to apply the direct approach to delivering bad news (Business Communication, 2019).



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Key Takeaway



Write carefully when addressing negative situations, such as delivering bad news, usually by burying the bad news after a buffer and rationale, and following it with redirection to minimize the harm that the message might cause.

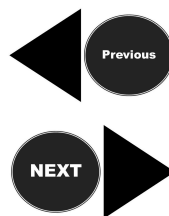
Exercises



1. Think of a time when you were given bad news by email or letter, such as when you were told that a warranty couldn't be honoured for the type of damage inflicted on your product or your application was rejected. How well did it fulfill or fail to fulfill the seven goals of delivering bad news.

2. Sales have decreased for two consecutive quarters at your business. You must inform your sales team that their hours and base pay will be reduced by 20 percent if the company is to break even this quarter. While you may have a few members of your sales team that are underperforming, you can't afford to be short-staffed now, so you must keep the entire team for the time being. Write negative news messages in both the direct and indirect approach informing your sales team of the news following the advice.

3. Research a crisis in your area of training or career field. What communication issues were present and how did they affect the response to the crisis? If the situation was handled well, what are the major takeaways? If handled poorly, what do you think you would have done differently?



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Unit 27: Persuasive Messages

Learning Objectives



After reading this unit, you will be able to:

- organize and write persuasive messages
- outline the structure of a persuasive message
- explain the importance of persuasion in professional contexts

Introduction

Persuasion involves moving or motivating your audience by presenting arguments that convince them to adopt your view or do as you want. You've been doing this ever since you learned to speak. From convincing your parents to give you a treat to persuading them to lend you the car keys, you've developed more sophisticated means of persuasion over the years simply because of the rewards that come with their success. Now that you've entered (or will soon enter) the professional world, honing persuasive strategies for the workplace is vital to your livelihood when the reward is a sale, a promotion, or merely a regular paycheck.

Persuasion begins with motivation. If persuasion is a process and your audience's action (e.g., buying a product or service) is the goal, then motivating them to accept an argument or a series of positions leading to the decision that you want them to adopt helps achieve that goal. If your goal is to convince a pet owner to spay or neuter their pet, for instance, you would use a few convincing arguments compelling them to accept that spaying or neutering is the right thing to do. With all businesses involved in some sort of persuasion, how do you stand out? The video below explains a few effective persuasive techniques.



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The Rhetorical Triangle

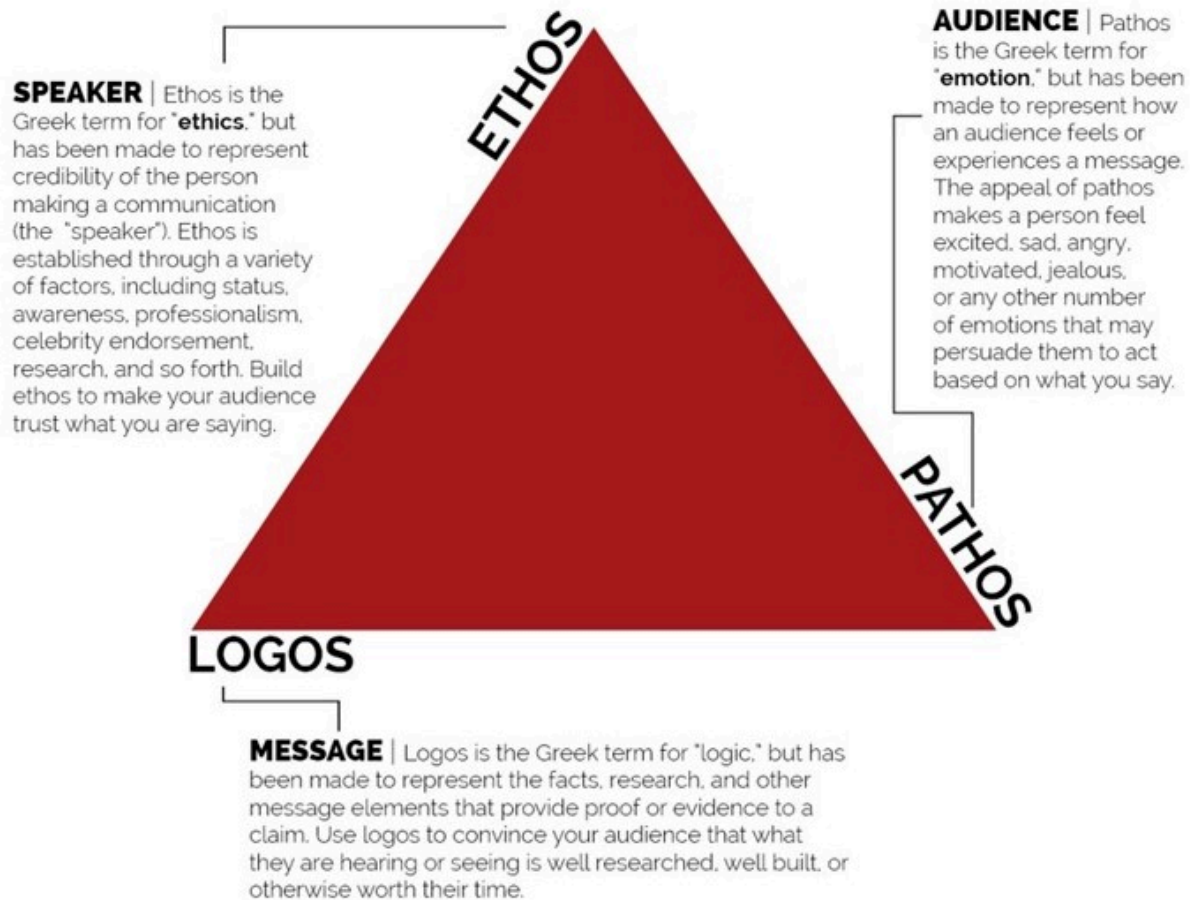


Figure 27.1: The Rhetorical Triangle explaining the three methods of persuasion ([Visualcommunicationguy](#), 2020).

Use the **rhetorical triangle** by combining logic, emotional appeal, and authority (a.k.a. *logos*, *pathos*, and *ethos* in classical Aristotelian rhetoric) to cater your message to your audience. You could appeal to their sense of reason by explaining the logical consequences of not spaying or neutering their pet: increasing the local cat or dog population or even producing a litter that you yourself have to deal with, including all the care and expenses related to it. You might appeal to their emotions by saying that the litters resulting from your pet's mating with strays will suffer starvation and disease in their short lives. You could establish your credibility by explaining that you've earned a diploma in the Vet Tech program at Algonquin College and have eight years of experience seeing the positive results that spaying or neutering has on local dog or cat populations, making you a trustworthy authority on the topic. All of these moves help overcome your audience's resistance and convince them to follow your advice ([Business Communication for Success](#), 2015). These three appeals can also complement other effective techniques in persuading an audience as we shall see throughout this section.



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Principles of Persuasion

What's the best way to succeed in persuading people to buy what you're selling? Though there may sometimes be a single magic bullet, a combination of strategies has been found to be most effective. Social psychologist Robert Cialdini offers us six principles of persuasion that are powerful and effective no matter what the cultural context. Use them to help persuade people, but also recognize their use by others when determining how you're being led towards a purchase, perhaps even one you should rightly resist. The six principles are: **Reciprocity, Scarcity, Authority, Commitment and Consistency, Consensus, and Liking**. Each principle is explained in detail following the video.



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Principle of Reciprocity

I scratch your back; you scratch mine. Reciprocity means that when you give something to somebody, they feel obligated to give something back to you in return, even if only by saying “thank you.” If you are in customer service and go out of your way to meet the customer's need, you are appealing to the principle of reciprocity by increasing the likelihood of making a purchase from you because you were especially helpful. Reciprocity builds trust and a relationship develops, reinforcing everything from personal to brand loyalty. By taking the lead and giving, you build in a moment a sense of obligation motivating the receiver to follow social norms and customs by giving back.

Principle of Scarcity

It's universal to want what you can't have. People are naturally attracted to the rare and exclusive. If they are convinced that they need to act now or it will disappear, they are motivated to act. Scarcity is the perception of a dwindling supply of a limited and valuable product. For a sales representative, scarcity may be a key selling point—the particular car, theater tickets, or pair of shoes you are considering may be sold to someone else if you delay making a decision. By reminding customers not only of what they stand to gain but also of what they stand to lose, the sales rep increases the chances of swaying the customer from contemplation to action, which is to close the sale.

Principle of Authority

Notice how saying “According to researchers, . . .” makes whatever you say after these three words sound more true than if you began with “I think that . . .” This is because you're drawing on authority to build trust, which is central to any purchase decision. Who does a customer turn to? A salesperson may be part of the process, but

an endorsement by an authority holds credibility that no one with a vested interest can ever attain. Knowledge of a product, field, trends in the field, and even research can make a salesperson more effective by the appeal to the principle of authority. It may seem like extra work to educate your customers, but you need to reveal your expertise to gain credibility. We can borrow a measure of credibility by relating what experts have indicated about a product, service, market, or trend, and our awareness of competing viewpoints allows us insight that is valuable to the customer. Reading the manual of a product is not sufficient to gain expertise—you have to do extra homework. The principle of authority involves referencing experts and expertise.

Principle of Commitment and Consistency

When you commit to something, you feel obligated to follow through on it. For instance, if you announce on social media that you're going to do yoga every day for a month, you feel greater pressure to actually do so than if you resolved to do it without telling anyone. This is because written words hold a special power over us when it feels as though their mere existence makes what we're doing "official." If we were on the fence, seeing it now in writing motivates us to act on it and thereby honour our word by going through with the purchase. In sales, this could involve getting a customer to sign up for a store credit card or a rewards program.

Principle of Consensus

If you make purchase decisions based on what you see in online reviews, you're proving how effective the principle of consensus can be. People trust first-person testimonials when making purchase decisions, especially if there are many of them and they're unanimous in their endorsement. The herd mentality is a powerful force across humanity. If "everybody else" thinks this product is great, then it must be great. Such *argumentum ad populum* (Latin for "argument to the people") is a logical fallacy because there's no guarantee that something is true if the majority believe it. We are genetically programmed to trust our tribe in the absence of more credible information because it makes decision-making easier in the fight for survival.

Principle of Liking

We are more likely to buy something from someone we like, who likes us, who is attractive, and who we can identify with because we see enough points of similarity between ourselves. These perceptions offer a sense of safe belonging. If a salesperson says they're going to cut you a deal because they like you, your response is to reciprocate that acceptance by going through with the deal. If you find them easy to look at—no matter which sex—you are predisposed to like them because, from an evolutionary standpoint, attractiveness suggests genetic superiority and hence authority. Furthermore, if the salesperson makes themselves relatable by saying that they had the same problem as you and this is what they did about it, you're more likely to follow their advice because that bond produces the following argument in your mind: "This person and I are similar in that we share a common problem, they solved it expertly by doing X, and I can therefore solve the same problem in my life by doing X" ([Business Communication for Success, 2015](#)).

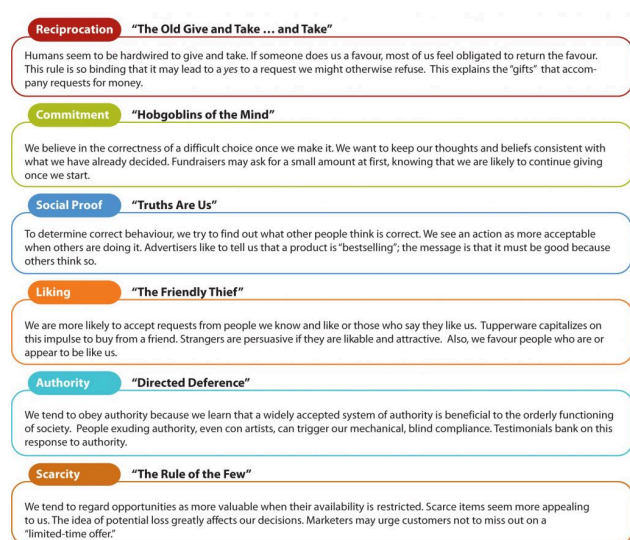


Figure 27.2: The six persuasive principles that influence human behaviour (Business Communication, 2019).



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Indirect AIDA Pattern of Persuasion

When you consider the tens or hundreds of thousands of TV commercials you've seen in your life, you understand how they all take the indirect approach because they assume you will resist parting with your money. Instead of taking a direct approach by simply saying in seven seconds "Come to our store, give us \$100, and we'll give you these awesome sunglasses," commercials use a variety of techniques to motivate you to ease your grip on your money. They will dramatize a problem-solution scenario, use celebrity endorsements, humour, special effects, jingles, intrigue, and so on. You're well familiar with the pattern from having seen and absorbed it many times each day of your life, but when you must make a persuasive pitch yourself as part of your professional duties, you may need a little guidance with the typical four-part indirect pattern known as "AIDA":

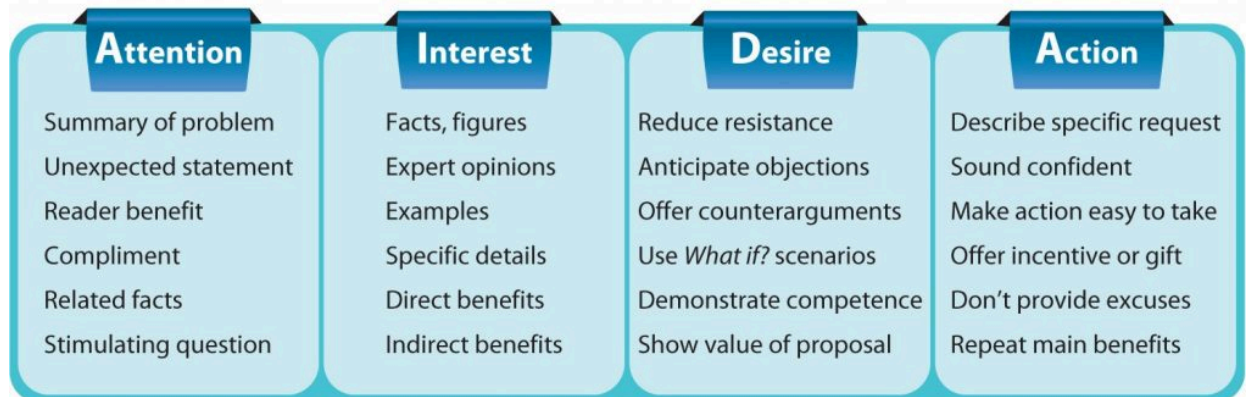


Figure 27.3: Each element of the AIDA strategy explained (Business Communication, 2019).

A – Attention-getting Opening

When your product, service, or initiative is unknown to the reader, come out swinging to get their attention with a surprise opening. Your goal is to make it inviting enough for the reader to want to stay and read the whole message. The opening can only do that if it uses an original approach that connects the reader to the product, service, or initiative with its central selling feature. This feature is what distinguishes it from others of its kind; it could be a new model of (or feature on) a familiar product, a reduced price, a new technology altogether, etc. A tired, old opening sales pitch that appears to be aimed at a totally different demographic with a product that doesn't seem to be any different from others of its kind, however, will lose the reader at the opening pitch. One that uses one of the following techniques, however, stands a good chance of hooking the reader in to stick around and see if the pitch offers an attractive solution to one of their problems:

- Focus on the **solution's benefits**:

- Imagine cooling down from your half-hour sunbath on the white-sand beach with a dip in turquoise Caribbean waters. This will be you if you book a Caribbean Sun resort vacation package today!
- What if I told you that you could increase your sales by 25% in the next quarter by using an integrated approach to social media?
- Consider a typical day in the life of a FitBit user: . . .
- Focus on the **problem scenario**:
 - Is your hard-earned money just sitting in a chequing account losing value from inflation year after year?
 - Have you ever thought about investing your money but have no idea where to start?
- **Surprising quotation**, fact, or statistic:
 - Yogi Berra once said, “If you come to a fork in the road, take it!” At Epic Adventures, any one of our Rocky Mountain hiking experiences will elevate you to the highest of your personal highs.
 - The shark is the ocean’s top predator. When you’re looking to invest your hard-earned money, why would you want to swim with sharks? Go to a trusted broker at Lighthouse Financial.
 - Look around the room. One in five of you will die of heart disease. Every five minutes, a Canadian aged 20 or over dies from heart disease, the second leading cause of death in the country. At the Fitness Stop, keep your heart strong with your choice of 20 different cardio machines and a variety of aerobics programs designed to work with your busy schedule.

The goal here is to get the reader thinking, “Oooh, I want *that*” or “I *need* that” without giving them an opportunity to doubt whether they really do. Of course, the attention-gaining opening is unnecessary if the reader already knows something about the product or service. If the customer comes to you asking for further details, you would just skip to the I-, D-, or A-part of the pitch that answers their questions.

I – Interest-building Background

Once you’ve got the reader’s attention in the opening, your job is now to build on that by extending the interest-building pitch further. If your opening was too busy painting a solution-oriented picture of the product to mention the company name or stress a central selling feature, now is the time to reveal both in a cohesive way. If the opening goes “What weighs nothing but is the most valuable commodity in your lives? —Time,” a cohesive bridge to the interest-building background of the message could be “At Synaptic Communications, we will save you time by” Though you might want to save detailed product descriptions for the next part, some descriptions might be necessary here as you focus on how the product or service will solve the customer’s problem.

The key to making this part effective is describing how the customer will use or benefit from the product or service, placing them in the centre of the action with the “you” view (see [unit 13](#)):

When you log into your WebCrew account for the first time, an interactive AI guide will greet and guide you through the design options for your website step by step. You will be amazed by how easy it is to build your website from the ground up merely by answering simple multiple-choice questions about what you want and selecting from design options tailored to meet your individual needs. Your AI guide will automatically shortlist stock photo options and prepare text you can plug into your site without having to worry about permissions.

Here, the words you or your appear 11 times in 3 sentences while still sounding natural rather than like a high-pressure sales tactic.

D – Desire-building Details and Overcoming Resistance

Now that you’ve hooked the reader in and hyped-up your product, service, or idea with a central selling feature, you can flesh out the product description with additional **evidence** supporting your previous claims.

Science and the rational appeal of hard facts work well here, but the evidence must be appropriate. A pitch for a sensible car, for instance, will focus on fuel efficiency with litres per 100 km or range in number of kilometres per battery charge in the case of an electric vehicle, not top speed or the time it takes to get from 0 to 100 km/h. Space permitting, you might want to focus on only two or three additional selling features since this is still a pitch rather than a product specifications (“specs”) sheet, though you can also use this space to point the reader to such details in an accompanying document or webpage.

Testimonials and guarantees are effective desire-building contributions as long as they’re believable. If someone else much like you endorses a product in an online review, you’ll be more likely to feel that you too will benefit from it. A **guarantee** will also make the reader feel as though they have nothing to lose if they can just return the product or cancel a service and get their money back if they don’t like it after all. Costco has been remarkably successful as a wholesaler appealing to individual grocery shoppers partly on the strength of a really generous return policy.

Rhetorically, this point in the pitch also provides an opportunity to raise and defeat objections you anticipate the reader having towards your product, service, or idea. This follows a technique called **refutation**, which comes just before the conclusion (“peroration”) in the six-part classical argument structure. It works to dispel any lingering doubt in the reader’s mind about the product as pitched to that point.

If the product is a herbicide being recommended as part of a lawncare strategy, for instance, the customer may have reservations about spreading harmful chemicals around their yard. A refutation that assures them that the product isn’t harmful to humans will help here, especially if it’s from a trusted source such as Health Canada or *Consumer Reports*. Other effective tricks in the vein of emotional appeal (complementing the evidence-based rational appeal that preceded it) include picturing a worst-case scenario resulting from not using the product. Against concerns about using a herbicide, a pitch could use scare-tactics such as talking about mentioning the spread of wild parsnip that can cause severe burns upon contact with skin and blindness if the sap gets in your eyes. By steering the customer to picturing their hapless kids running naïvely through the weeds in their backyard, crying in pain, rubbing their eyes, and going blind, you can undermine any lingering reservations a parent may have about using the herbicide.

A – Action-motivating Closing

The main point of your message directs the reader to act (e.g., buy your product or service), so its appearance at the end of the message—rather than at the beginning—is what makes an AIDA pitch indirect. If the AID-part of your pitch has the reader feeling that they have no choice but to buy the product or service, then this is the right time to tell them how and where to get it, as well as the price.

Pricing itself requires some strategy. The following are well-known techniques for increasing sales:

- **Charm pricing:** dropping a round number by a cent to make it end in a 99 because the casually browsing consumer brain’s left-digit bias will register a price of \$29.99 as closer to \$20 than \$30, especially if the 99 is physically smaller in superscript (\$29.99).
- **Prestige pricing:** keeping a round number round and dropping the dollar sign for a luxury item. For instance, placing the number 70 beside a dinner option on a fancy restaurant’s menu makes it look like a higher-quality dish than if it were priced at \$69.99. To impress a date with your spending power, you’ll go for the 70 option over something with charm pricing.
- **Anchoring:** making a price look more attractive by leading with a higher reference price. For instance, if you want to sell a well-priced item, you would strategically place a more expensive model next to it so that the consumer has a sense of the price range they’re dealing with when they don’t otherwise know. They’ll feel like they’re getting more of a bargain with the well-priced model. Similarly, showing the regular price crossed out near the marked-down price on the price tag is really successful in increasing sales ([Boachie, 2016](#)).

If the product or service is subscription-based or relatively expensive, breaking it down to a monthly, weekly, or even daily price installment works to make it seem more manageable than giving the entire sum. Equating it to another small daily purchase also works. The cost of sponsoring a child in a drought-stricken nation sounds better when it's equated with the cost of a cup of coffee per day. A car that's a hundred dollars per week in lease payments sounds more doable than the entire cost, especially if you don't have \$45,000 to drop right now but are convinced that you must have that car anyway. Framing the price in terms of how much the customer will save is also effective, as is brushing over it in a subordinate clause to repeat the central selling point:

For only \$49.99 per month, you can go about your business all day and sleep easy at night knowing your home is safe with Consumer Reports' top-rated home security system.

Action directions must be easy to follow to clinch customer buy-in. Customers are in familiar territory if they merely have to go to a retail location, pick the unit up off the shelf, and run it through the checkout. Online ordering and delivery is even easier. Vague directions ("See you soon!") or a convoluted, multi-step registration and ordering process, however, will frustrate and scare the customer away. Rewards for quick action are effective, such as saying that the deal holds only while supplies last or the promo code will expire at the end of the day.

Sales pitches are effective only if they're credible. Even one exaggerated claim can sink the entire message. Saying that your product is the best in the world, but not backing this up with any third-party endorsement or sales figures proving the claim, will undermine every other credible point you make by making your reader doubt it all (Lehman, DuFrene, & Murphy, 2013, pp. 134-143). We'll return to the topic of avoidable unethical persuasive techniques, but first, let's turn our attention in the next section to a more uplifting type of message.

A R A I

Anderson Research Associates, Inc.

1624 Fennell Street
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October 15, 2016

Ms. Susan Riverston
Assistant Vice President
Five Star Finance Consultants
2469 Langton Avenue
Thornhill, ON L3J 3M8

Dear Ms. Riverston:

Has your company ever lost a valued employee to another organization that offered 20 percent more in salary for the same position? Have you ever added a unique job title but had no idea what compensation the position demanded?

To remain competitive in hiring and to retain qualified workers, companies rely on survey data showing current salaries. Anderson Research Associates has been collecting business data for a quarter century and has been honoured by professional associations for its accurate data. We need your help in collecting salary data for today's workers. Information from the enclosed questionnaire will supply companies like yours with such data.

Your information, of course, will be treated confidentially. The questionnaire takes but a few moments to complete, and it can provide substantial dividends for professional organizations that need comparative salary data.

To show our gratitude for your participation, we will send you comprehensive salary surveys for your industry and your metropolitan area. Not only will you find basic salaries, but you will also learn about bonus and incentive plans, special pay differentials, expense reimbursements, perquisites, such as a company car and credit card, and special payments, such as beeper pay.

Comparative salary data are impossible to provide without the support of professionals like you. Please complete the questionnaire and return it in the prepaid envelope before November 1, our fall deadline. You will be better informed about how much your employees earn compared with others in your industry.

Sincerely yours,
Cynde Ferris
Cynde Ferris
Director, Survey Research

Enclosures

Gains attention

Builds interest

Reduces resistance

Motivates action

Pposes two short questions related to the reader

Presents reader benefit tied to request explanation; establishes credibility

Anticipates and counters resistance to confidentiality and time/effort objections

Offers free salary data as a direct benefit

Provides deadline and a final benefit to prompt action

Figure 27.4: An example of a persuasive letter employing the AIDA writing principles (Business Communication, 2019).



Knowledge Check

Review the following poorly written email and lists five errors. Once you have listed as least five answer, view the answers to check your learning.



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=131#h5p-115>

A revised version of the email using the AIDA principles is below.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=131#h5p-116>

Persuasion in the Digital Age

Persuasive messages via digital communication is now an established part of business practice. The degree of social media success is measured by the application of the **six persuasion techniques** and the degree to which your message is heard, repeated, and valued. Inside an organization, managers and employees must communicate with each other taking several strategies into account in order to effectively persuade the other. Managers and employees should use

- Warm words and a conversational tone to convey a caring tone
- Specific and detailed sentences to provide the required evidence
- Confident language and objective information that presents both risks and reward
- Use hedging language to convey respect for receivers opinions

The video below provides an overview of being persuasive in the digital age.



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=131#h5p-117>

Key Takeaway



- Use reliable strategies and persuasive indirect message patterns to persuade readers to buy products or services, adopt your ideas, or support initiatives.
- Apply the six persuasive principles to influence human behaviour
- Use the AIDA principles to construct effective persuasive messages
- Recognize the impact social media is having on persuasive messages

Exercises



1. Recall a purchase where you were upsold or bought something that you later regretted after following the salesperson's advice. Break down how they were able to convince you to want something you didn't need to the point of acting on that desire. Identify which of the principles of persuasion they used to get your dollar.

2. Let's say you have a database of customers who have consented to receiving notices of promotional deals and special offers from the company you work for in the profession of your choosing or an industry adjacent to it (e.g., if you're training to be a police officer, put yourself in the position of marketing for a company selling tasers to police departments). Write a one-page letter that will be mailed out to each convincing them to purchase a new product or service your company is offering. Make sure to follow the indirect AIDA pattern and involve some of the persuasive strategies discussed in this unit.



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Unit 28: Goodwill Messages and Recommendations

Learning Objectives



After reading this unit, you will be able to

- understand the different types of goodwill messages
- write different types of goodwill messages
- know the 5 S's of goodwill messages

Introduction

Share the love! Goodwill messages are as essential to healthy professional relationships as they are in personal ones. Thank-you, congratulatory, and sympathy notes add an important, feel-good human touch in a world that continues to embrace technology that isolates people while being marketed as a means of connecting them. The goodwill that such messages promote makes both sender and receiver feel better about each other and themselves compared with where they'd be if the messages weren't sent at all. In putting smiles on faces, such notes are effective especially because many people don't send them—either because they feel that they're too difficult to write or because it doesn't even occur to them to do so. Since praise for some can be harder to think of and write than criticism, a brief guide on how to do it right may be of help here.

The 5 S's of Goodwill Messages

Whether you're writing thank-you notes, congratulatory messages, or expressions of sympathy, follow the “5 S” principles of effective goodwill messages:

- **Specific:** Crafting the message around specific references to the situation that it addresses will steer such messages away from the impression that they were boilerplate template statements that you plagiarized.
- **Sincere:** A goodwill message will come off as genuine if it's near to what you would say to the recipient in person. Avoid cliché Hallmark-card expressions and excessive formality such as It is with a heavy heart that I extend my heartfelt condolences to you in these sad times.
- **Selfless:** Refer only to the person or people involved rather than yourself. The spotlight is on them, not you. Avoid telling stories about how you experienced something similar in an attempt to show how you relate.
- **Short:** Full three-part messages and three-part paragraphs are unnecessary in thank-you notes,

congratulatory messages, or expressions of sympathy, but appropriate in recommendations that require detail. Don't make the short length of the message deter you from setting aside time to draft it.

- **Spontaneous:** Move quickly to write your message so that it follows closely on the news that prompted it. A message that's passed its "best before" date will appear stale to the recipient and make you look like you can't manage your time effectively (Guffey et al., 2016, p. 144).



Figure 28.1: A summary of the 5 S's of goodwill messages.



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=133#h5p-118>

Types of Goodwill Messages

Thank-you Notes

In the world of business, not all transactions involve money. People do favours for each other, and acknowledging those with thank-you notes is essential for keeping relations positive. Such messages can be short and simple, as well as quick and easy to write, which means not sending them when someone does something nice for you appears ungrateful, rude, and inconsiderate. Someone who did you a favour might not bother to do so again if it goes unthanked. Such notes are ideal for situations such as those listed in Table 28.1:

Table 28.1: Common Reasons for Expressing Thanks in Professional Situations

Sender	Recipient	Favour
Employer	Employee	The employee went above and beyond the call of duty, perhaps under exceptionally difficult circumstances.
Employee	Employer	The employer gave the employee an opportunity for promotion.
Employee	Coworker	The employee mentored the co-worker so that the latter looked good to customers and management.
Applicant	Employer	The employer is considering hiring the job applicant, who sends a thank-you message within 24 hours after a job interview.
Applicant	Previous employer	The job applicant sends their previous employer a thank-you note for endorsing them as a reference.
Business	Customer	The customer ordered products or services.
Business	Customer	The customer complained about the service, enabling the business to improve and better meet customer expectations.
Business	Another business	One business endorsed another, directing customers their way.
Customer	Employee	The employee (e.g., restaurant server) demonstrated exceptional customer service, perhaps under difficult circumstances.
One person	another	One person's act of kindness, including kind words said or sent, gifts given, or hospitality extended, was appreciated.

In most situations, email or text is an appropriate channel for sending thank-you messages. In fact, sending a thank-you note within 24 hours of interviewing for a job is not just extra-thoughtful but close to being an expected formality. To stand out from other candidates, hand-writing a thank-you card in such situations might even be a good idea.

Following the 5 S's of goodwill messages, a typical thank-you email message for a favour might look like the following:

Hi Alanna,

I just wanted to thank you for putting in a good word for me with your manager. She told me today that I came highly recommended, and I knew right away who that came from—only the most kind and thoughtful person I've ever had the pleasure of working with! I really appreciate all the help you've given me over the years, but especially for bringing me this opportunity. It means a lot to me and my family.

If there's anything I can help you with in return—anything at all—you name it. I owe you one.

Many thanks,
Jeremy

Notice that this message is short, specific to the situation that prompted it, sincere, relatively selfless, and spontaneously sent the day of the incident that prompted it. It would certainly bring a smile both to the recipient and sender, strengthening their professional bond.

Congratulatory Messages

Celebrating the successes of your professional peers shows class and tact. It's good karma that will come back around as long as you keep putting out positive energy. Again, the 5 S's apply in congratulatory messages, especially selflessness. Such messages are all about the person you're congratulating. You could say, for instance, I really admire how you handled yourself with such grace and poise under such trying circumstances in the field today.

Expressions of Sympathy

Few situations require such sincerity and care with words as expressions of sympathy. Misfortune comes upon us all, and tough times are just a little more tolerable with the support of our friends, family, and community—including those we work with. When the loved-one of a close associate dies, for instance, expressing sympathy for their loss is customary, often with a card signed by everyone in the workplace who knows the bereaved. You can't put an email on the mantle like you can a collection of cards from people showing they care.

What do you say in such situations? A simple *I'm so sorry for your loss*, despite being a stock expression, is better than letting the standard Hallmark card's words speak for you (Guffey et al., 2016, p. 147). In some situations, laughter—or at least a chuckle—may be the best medicine, in which case something along the lines of Emily McDowell's witty [Empathy Cards](#) would be more appropriate. McDowell's *There Is No Good Card for This: What to Say and Do When Life Is Scary, Awful, and Unfair to People You Love* (2016) in collaboration with empathy expert Kelsey Crowe, PhD, provides excellent advice. Showing empathy by saying that you know how hard it can be is helpful as long as you don't go into any detail about their loss or yours. Remember, these messages should be selfless, and being too specific can be a little dangerous here if it produces traumatic imagery. Offering your condolences in the most respectful, sensitive manner possible is just the right thing to do.

Replying to Goodwill Messages

It wouldn't go over well if someone thanked you for your help and you just stared at them silently. The normal reaction is to simply say *You're welcome!* Replying to goodwill messages is therefore as essential as writing them. Such replies must be even shorter than the messages that they respond to. If someone says a few nice things about you in an email about something else, always acknowledge the goodwill by saying briefly "Thank you very much for the kind words" somewhere in your response. Without making a mockery of the situation by thanking a thank-you or shrugging off a compliment, returning the love with nicely worded and sincere gratitude is the right thing to do (Guffey et al., 2016, p. 147).

Recommendation Messages and Reference Letters

Recommendation messages are vital to getting hired, nominated for awards, and membership in organizations. They offer trusted-source testimonials about a candidate's worthiness for whatever they're applying to. Like the résumé and cover letter they corroborate, their job is to persuade an employer or selection committee to accept the person in question. To be convincing, recommendation and reference letters must be the following:

- **Specific:** Recommendation and reference letters must focus entirely on the candidate with details such as examples of accomplishments, including dates or date ranges in months and years. A generic recommendation plagiarized from the internet is worse than useless because it makes the applicant look like they're unworthy of a properly targeted letter.
- **True:** Exaggerations and outright lies will hurt the candidate when found out (e.g., in response to job interview questions and background checks). They will spoil the chances of any future applicants who use recommendations from the same untrustworthy source if the employer sees that source cross their desk again.
- **Objective:** An endorsement from a friend or family member will be seen as subjective to the point of lacking any credibility. Recommendations must therefore come from a business owner, employer, manager, or

supervisor who can offer an unbiased assessment.

Not all employers require recommendation letters of their job candidates, so only bother seeking a recommendation letter when it's asked for. Opinions are divided on whether such documents are actually useful, since they are almost always “glowing” because they tend not to say anything negative about the applicant despite the expectation that they be objective. Some employers—especially in larger organizations—are instructed not to write recommendation letters (or are limited in what they can say if called for a reference) because they leave the company that writes them open to lawsuits from both the applicant and recipient company if things don't work out.

On the other hand, recommendation letters provide potential employers with valuable validation of the job applicant's claims, so it's worth knowing how to ask for one and what to ask for if they're required as part of a hiring process. Even if it may be some years before you're in a position to write such letters yourself, knowing what information to provide the person who agrees to write you a recommendation is useful to you now. Indeed, since most managers are busy people, they might even ask you to draft it for them so they can plug it into a company letterhead template, sign it, and send it along. If so, then you could ghost-write it using the following section as your guide.

Let's view how to write letters of recommendation before looking at the individual sections of the letter.



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Recommendation Letter Organization

A recommendation letter is a direct-approach message framed by a modified-block formal letter using company letterhead (see [unit 20](#)). The most effective letters are targeted to an employer for a specific job application, though it's not uncommon to request a “To Prospective Employers” recommendation letter without a recipient address to be distributed as part of any job application. In any case, the following represents the standard expectations employers have for recommendation letter content and organization:

1. Opening:

- Identify the applicant by **name**, the **position** sought, and the **confidential** nature of the letter—e.g., This confidential letter is written at the request of Elizabeth Barrie in support of her application for the position of Legal Assistant at Bailey & Garrick Law.
- Clarify the writer's **relationship** to the applicant and the **length** of its duration—e.g., For three years I have been Ms. Barrie's supervisor at Stanton & Sons Legal Counsel and can therefore say with confidence that she would be a valuable addition to your firm.

2. Body:

- Identify the job applicant's previous duties—e.g., Ms. Barrie began working for us as a part-time legal research assistant during her studies in the Law Clerk program at Algonquin College. She began with

mainly clerical duties such as preparing official legal documents and archiving our firm's records.

- Give examples of the applicant's accomplishments and professional attributes. Wherever achievements are quantifiable, include numbers—e.g., After initiating and executing a records digitization project involving over 12,000 files, Ms. Barrie conducted more extensive legal research activities. Her superior organizational skills and close attention to detail made her a highly dependable assistant that our six associate lawyers and two partners relied on heavily to conduct research tasks. Her conscientiousness meant that she required very little direction and oversight when performing her duties.
- Compare the applicant to others—e.g., Without a doubt, Ms. Barrie has been our most productive and trusted legal assistant in the past decade.

3. Closing:

- Summarize and emphatically state the **endorsement**—e.g., Any law firm would be lucky to have such a consummate professional as Ms. Barrie in their employ. I highly recommend her without reservation. If you would like to discuss this endorsement further, please contact me at the number above.

Text reads:

Figure 28.2: A few tips of what to consider when writing a letter of recommendation ([The Balance](#), 2019)

Because honesty is of paramount importance in a recommendation letter, including specific evidence of performance flaws wouldn't be out of place, especially if used in a narrative of promotion and improvement. Including criticism of the candidate helps the credibility of the endorsement because it makes it more believable. After all, no one is perfect. Criticism resolved by a narrative of improvement, however, strengthens the endorsement even further. Consider, for instance, how good this looks:

Ms. Barrie tended to sacrifice the quantity of completed research tasks to quality, completing perhaps 17 out of an expected 25 assignments per day. However, she increased her speed and efficiency such that, in her last year with us, she was completing more tasks with higher accuracy than any other assistant we've ever had.

Of course, this general frame for recommendations can be adapted and either extended or trimmed for channels other than letters. LinkedIn, for instance, allows users to endorse each other, but the small window in which the endorsement appears favours a smaller wordcount than the typical letter format. In that case, one paragraph of highlights and a few details is more appropriate than several paragraphs, especially if you can get several such endorsements from a variety of network contacts.

How to Request a Recommendation Letter

When a recommendation is necessary, be sure to ask a manager or supervisor who's known you for two years or more if they can provide you with a *strong* reference. If they can't—because they're prohibited from doing so by company policy or they honestly don't think you're worthy of an endorsement—they'll probably just recommend that you find and ask someone who would. Don't be shy about asking for one, though. If they aren't directed otherwise, management understands that writing such messages is part of their job. They got to where they are on the strength of references and recommendations from their previous employers, and the “pay-it-forward” system compels them to provide the same for the people under—people like you. That way, you too can move up in your career.

Knowing that every employment situation you're in provides an opportunity for a reference when it's time to move on, you should always do your best so that you can get a strong reference out of it. Consider also that if a résumé lists references at the end but omits them for certain job experiences, a hiring manager will wonder why

you weren't able to get a reference for that job. It certainly could have been due to company policy prohibiting managers from providing references for legal reasons or conflict with management that was entirely their fault (not all managers are decent human beings as we shall discuss in [unit 29](#)); without the full picture, however, the omission opens the door to doubts about the candidate.



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Key Takeaway



Despite being treated by some as optional, goodwill messages are essential to healthy professional relationships and professional advancement as long as you follow the writing conventions associated with them.

Exercises



1. Partner up with a classmate you admire and write an endorsement message for him or her on LinkedIn.



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PART IX

CHAPTER 9: GROUP COMMUNICATION

Almost every posting for a job opening in a workplace location lists teamwork among the required skills. Why? Is it because every employer writing a job posting copies other job postings? No, it's because every employer's business success absolutely depends on people working well in teams to get the job done. A high-functioning, cohesive, and efficient team is essential to workplace productivity anywhere you have three or more people working together. Effective teamwork means working together toward a common goal guided by a common vision, and it's a mighty force when firing on all cylinders. "Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed people can change the world. Indeed, it is the only thing that ever has" (Sommers & Dineen, 1984, p. 158).

In this last chapter, we will cover:

- [Teamwork](#)
- [Conflict Resolution Strategies](#)
- [Group Meetings and Web Conferencing](#)



Unit 29: Teamwork

Learning Objectives



After studying this unit, you will be able to

- define teamwork in professional settings
- compare and contrast positive and negative team roles and behaviours in the workplace
- discuss group strategies for solving problems
- demonstrate best practices in delivering constructive criticism and bad news in person

Introduction

Almost every posting for a job opening in a workplace location lists teamwork among the required skills. Why? Is it because every employer writing a job posting copies other job postings? No, it's because every employer's business success absolutely depends on people working well in teams to get the job done. A high-functioning, cohesive, and efficient team is essential to workplace productivity anywhere you have three or more people working together. Effective teamwork means working together toward a common goal guided by a common vision, and it's a mighty force when firing on all cylinders. "Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed people can change the world. Indeed, it is the only thing that ever has" (Sommers & Dineen, 1984, p. 158).

Compared with several people working independently, teams maximize productivity through collaborative problem solving. When each member brings a unique combination of skills, talents, experience, and education, their combined efforts make the team synergistic—i.e., more than the sum of its parts. Collaboration can motivate and result in creative solutions not possible in single-contractor projects. The range of views and diversity can energize the process, helping address creative blocks and stalemates. While the “work” part of “teamwork” may be engaging or even fun, it also requires effort and commitment to a production schedule that depends on the successful completion of individual and group responsibilities for the whole project to finish in a timely manner. Like a chain, the team is only as strong as its weakest member.

Teamwork is not without its challenges. The work itself may prove to be difficult as members juggle competing assignments and personal commitments. The work may also be compromised if team members are expected to conform and pressured to follow a plan, perform a procedure, or use a product that they themselves have not developed or don't support. **Groupthink**, can also compromise the process and reduce efficiency. Personalities, competition, and internal conflict can factor into a team's failure to produce, which is why care must be taken in how teams are assembled and managed.

John Thill and Courtland Bovee advocate for the following considerations when setting up a team:

- Select a responsible leader
- Promote cooperation
- Clarify goals
- Elicit commitment
- Clarify responsibilities
- Instill prompt action
- Apply technology
- Ensure technological compatibility
- Provide prompt feedback

A Workopolis survey (see Figure 29. 1) revealed that 28% of Canadians expect to work at 5 – 10 different places of employment throughout their worklife, and 16% of Canadians expect to have more than 10 places of employment. In such a changing landscape, possessing good team and leadership skills is vital to your career success.

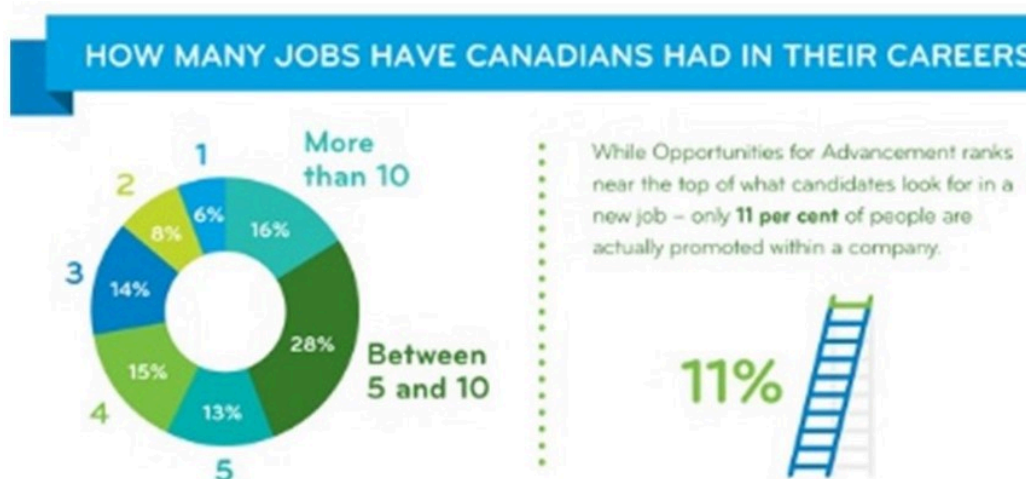


Figure 29.1: Survey shows the importance of team skills as Canadians are likely to work as part of multiple teams throughout their careers (Workopolis, 2014)

Group dynamics involve the interactions and processes of a team and influence the degree to which members feel a part of the goal and mission. A team with a strong identity can prove to be a powerful force. However, a team that exerts too much control over individual members runs the risk of reducing creative interactions, resulting in tunnel vision. A team that exerts too little control, neglecting all concern for process and areas of specific responsibility, may go nowhere. Striking a balance between motivation and encouragement is key to maximizing group productivity.

A skilled business communicator creates a positive team by first selecting members based on their areas of skill and expertise. Attention to each member's style of communication also ensures the team's smooth operation. If their talents are essential, introverts who prefer working alone may need additional encouragement to participate. Extroverts may need encouragement to listen to others and not dominate the conversation. Both are necessary, however, so selecting a diverse group of team members deserves serious consideration.

Developing Successful Teams

Phases of Team Development

Various types of teams typically go through four stages of development: Forming, storming, norming, and performing. Let's view this short video for an overview of each stage before a more in-depth review of each stage.



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=157#h5p-85>

Forming: The first stage of team development is when individuals of a team first come together. Typically team members are polite with each other and attempt to get to know each other. Teams will discuss membership requirements, responsibilities, and size.

Storming: The second phase members will attempt to define roles and responsibilities. This stage is called storming because members may not yet know each other's preferences and communication styles, consequently, misunderstanding and conflict are common in this stage.

Norming: The team begins to function as a team in the third phase of team development. Here, tension subsides, roles are clarified, and information is shared. A collective sense of purpose is formed and team members begin to work together to achieve their goals.

Performing: For teams that complete the first three phases of team development reach phase four. In phase four, teams have developed loyalty, respect and perhaps friendships. In this phase, teams establish routines and are able to be productive.

Positive and Negative Team Member Roles

When a manager selects a team for a particular project, its success depends on its members filling various positive roles. There are a few standard roles that must be represented to achieve the team's goals, but diversity is also key. Without an initiator-coordinator stepping up into a leadership position, for instance, the team will be a non-starter because team members such as the elaborator will just wait for more direction from the manager, who is busy with other things. If all the team members commit to filling a leadership role, however, the group will stall from the start with power struggles until the most dominant personality vanquishes the others, who will be bitterly unproductive relegated to a subordinate worker-bee role. A good manager must therefore be a good psychologist in building a team with diverse personality types and talents. Table 29.1 below captures some of these roles.

Table 29.1: Positive Group Roles

Role	Actions
Initiator-coordinator	Suggests new ideas or new ways of looking at the problem
Elaborator	Builds on ideas and provides examples
Coordinator	Brings ideas, information, and suggestions together
Evaluator-critic	Evaluates ideas and provides constructive criticism
Recorder	Records ideas, examples, suggestions, and critiques
Comic relief	Uses humour to keep the team happy

Of course, each team member here contributes work irrespective of their typical roles. The groupmate who always wanted to be a recorder in high school because they thought that all they had to do was jot down some notes about what other people said and did, and otherwise contributed nothing, would be a liability as a slacker in a workplace team. We must therefore contrast the above roles with negative roles, some of which are captured in Table 29.2 below.

Table 29.2: Negative Group Roles

Role	Actions
Dominator	Dominates discussion so others can't take their turn
Recognition seeker	Seeks attention by relating the discussion to their actions
Special-interest pleader	Relates discussion to special interests or personal agenda
Blocker	Blocks attempts at consensus consistently
Slacker	Does little-to-no work, forcing others to pick up the slack
Joker or clown	Seeks attention through humour and distracting members

(Beene & Sheats, 1948; McLean, 2005)

Whether a team member has a positive or negative effect often depends on the context. Just as the class clown can provide some much-needed comic relief when the timing's right, they can also impede productivity when they merely distract members during work periods. An initiator-coordinator gets things started and provides direction, but a dominator will put down others' ideas, belittle their contributions, and ultimately force people to contribute little and withdraw partially or altogether. ([Business Communication for Success, 2015](#)).

Perhaps the worst of all roles is the slacker. If you consider a game of tug-of-war between two teams of even strength, success depends on everyone on the team pulling as hard as they would if they were in a one-on-one match. The tendency of many, however, is to slack off a little, thinking that their contribution won't be noticed and that everyone else on the team will make up for their lack of effort. The team's work output will be much less than the sum of its parts, however, if everyone else thinks this, too. Preventing slacker tendencies requires clearly articulating in writing the expectations for everyone's individual contributions. With such a contract to measure individual performance, each member can be held accountable for their work and take pride in their contribution to solving all the problems that the team overcame on its road to success.

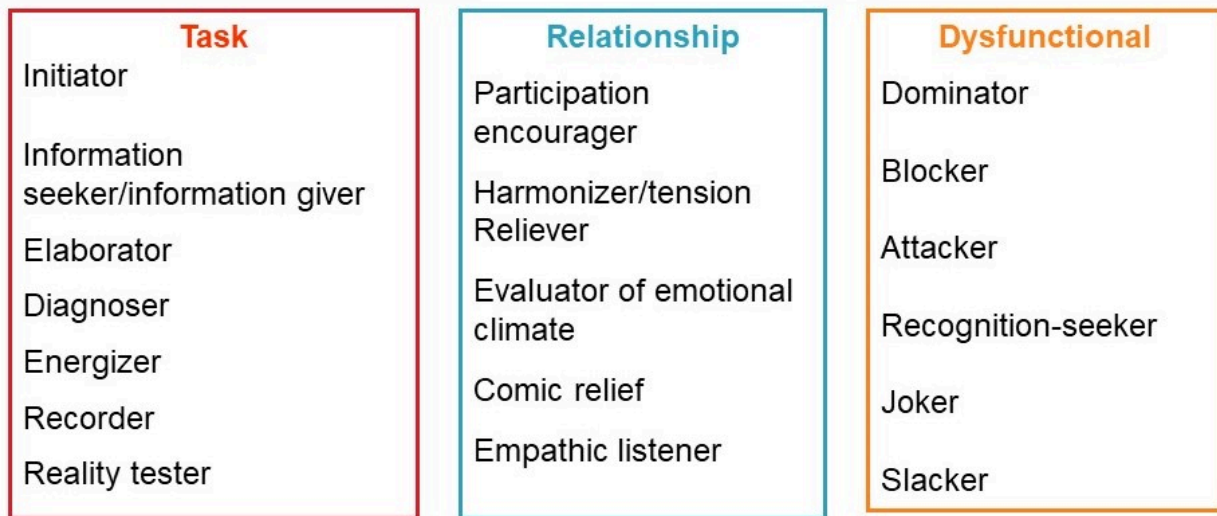


Figure 29.2: Categories of roles played by team members.



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Team Problem-solving

No matter who you are or where you live, problems are an inevitable part of life. This is true for groups as much as for individuals. Some work teams are formed specifically to solve problems. Other groups encounter problems for a wide variety of reasons. A problem might be important to the success of the operation, such

as increasing sales or minimizing burnout, or it could be dysfunctional group dynamics such as some team members contributing more effort than others yet achieving worse results. Whatever the problem, having the resources of a group can be an advantage as different people can contribute different ideas for how to reach a satisfactory solution.

Once a group encounters a problem, questions that come up range from “Where do we start?” to “How do we solve it?” While there are many approaches to a problem, the American educational philosopher John Dewey’s reflective thinking sequence has stood the test of time. This seven-step process (Adler, 1996) produces positive results and serves as a handy organizational structure. If you are a member of a group that needs to solve a problem and don’t know where to start, consider these seven simple steps in a format adapted from Scott McLean (2005):

1. Define the problem
2. Analyze the problem
3. Establish criteria for a successful resolution to the problem
4. Consider possible solutions
5. Decide on a solution or a select combination of solutions
6. Implement the solution(s)
7. Follow up on the solution(s)

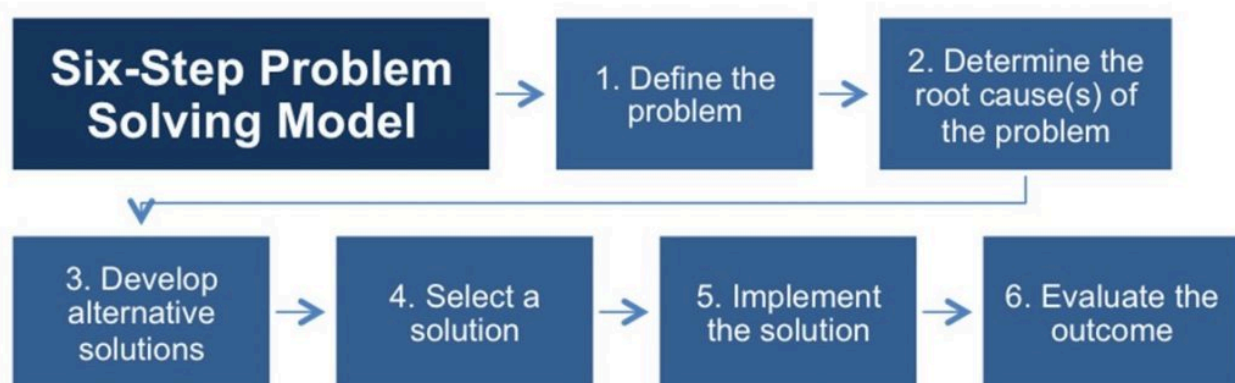


Figure 29.3: An illustration of the six steps to solving group problems (Free Management e-books, n.d.).

Let’s discuss each step in detail.

Define the Problem: If you don’t know what the problem is, how do you know you can solve it? Defining the problem allows the group to set boundaries of what the problem is and what it isn’t, as well as to begin formalizing a description of the scope, size, or extent of the challenge the group will address. A problem that is too broadly defined can overwhelm the group and make getting started even more challenging. If the problem is too narrowly defined important considerations that, if addressed might will help to successfully resolve the problem, will fall outside of the scope and guarantee failure.

Analyze the Problem: The group must then analyzes the problem by figuring out its root causes so that the solution can address those rather than mere effects.

Establish Criteria: Establishing the criteria for a solution is the next step. At this point, information is coming in from diverse perspectives, and each group member has contributed information from their perspective, even though they may overlap at certain points.

Consider Possible Solutions to the Problem: The group listens to each other and now brainstorms ways to address the challenges they have analyzed while focusing resources on those solutions that are more likely to produce results.

Decide on a Solution: They may have a number of possible solutions. However, only one solution can be implemented. Thus, the group should complete a cost-benefit analysis, which ranks each solution according to its probable impact. Now that the options have been presented with their costs and benefits, deciding which courses of action are likely to yield the best outcomes is much easier.

Implement the Solution: Now that the group had determined the solution, implementation is the next step. To encourage a “buy-in” to the solution, ensure the team is involved in the implementation. Remain flexible and open to possible unforeseen problems that may arise during the implementation process.

Follow Up on the Solution: Have a follow-up meeting about the determined solution. Ensure to restate the solution and establish a feedback mechanism that will promote ongoing dialogue if necessary.

A problem may have several dimensions as well as solutions, but resources can be limited and not every solution is successful. Even learning what doesn’t work gives a team valuable intel and takes them one step closer to a solution. Altogether, the methodical approach serves as a useful guide through the problem-solving process that will eventually lead to success ([Business Communication for Success, 2015](#)).

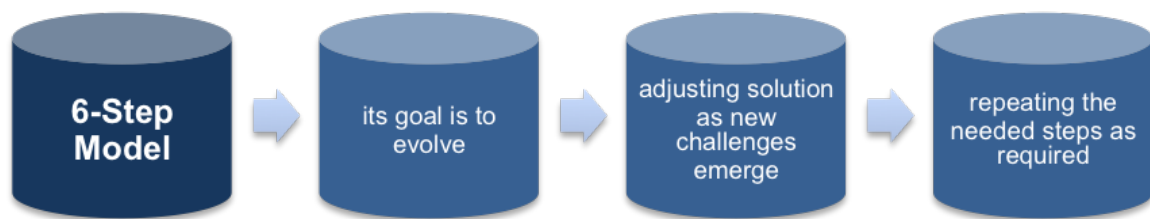


Figure 29.4: The six step process provides many advantages to teams including the model’s flexibility.

Leading Teams

Teams depend on excellent leadership to guide it in the right direction and keep them on track. Without leadership, team members may act as if it’s an everyone-for-themselves game. It would be as if, instead of pulling in a straight line during a tug-o-war, everyone on your team pulled the rope in whatever direction suited them best, including opposite the direction you should be pulling. Good leadership gets everyone pulling in the same direction.

The further you go in your profession and the more you move up in terms of responsibility and pay scale, the more likely it is you’ll occupy a leadership role. This may be far from now or perhaps you have the drive, personality, and people-managing skills for such a role already. Either way, you must consider the leadership role you’ll occupy as one whose success depends largely on communication skills.

Paths to Leadership

Whether or not there are natural born leaders who come equipped with a combination of talents and traits that enable them to direct others has been the subject of debate since time immemorial. Today research in psychology tells us that someone with presence of mind, innate intelligence, and an engaging personality doesn’t necessarily destine them for a leadership role. The skill set that makes for an effective leader can be learned just like any other. On the other hand, some who think that they’re meant to be leaders lack the leadership skill set

and manage only to do a great deal of damage whenever they're trusted in such roles. History is full of examples of men who assumed leadership of vast empires merely by accident of birth and, through misgovernment, were responsible for the deaths of millions and met tragic ends themselves.



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=157#h5p-57>

Leaders take on the role because they are appointed, elected, or emerge into the role through attrition (i.e., when others vacate it, leaving a vacuum that needs filling). Team members play an important role in this process. A **democratic leader** is elected or chosen by the group, but may also face serious challenges. If individual group members or constituent groups feel neglected or ignored, they may assert that the democratic leader doesn't represent their interests after all. The democratic leader involves the group in the decision-making process, and ensures group ownership of the resulting decisions and actions as a result. This process is characterized by open and free discussions, and the democratic leader acknowledges this diversity of opinion.

An **appointed leader**, on the other hand, is designated by an authority to serve in that capacity irrespective of the thoughts or wishes of the group. This could go well or not. If the appointed leader is accepted, the team will function to achieve designated tasks. However, the work environment is likely to be a toxic if the appointment is based on **cronyism** or **nepotism**. Such a group will be pulling their tug-o-war rope in divergent directions until a more respected leader is appointed.

An **emergent leader** is different from the first two paths by growing into the role often out of necessity. They may enter into the role merely because they know more than anyone around what needs to be done. The emergent leader is favoured in any true **meritocracy**—i.e., where skill, talent, and experience trump other considerations.

Leadership Style

We can see types of leaders in action and draw on common experiences for examples. For good reason, the heart surgeon does not involve everyone democratically in the decision-making process during surgery, is typically appointed to the role through earned degrees and experience, and resembles a military sergeant more than a politician. The **autocratic leader** is self-directed and often establishes norms and rules of conduct for the group. Although this type of leadership can be advantageous in certain situations, it certainly doesn't apply in most workplace situations.

Opposite the autocrat is the “live and let live” **laissez-faire leader**. In a professional setting, micromanaging employees is counter-productive. Employees know how to do their job, and have earned their role through time, effort, and experience. In such environments, A wise leader may choose to establish operating standards, overarching guidelines, and provide employees with the tools required to do their jobs.

We are not born leaders but may emerge into these roles if the context or environment requires our skill set. A **transactional** leader often occurs when someone has skills others do not. If you excel at all aspects of residential construction from having done those jobs yourself, your extensive knowledge and learned ability to coordinate other skilled labourers to complete the many sub-tasks that complete a project on time and on budget are prized and sought-after skills. Technical skills, from Internet technology to facilities maintenance, may experience moments where their particular area of knowledge is required to solve a problem. Their leadership will be in demand.

The **participatory leader** involves a central role of bringing people together for a common goal. This type of leader may set a vision, create benchmarks, and collaborate with a group. Whether it is a beautiful movement in music or a group of teams that comes together to address a common challenge, the participatory leader keeps the group on task as it moves towards its ultimate objective.

Coaches are often discussed in business-related books as models of leadership for good reason. A **transformational leader** combines many of the talents and skills we've discussed here, serving as a teacher, motivator, and keeper of the goals of the group. A coach may be autocratic at times, give pointed direction without input from the group, and stand on the sidelines while the players do what they've trained hard to do. The coach may look out for the group and defend it against bad calls, and may motivate players with words of encouragement. We can recognize some of the behaviours of coaches, but what specific traits have a positive influence on the group? Thomas Peters and Nancy Austin identify five important traits that produce results:

1. Orientation and education
2. Nurturing and encouragement
3. Assessment and correction
4. Listening and counselling
5. Establishing group emphasis

Coaches are teachers, motivators, and keepers of the goals of the group. When team members forget that there is no "I" in the word "team," coaches redirect the individuals' attention and energy to the overall goals of the group. They conduct the group with a sense of timing and tempo, and at times, relax to let members demonstrate their talents. Through their listening skills and counselling, they come to know each member as an individual, but keep the team focus for all to see. They set an example. Coaches use more than one style of leadership and adapt to the context and environment. A skilled business communicator will recognize the merits of being an adaptable leader ([Business Communication for Success, 2015](#)).



Figure 29.5: A summary of the five types of leader. Different situations and work environments will call for different leadership style. Flexible is an important characteristic of effective leadership (Visual.ly, n.d.)

Whatever the type of leader, much of their effectiveness comes down to how they communicate their expectations and direction. Some leaders manage by stick and others by carrot—i.e., some prefer to instill fear and command respect (whether earned or not) to get compliance by coercion, whereas others inspire employees to do their best work by a system of rewards including praise. The former usually leads to a toxic work environment where no one does their best work because the conditions are miserable. Someone who doesn't look forward to going to work because of the psychological turmoil is not going to focus on accomplishing team goals. An employee who admires and gets along with both their manager and co-workers, on the other hand, is a productive employee motivated to do good work in pursuit of even more praise and success.



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Constructive Criticism

Performing work of high quality is vital not only to your success in any profession but to the success of your team and company. How do you know if the quality of your work is meeting client, manager, co-worker, and other stakeholder expectations? **Feedback**. Whether this comes as a formal evaluation or informal comments, they'll tell you whether you're doing a great job, merely a good one, satisfactory, or a poor one that needs improving because their success depends on the quality of work you do. Poor leadership will merely point out what you're doing wrong, which is **negative feedback** or mere criticism, and tell you to fix it without being much help. Good leadership may start with negative feedback and then tell you what you must do to improve. Inspiring leadership skips the negative criticism altogether and surrounds the constructive criticism with praise to effectively boost morale and motivate the worker to seek more praise.

Constructive criticism differs from mere negative criticism in that it is focused on improvement with clear, specific instructions for what exactly the receiver must do to meet expectations. If you merely wanted to criticize a report, for instance, you could say it's terribly written and demand that it be fixed, leaving the writer to figure it out. Of course, if they don't know what the expectations are, attempts at fixing it may result in yet more disappointment.

If you were offering constructive criticism, however, you would give the writer specific direction on how to improve. You might encourage them to revise and proofread it, perhaps taking advantage of MS Word's spell checker and grammar checker, as well as perhaps some specific writing-guide review for recurring errors and the help of a second pair of eyes (see [Ch. 5](#) on editing in the writing process). You may even offer to help yourself by going through a part of the report, pointing out how to fix certain errors, and thus guiding the writer to correct similar errors throughout.

Receiving Constructive Criticism

No one's perfect, not even you, so your professional success depends on people telling you how to improve your performance. When you receive well-phrased constructive criticism, accept it in good faith as a gift because that's what it is. If a close friend or colleague nicely tells you to pick out the broccoli between your teeth after lunch with them, they're doing you the favour of telling you what you don't know but need to in order to be successful or at least avoid failure. Your enemies, on the other hand, would say nothing, letting you go about your day embarrassing yourself in the hopes that it will contribute to your failure. Constructive criticism is an act of benevolence or mercy meant to improve not only your performance but also that of the team and company as a whole. Done well, constructive criticism is a quality assurance task rather than a personal attack. Be grateful and say *thank you* when someone is nice enough to look out for your best interests that way.

Receiving constructive criticism gracefully may mean stifling your defensive reflex. Important skills not only in the workplace but in basic communication include being a good listener and being able to take direction. Employees who can't take direction well soon find themselves out of the job because it puts them at odds with the goals of the team and company. Good listening means stifling the defensive reflex in your head before it gets out and has you rudely interrupting the speaker. Even if you begin mounting defenses in your head, you're not effectively listening to the constructive criticism.

Receiving constructive criticism in a way that assures the speaker that you understand involves completing the communication process discussed in [§1.3](#) above. You can indicate that you're listening first with your nonverbals:

- Maintaining **eye contact** shows that you're paying close attention to the speaker's words and nonverbal inflections
- **Nodding** your head shows that you're processing and understanding the information coming in, as well as agreeing
- **Taking notes** shows that you're committing to the information by reviewing it later

Once you understand the constructive criticism, paraphrase it aloud to confirm your understanding. "So you're basically saying that I should be doing X instead of Y, right?" If the speaker confirms your understanding, follow up by explaining how you're going to implement the advice to assure them that their efforts in speaking to you won't be in vain. Apologizing may even be necessary if you were clearly in the wrong.

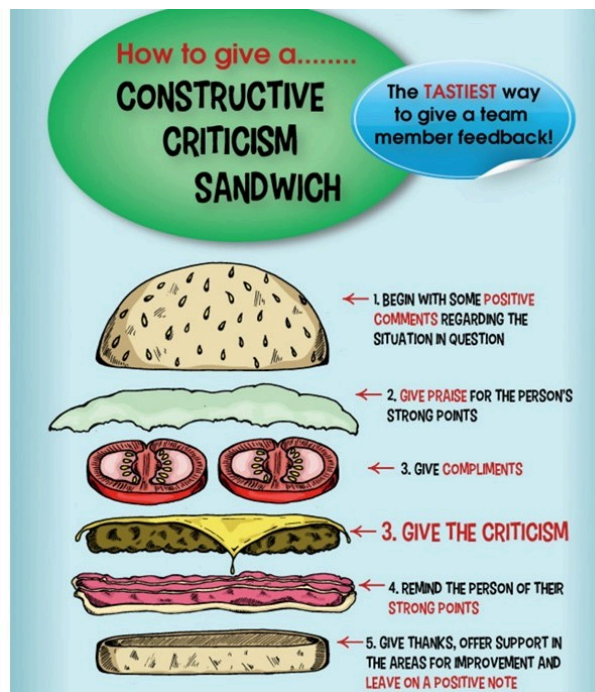
Of course, if the constructive criticism isn't so constructive—if it's mere criticism, you would be right to ask for more help and specific direction. If the criticism is just plain wrong, perhaps because your manager is somehow biased or mistaken in thinking you're at fault when really there are other culprits they are unaware of, respectfully correcting them is the right thing to do. You don't want management to get the wrong impression about you in case that means you'll be passed up for promotion down the road. When disagreeing, focus on the faulty points rather than on your feelings even if you've taken the feedback as a personal insult. Always maintain professionalism throughout such exchanges.

Giving "Hamburger Sandwich" Constructive Criticism

One of the most important functions of a supervisor or manager is to get the best work out of the people working under them. When those employees' work leaves room for improvement, it's the leader's job to convince them that they can do better with a clear explanation of how. As we saw in [unit 24](#) above, clarity and precision are necessary here because the quality of improvement will only be as good as the quality of instruction. As miscommunication, vague and misleading instruction will lead to little-to-no improvement or even more damage from people acting on misunderstandings caused by poor direction. Not only must the content of constructive criticism be of a high quality itself, but its packaging must be such that it properly motivates the receiver.

An effective way of delivering constructive criticism is called the "hamburger **sandwich**," usually said with a more vulgar alternative to "hamburger." Like sugar-coating bitter medicine, the idea here is to make the receiver feel good about themselves so that they're in a receptive frame of mind for hearing, processing, and remembering the constructive criticism. If the constructive criticism (the hamburger) is focused on improvement and the receiver associates it with the praise that comes before and after (the slices of bread), the purely positive phrasing motivates them to actually improve. Like many other message types we've seen, this one's organization divides into three parts as shown in Table 29.4 below.

Of course, this style of feedback may develop a bad reputation if done poorly, such as giving vague, weak praise (called "damning with faint praise") when more specific, stronger praise is possible. If done well, however, the hamburger sandwich tends to make those receiving it feel good about themselves even as they're motivated to do better.



29.6: The five steps involved in the "hamburger sandwich" feedback method (Seiter, 2020).

Communicating Bad News



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=157#h5p-59>

As the above video illustrates, not everyone is good at delivering bad news. The richness of the face-to-face channel makes it ideal for communicating bad news. As far as tasks go, however, few people enjoy either giving or receiving bad news this way. Since most people dislike conflict. Who enjoys making people sad or angry, making tears run down faces or provoking retaliatory confrontation? Besides being the right thing to do from an ethical standpoint, delivering negative news in person can be more effective than not and even necessary in many workplace situations.

Set a clear goal. Stephen Covey (1989) recommends beginning with the end in mind. Do you want your negative news to inform or bring about change? If so, what kind of change and to what degree? A clear conceptualization of the goal allows you to anticipate the possible responses, plan ahead, and get your emotional “house” in order.

Set the right tone. Your emotional response to the news and the audience, whether it's one person or the whole company, will set the tone for the entire interaction. You may feel frustrated, angry, or hurt, but the display of these emotions is often more likely to make the problem worse than to help solve it.

Choose the right environment. If your response involves only one other person, a private, personal meeting is the best option, but it may be unavailable. People often work and contribute to projects from a distance via the internet and may only know each other via email, phone, or web conferencing (e.g., Skype). A personal meeting may be impractical or impossible. How then does one deliver negative news in person? By the best option available to both parties.

If you need to share the bad-news message with a larger audience, you may need to speak to a group or might even have to make a public presentation or speech. For high-profile bad news, for instance, a press conference enables a feedback loop with a question and answer session following the bad-news announcement. From meeting work colleagues in the hallway to a live, onstage audience under camera lights and a barrage of questions from reporters, the personal delivery of bad news is a challenging task that requires the richest channel ([Business Communication for Success, 2015](#)).

Key Takeaway



Almost all jobs require advanced teamwork skills, which involve being effective in performing a particular role (e.g., leader) in a working group, contributing to group problem-solving, and both giving and receiving constructive criticism.

Exercises



1. Think of a group you belong to and identify some of the roles played by its members. Identify your role (give it a label, perhaps based on those given in this unit) and explain how it enriches the group.

2. Consider past group work you've done in high school or even recently in college and identify a particular problem you had to overcome to guarantee the group's success. Did the group as a whole contribute to its solution, or did an individual member have to step up and pull through? Describe your problem-solving procedure. Was it successful immediately or did it require fine-tuning along the way?

3. Identify a problem that can only be solved with teamwork in the profession you'll enter into upon graduating.

4. Think of a leader you admire and respect, someone who had or has authority over you. How did they become a leader? By appointment, democratic selection, or emergence? How would you characterize their leadership style? Are they autocratic, democratic or laissez-faire? Are they like a technician, conductor, or coach?

5. Roleplay with a classmate the following scenario: You're a mid-level manager and are concerned about an employee arriving 15-20 minutes late every day, although sometimes it's around 30-40 minutes. The employee leaves at the same time as everyone else at the end of the day, so that missing work time isn't made up. What you don't know (but will find out from talking with the employee) is that they must drop their child off at elementary school shortly before 8 a.m., battle gridlock highway traffic on the way to work (hence the lateness), then leave at a certain time to pick their child up from after-school daycare (hence not being able to stay later). What you do know is that talking with the employee in private is the right way to handle this and that the executive director above you considers it your responsibility to have everyone arriving on time and being paid for their hours as stipulated in their contracts; the director isn't afraid of firing someone for such a breach of contract, so you have the authority to present the employee with that consequence if you feel that it's necessary. The fact that this employee is being paid for working fewer hours than stipulated in the contract will be a strike against you unless you either get them back on track or fire them if you can't work their full hours. Be creative in discussing an amicable solution with the employee that satisfies everyone involved. Switch between being both the manager and the employee in your roleplay.



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Unit 30: Conflict Resolution Strategies

Learning Objectives



After studying this unit, you will be able to

- rank several types of response to conflict in the workplace in order of most appropriate to least
- explain a collaborative approach to resolving workplace conflict

Introduction

A behavioural question job applicants often hear during a job interview is how they would handle a conflict situation with a customer or co-worker. Would you know how to answer it? It's a good question because conflict certainly happens in the workplace. The potential for conflict exists anywhere two or more motivated people interact. Most people are conflict-averse, but some have no problem aggressively defending their interests, and some even seem to seek out conflict just for the thrill of it. Even though we're well beyond playground politics, adults can still be bullies in the workplace. Even when two otherwise good people lose themselves in the heat of an argument, knowing how to deal with such situations is a vital workplace skill.

First, it's worth knowing what conflict is, why it arises, and what it is not. **Conflict** is the physical or psychological struggle associated with the perception of opposing or incompatible goals, desires, demands, wants, or needs (McLean, 2005). Conflict is universal and typically arises with opposing interests, scarce resources, or interference, but it doesn't necessarily mean the relationship between parties in conflict is fundamentally broken. All relationships progress through times of conflict and collaboration. How we manage these moments either reinforces or destroys the relationship. Rather than viewing conflict from an entirely negative frame of reference, we should view it as an opportunity for clarification, learning, growth, and even reinforcement of the relationship.

\$359 billion in paid hours or the equivalent of 385 million working days are lost each year to workplace conflict.

—Workplace Conflict and
How Businesses Can Harness It to Thrive

Figure 30.1: Workplace conflict can be very costly (Short, 2016).

Conflict Resolution

Conflict arises everywhere communication occurs and can be very costly. Effective communicators can predict, anticipate, and formulate strategies to address conflict in order to successfully resolve it. How you choose to approach conflict influences its resolution. Conflict can be cognitive or affective. **Cognitive** conflict is productive and constructive. As we discussed, during the storming stage of team formation, there is often conflict. However, the conflict is focused on the tasks, responsibilities, and roles and often serves to clarify these variables and create a clearer vision for the team when the conflict is resolved. **Affective** conflict, however, is destructive. Here, disagreements are about personalities, personal choices, and feelings. This sort of conflict can lead to permanent group division and disharmony.

Five conflict resolution strategies are presented below.



Figure 30.2: Research on workplace conflict indicate the issues that fall within the affective issues area of conflict make up the largest percentage of workplace conflict (Short, 2016).

Competitive Style (Win/Lose): a desire to advance one's own concerns at the expense of the other party and to dominate. People with this style often resort to blaming or seeking a scapegoat rather than assuming responsibility. People with this style will also resort to threats.

Collaboration (Win/Win): desire to make both people happy. People who have this style are other oriented and view conflict as a set of problems to be solved. Collaboration is best used when those involved in the conflict need new, fresh ideas and perhaps a different direction.

Compromise (½ win, ½ lose): Parties meet somewhere in the middle. People who use this style find a solution that meets the needs of all concerned. When people compromise, they don't get exactly what they want. Each person gives up a bit of what he/she wants. Compromise can bring about quick solutions and reinforces equality.

Accommodate (Lose/Win): Desire to satisfy the other's concerns over one's own concerns. Therefore, people with this style will give in to the demand of others to avoid conflict, rejection, or disruption. Typically, people with this management style like to people please.

Avoidant: Party is indifferent to everyone's concerns including his/her own. Avoidance is a healthy or unhealthy response to conflict depending on its severity. Rising above trivial bickering is wise, whereas ignoring a serious conflict that threatens to pollute the work atmosphere and hinder productivity just contributes to the toxicity.



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Conflict Management Skills

When conflict is serious enough that it causes a rift within the workplace culture, the kind that pollutes the work atmosphere and threatens irreparable damage, a methodical, collaborative approach to conflict resolution can help lead to an amicable solution.



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Let's examine the conflict management options.

Confront and Problem Solve: The most effective manner of resolving a conflict is to address it directly. First, the true source of the conflict must be identified. The confrontation in this approach is gentle and tactful no combative and abusive. To ensure this strategy works, allow some time to pass between the conflict and problem-solving. An important advantage of this option is its focus on the issue that caused the conflict and not on the personalities involved in the conflict.

Reframing: Looking at a conflict from an alternative point of view helps to shed light on the causes of the conflict. **Cognitive restructuring** allows you to reframe the conflict and to gain insight into possible solutions. How you frame or choose your thoughts can determine the outcome of a conflict. Seeing the conflict from the other side allows you to also deal with the conflict in a positive way.

Appeal to Third Party: When there seems no path to a resolution, enlist the help of a third party with more power than you or the other parties in the conflict have. In many cases, simply suggesting that a third party will be contacted will encourage all parties to find their own resolution.

Negotiation: Conflicts often involve negotiations. Negotiations require that all parties are open to cooperating and to compromise. Negotiation takes place frequently in the workplace. To achieve the best negotiations: create a positive negotiating environment, practice active listening, be reasonable, focus on common ground, make a last and final offer, be tactful.

Conflicts are inevitable, but conflicts do not have to be dysfunctional. Understanding your conflict management style and possessing some conflict resolution skills will make you more effective in the work environment.

Key Takeaway



Conflict is inevitable in any workplace with human interaction, so responding to it in ways that promote professionalism requires excellent communication skills and conflict-resolution strategies.

Exercises



1. Write a description of a situation you recall where you came into conflict with someone else. It may be something that happened years ago or a current issue that just arose. Using the principles and strategies in this section, describe how the conflict was resolved or could have been resolved.

2. Can you think of a time when a conflict led to a new opportunity, better understanding, or other positive results? If not, think of a past conflict and imagine a positive outcome. Write a two- to three-paragraph description of what happened, or what you imagine could happen.



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Unit 3I: Group Meetings and Web Conferencing

Learning Objectives



After studying this unit, you will be able to

- explain the purpose and contents of the meeting agenda and minutes
- demonstrate best practices in web conferencing for professional situations

Introduction

Although they can be boring, pointless, and futile exercises if poorly organized, professional group meetings are opportunities to exchange information and produce results when used appropriately in any business or organization. A combination of thoughtful preparation and cooperative execution makes all the difference. Though they typically take place in boardrooms where participants meet in person, web conferencing enables face-to-face meetings anywhere in the world. In this section we examine what makes for effective in-person and virtual meetings.

Meeting Preparation

Developing an Agenda

A meeting, like a problem-solving group, needs a clear purpose statement. The specific goal for the specific meeting will clearly relate to the overall goal of the group or committee. Determining your purpose is central to an effective meeting; whereas, getting together just for the sake of it is a party, not a meeting. Standing meetings—i.e., meetings held regularly at a certain time by the same group—tend to become time-wasters because they require participation of personnel who may have no relevance to the topics proposed. Standing meetings are also money-wasters when you're paying employees an hourly rate to listen and not contribute to a discussion that has nothing to do with them and won't improve their work in any way—indeed, it just prevents them from accomplishing their own work for an hour or two. In their case, the benefits of information sharing can be better achieved by sending them the minutes (a written summary of the meeting's discussion).

Similarly, if the need for a meeting arises, do not rush into it without planning. A poorly planned meeting announced at the last minute is sure to waste time. People may be unable to change their schedules, may fail to attend, or may impede the progress and discussion of the group because of their absence. Those who attend

may feel hindered because they needed more time to prepare and present comprehensive results to the group or committee.

If a meeting is necessary, and a clear purpose can be articulated, then you'll need to decide how and where to meet. With the option of web conferencing, distance is no longer an obstacle to participation, but meeting in person has many advantages over any technological mediation. People communicate both verbally and nonverbally—i.e., with facial expressions, eye contact, hand gestures, head nodding or head shaking, and posture. These subtleties of communication can be key to determining how group members really feel about an issue or question. Meeting in real-time can be important, too, as all group members have the benefit of receiving and discussing new information at the same time. For purposes of our present discussion, we will focus on meetings taking place face to face in real-time.

The blueprint for any meeting is the **agenda** document. Before looking at the nitty-gritty of an agenda, let's review this video on why agendas are important.



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A well-developed agenda will contain the following:

1. The **time, date, location**, list of **participants**, **purpose** statement, **call to order** identifying the person chairing or leading the meeting
2. **Introductions** if there is even one new participant in the group
3. **Roll call** listing the participants expected, which can be silently checked off by the participant in charge of recording minutes; a note is made beside the name of any absentees so that a list of actual participants is ready for the minutes
4. **Approval of the minutes**, where corrections to the previous meeting's minutes (sent out soon after the previous meeting) are suggested by participants who were there before the minutes are approved by the group for official archiving
5. **Old business** for discussing any issues left unresolved ("tabled") in the previous meeting
6. **New business** listing topics for discussion in order of priority so that the most important issues can be dealt with first so that items of lesser importance don't push the important ones off the agenda and into the next meeting if the lesser items end up taking longer than expected
 - The expected length of time is indicated for each item, with contentious items getting extra time to accommodate the depth of discussion expected.
 - Items may include proposals for new initiatives, brief presentations reporting on recent developments or existing initiatives, and discussions about recent or upcoming developments
 - Any preparatory work is indicated such as readings (e.g., reports that will be discussed) or reports that must be presented by individuals.
7. **Adjournment** for discussing when the next meeting shall take place

Writing the agenda requires soliciting information from the expected participants a couple of weeks in advance to work out scheduling and content details. Once the details are worked out, the agenda should be sent a week in advance to give participants time to do any preparatory reading (e.g., the previous meeting's minutes, which often accompany the agenda) or report writing.

Inviting participants via email has become increasingly common across business and industry. Software programs like [Microsoft Outlook](#) allow you to initiate a meeting request and receive an “accept” or “decline” response that integrates with your calendar to make the invitation process organized and straightforward. So that you don't get most participants declining an invitation because they are previously booked at the meeting time you've pitched, web apps like [Doodle](#) help determine the best time to meet by emailing the required participants a selection of times and determining what works best for all. Your Outlook calendar then allows you to see what meetings and other commitments you have throughout your day to keep you on track.

If you are responsible for the room reservation, confirm it a week or two before the meeting and again the day before the meeting. Redundancy in the confirmation process can help eliminate a double-booking where two meetings are scheduled at the same time in the same place. If the meeting requires technology such as a projector for laptops to plug into or a web conferencing screen or telephone, confirm their reservation at the same time as you confirm the room reservation. Always personally inspect the room and test these systems prior to the meeting. There is nothing more embarrassing than introducing a high-profile speaker, such as the company president, and then finding that the PowerPoint projector is not working properly ([Business Communication for Success, 2015](#)).

Conducting the Meeting

If all the world's a stage, a meeting is a performance just like a job interview or speech presentation. Each member plays a role and should be aware of the responsibilities associated with it prior to the meeting. If the meeting's participants don't know each other, brief introductions at the outset serve to establish identity, credibility and help the group get started on the business at hand. The purpose of the meeting should be clearly stated, and if there are rules or guidelines that require a specific protocol such as [Robert's Rules of Order](#) (Kennedy, 1997), they should be declared.

Mary Ellen Guffey (2007) provides a useful checklist for participants as a guide for how to conduct oneself during a meeting, adapted below for our use:

- Be prepared and have everything you need on hand
- Arrive on time and stay until the meeting adjourns (unless there are prior arrangements)
- Turn off cell phones and personal digital assistants; don't just switch them to vibrate and put them on the tabletop
- Engage in polite small talk with participants before the meeting begins; don't cut yourself off from human interaction by looking at your phone
- Follow the established protocol for taking turns speaking
- Respect time limits
- Leave the meeting only for established breaks or emergencies
- Demonstrate professionalism in your verbal and nonverbal interactions
- Communicate interest and stay engaged in the discussion
- Avoid tangents and side discussions
- Respect space and don't place your notebook or papers all around you
- Clean up after yourself
- Engage in conversation with other participants after

If you are cast in the role of meeting leader, you may need to facilitate the discussion and address conflict. The agenda serves as your guide, and you may need to redirect the discussion to the topic, but always demonstrate respect for all members. You may also need to intervene if a point has reached a stalemate due to conflict, and you need to push the meeting along to not fall behind the agenda schedule.

Transitions are often the hardest part of any meeting. Facilitating the transition from one topic to the next may require you to create links between each point. You can specifically note the next point on the agenda and verbally introduce the next speaker or person responsible for the content area. Once the meeting has accomplished its goals in the established time frame, it is time to facilitate the transition to a conclusion. You may conclude by summarizing what has been discussed or decided, and what actions the group members are to take as a result of the meeting. If there is a clear purpose for holding a subsequent meeting, discuss the time and date, as well as assignments for next time based on action items this time.



Figure 31.1: A few important roles and their functions in a typical meeting (Birkenhagen, 2018).



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Distributing The Minutes

A permanent record of the meeting's discussion, known as “**minutes**,” summarizes major points raised, decisions taken, and actions assigned. A meeting participant who is especially fast at typing is usually assigned the role of recorder and adds bullet-point notes under each agenda item in the agenda soft copy to record the minutes. Action items should be highlighted since they are the main takeaways (e.g., “ACTION: Melinda to investigate new software for streamlining the job tendering process”). Emailed out to all participants afterward, the minutes document serves not only as a reminder to those who attended, especially those tasked with action items, but can also be forwarded on to those who didn't so they too can get a sense of decisions made and action items that may affect them. This is especially efficient if those non-attendees time is better used on other work rather than in a meeting. The document is usually considered tentative until officially approved at the next meeting, where it's usually the first point on the agenda. If anyone noticed any inaccuracies in the previous meeting's minutes, those are pointed out and corrected right away before the that previous meeting's minutes are approved and archived.



Figure 31.2: Four tips to help you take effective and useful meeting minutes ([The Balance](#), 2019).

Meeting-enhancing Technology

Given the widespread availability and increasingly low cost of electronic communication, technologies that once

served to bring people together across continents and time zones now also serve people in the same geographic area. Rather than traveling to a central point for a face-to-face interaction via plane, car, or even elevator within the same building, busy and cost-conscious professionals often choose to see and hear each other via web conferencing or telephone conference-calling. Though these channels sacrifice some nonverbal communication to the convenience of not having to leave your office, their advantages make them a necessary part of workplace communication. Knowing how to use them is a key skill for all job seekers, especially if they're used for a long-distance job interview. We will discuss the technologies by category, beginning with audio-only, then audio-visual, and finally social media ([Business Communication for Success, 2015](#)).

Audio-only Interactions

When participating in a meeting via phone because you can't be present in person, most of the same rules of both in-person meetings and telephone calls apply. When joining the meeting, however, it's much more important than an in-person meeting to announce yourself as being present by saying your name and your role ("Hi everyone, I'm Natalie Legere, HR Payroll Specialist. Thanks for having me here today.") so that the meeting includes you despite your being a disembodied voice.

If your role in the meeting is relatively minor, you may be silent for long stretches, which requires some responsibility both on your part and that of your fellow meeting participants. Your responsibility is to continue to be "present" in the sense of listening carefully for when you can and should contribute, as well as recording notes if necessary. If necessary, mute your microphone if background noise (e.g., a barking dog or crying baby) will come through to intrude on the meeting. The responsibility of the in-person participants, especially the meeting chair, is to not forget that you're there, to include you when addressing the group as a whole, and even ensure you're still there by asking occasionally for a response.

Web Conferencing

If you've ever used Skype, Apple's Facetime, Google Hangouts, or the like socially, you're well familiar with online video (a.k.a. web) conferencing. Given the easy availability of these and a wide variety of other online applications, web conferencing is now standard for both one-on-one and group meetings with coworkers, managers, clients, and other stakeholders. It's so easy that some will use it for meetings with others on different floors of the same building let alone across the province, country, or the planet. Following some basic principles for how to prepare for and conduct such meetings can help make you a more effective communicator in this relatively new channel, or at least help you avoid embarrassment.

When **preparing for the meeting**, especially in your home, ensure that everything in the frame—yourself and the background—presents professionally. If you're doing a job video conferencing interview or the expectation of your audience is that you dress formally, dress as you would if you were meeting in person, including your bottom half. Just because the framing is such that they only see your top half doesn't guarantee that you won't have to get up at some point and be seen head to toe. You will be laughed out of a job if they see you in your shorts (or less) due to some unforeseen circumstance forcing you out of your seat.

The angle of your computer's camera is also important. Usually located right above your screen, the camera should be eye-level and 1-2 feet away to place you as the dominant figure in the frame. If it's about a foot (12 inches) away, your head and face will dominate, but the slight wide angle of the lens will distort you, making your nose more prominent relative to the rest of your face. At two feet away, your upper body and head will properly dominate and be in the correct proportion. Once your computer's camera is positioned three feet or more away

and higher than eye-level, you minimize yourself too much and are swallowed up by your background. If the camera is too close and low because your laptop computer is literally on your lap or on a low desktop, on the other hand, the view up your nostrils will be unflattering.

Your background could include a general office scene or neighbouring cubicle if you're in the office, a bookcase if you're in the home or a wall with tasteful art. If these are unavailable, a blank wall isn't a bad option compared with juvenile college dorm posters or domestic scenes such as a kitchen or living room—unless it's a very tasteful living room fireplace, for instance. If your background is a window, ensure that it isn't so bright that you're backlit to the point of being a dark shadowy figure. A light positioned near your camera and shining directly in your face will make you look like you're being interrogated, and a dim or unlit background will make you look like you're in a dungeon. A diffuse light from overhead lighting throughout the room or side lighting is best.

For acoustics, choose an appropriately-sized room that doesn't echo strangely. A room with high ceilings and wood floors might echo too much. On the other hand, a room that's too small might make you sound like you're in a closet. A carpeted and furnished 16'x16' room will soak up the sound well enough to make your voice resonate normally.

Also, control your environment to ensure that no background interruptions will embarrass you. If you're interviewing from home, talk to your cohabitants about not entering the room or making loud noises until you give the all-clear signal that you're done. If children or pets are around, ensure that you can lock the door to dampen or silence the noise and avoid intrusions like the one that embarrassed Prof. Robert Kelly during a live BBC News interview about South Korea.



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=161>

Kelly looked like he had properly prepared for the interview as he had several times before. You can see a world map on the wall behind him suggesting expertise on international relations, a floor-to-ceiling bookshelf, and presumably his own books on the table. With the camera properly framing him in his nice suit, everything was set up to make him look like the professional expert he is—except this time he forgot to lock the door. Suddenly, a toddler in a bright yellow jumper burst in and marched in with a swagger behind him, forcing him to pause, push her back, and apologize repeatedly to the interviewer on air. Matters got worse for him—but even more hilarious for viewers—when his infant son followed, rolling into the room in a walker, as well as his panicked wife chasing them down, dragging them back out of the room while knocking books off the table in the kerfuffle, and, from a crawl on the floor, slamming the door behind them. Though the video immediately went viral and amused the world in the days following the March 2017 incident, a less cute and slapstick intrusion may have ruined his career as a TV talking head in the way he thought it would just after it happened ([Usborne, 2017](#)).

Finally, test the connection with someone else to ensure that it works if you're not used to communicating in this way. Check that the framing, lighting, your appearance, and the background are all in order. Test the volume so that you can be properly heard and hear your audience in turn. Once you've web conferenced several times, you'll have the procedure for setting up and logging in so down pat that you won't need to test your connection further.

During the interview or meeting, ensure your professionalism by doing the following:

- **Look directly into the camera** when speaking so that your audience sees you maintaining good eye contact with them. You may be tempted instead to look at your audience (only a few inches away from the camera) on the screen or, worse, at yourself in the bottom-corner inset view of what your audience sees, perhaps checking to make sure you look good. (You can see Prof. Kelly check this view and notice his children enter in the BBC interview mentioned above, though you can also see him try to maintain professionalism by looking back to the camera directly as much as possible.) It will be off-putting to your audience to see you looking away constantly and suspect that you're looking at yourself narcissistically rather than paying attention to them.
- **Pause** longer than you normally would after speaking to give your audience time to respond. If you pause after speaking and don't hear a reply during an in-person meeting, you may feel compelled to speak again, perhaps asking to confirm that they understood you. With web conferencing, however, anticipate a slight delay of about a second or more as the signal bounces around the communications network, which may include optical cables crossing the ocean floor depending on where you and your audience are located. Be patient so that you don't end up awkwardly speaking over each other.
- **Mute your microphone** if you're not talking to avoid background noise intruding, especially if it's beyond your control. When you're about to talk again, ensure that the microphone volume is back up so that you don't confuse everyone by speaking mutely.
- **Avoid doing other work**, emailing, or browsing the internet during the conference call. Your audience will be able to tell that you're engaged with something other than their conversation. They will probably feel the same way if you ignored them to look at your phone during an in-person meeting ([Lovgren, 2017](#)).

Bearing these differences in mind, a web conference meeting should otherwise proceed much like an in-person meeting discussed throughout this section. The video below summarizes the video conferencing process.



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Key Takeaway



- Always ensure there is a reason to hold a meeting
- Ensure meetings are well planned by developing an agenda, assigning roles, and distributing meeting notes
- Update your understanding of the meeting held with the aid of audio/visual technology.



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PART X

CHAPTER 10: PRESENTATIONS

Overview

Many surveys have shown that public speaking is at the top of the list of fears for most people — sometimes, higher on the list than death. No one is afraid of writing their speech or conducting the research: people generally only fear the delivery aspect of the speech, which, compared to the amount of time you will put into writing the speech (days, hopefully), will be the shortest part of the speech giving process (5-8 minutes, generally, for classroom speeches). The irony, of course, is that delivery, being the thing people fear the most, is simultaneously the aspect of public speaking that will require the least amount of time.

In this chapter, we will cover:

- [Planning your presentation](#)
- [Informative and Persuasive Presentations](#)
- [Delivering a Presentation](#)
- [Visual Aids](#)
- [Graphic Illustrations and Infographics](#)



Unit 32: Presentations - An Overview

Learning Objectives



After studying this unit, you will be able to

- demonstrate how to plan a presentation
- understand how to construct the different parts of any presentation
- identify the use of different organizing principles for a presentation
- identify the different methods of speech delivery
- utilize specific techniques to enhance speech delivery

Introduction

At some point in your future careers, you will be called upon to give a presentation to your boss, colleagues, perhaps even customers. Although this may seem scary, it is also an opportunity to prove your knowledge and communication skills. Public speaking skills are important in a professional environment. In fact, public speaking skills are “the No. 1 predictor of success and upward mobility” (Business Communications, 2019, p. 431). College and university is the perfect time to develop and perfect this skill. Knowing how to plan and execute a well-developed presentation in a face-to-face or virtual environment is a skill that will make your future employers take notice.

To get started, let's review the video below to gain an understanding of what is required to develop world-class and effective presentations.

**Oral
communication
skills is the #1
soft skill
employers
want**

(Business Communication, 2019)



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Planning Your Presentation

Planning a presentation is much like planning other business documents. There is importance to undertaking and applying a systematic process of planning, researching, drafting, and revising before delivering the final

product. Completing this process can take a considerable amount of time. Figure 32.1 provides the planning process

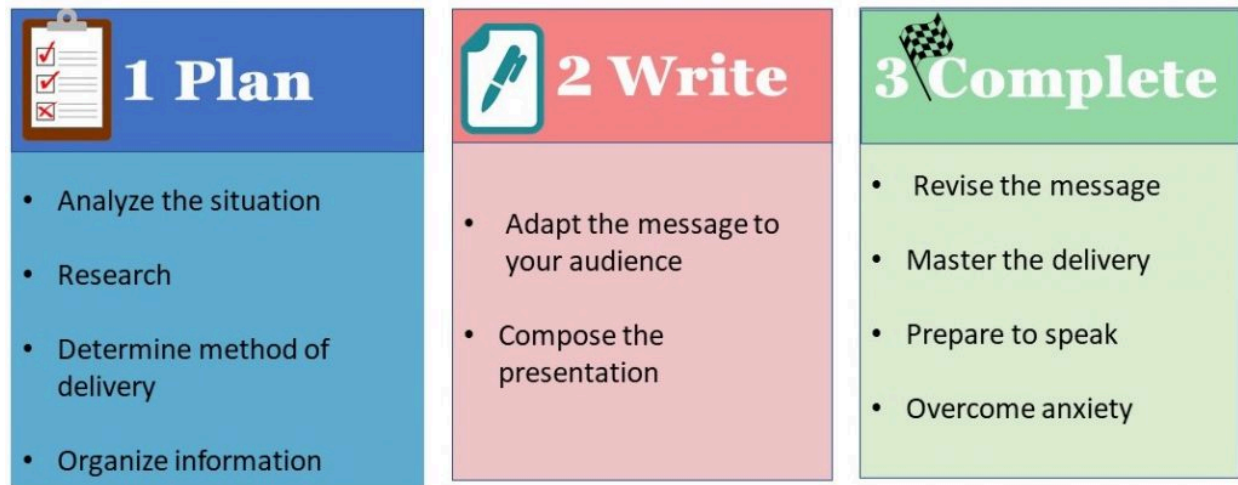


Figure 32.1: A three-step process that will prepare you to deliver a flawless presentation.

Planning in any presentation is helpful both to you and to your audience. Your audience will appreciate receiving the information presented in an organized way, and being well organized will make the presentation much less stressful for you.

Successful presenters know their material, are prepared, do not read a script or PowerPoint presentation, do not memorize every single word in order (though some parts may be memorized), and do not make it up as you go along. Your presentation is scripted in the sense that it is completely planned from start to finish, yet every word is not explicitly planned, allowing for some spontaneity and adaptation to the audience's needs in the moment.

Your organization plan will serve you and your audience as a guide, and help you present a more effective speech. Just as there is no substitute for practice and preparation, there is no substitute for planning.

Knowing the Purpose

Speeches have traditionally been seen to have one of three broad purposes: to inform, to persuade, and – well, to be honest, different words are used for the third kind of speech purpose: to inspire, to amuse, to please, or to entertain. These broad goals are commonly known as a speech's general purpose, since, in general, you are trying to inform, persuade, or entertain your audience without regard to specifically what the topic will be. Perhaps you could think of them as appealing to the understanding of the audience (informative), the will or action (persuasive), and the emotion or pleasure.

Before getting into the specifics of how to create a purpose statement for a presentation, the following video provides an overview of the process.



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Now that you know your general purpose (to inform, to persuade, or to entertain), you can start to move in the direction of the specific purpose. A specific purpose statement builds on your general purpose (to inform) and makes it more specific (as the name suggests). So if your first speech is an informative speech, your general purpose will be to inform your audience about a very specific realm of knowledge.

In writing your specific purpose statement, you will take three contributing elements (shown in figure 32.2) that will come together to help you determine your specific purpose:

- You (your interests, your background, past jobs, experience, education, major),
- Your audience
- The context or setting.

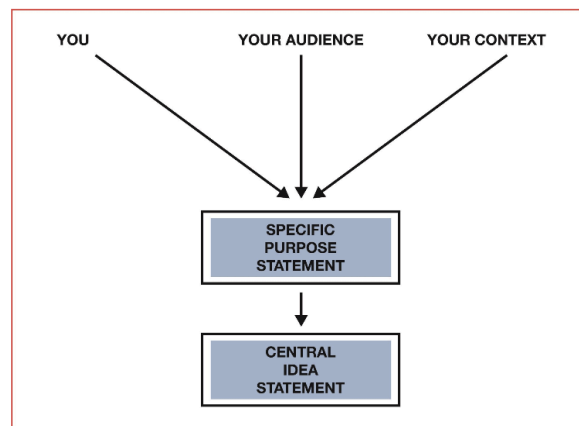


Figure 32.2. You, your audience, and your context (Tucker & Barton, 2016)

Keeping these three inputs in mind, you can begin to write a specific purpose statement, which will be the foundation for everything you say in the speech and a guide for what you do not say. This formula will help you in putting together your specific purpose statement:

To _____ [Specific Communication Word (inform, explain, demonstrate, describe, define, persuade, convince, prove, argue)] my [Target Audience (my classmates, the members of the Social Work Club, my coworkers)] _____. [The Content (how to bake brownies, that Macs are better than PCs)].

Example: The purpose of my presentation is to demonstrate to my coworkers the value of informed intercultural communication.

Formulating a Central Idea Statement

While you will not actually say your specific purpose statement during your speech, you will need to clearly state what your focus and main points are going to be. The statement that reveals your main points is commonly known as the central idea statement (or just the central idea). Just as you would create a thesis statement for an essay or research paper, the central idea statement helps focus your presentation by defining your topic, purpose, direction, angle, and/or point of view. Here are two examples:

Specific Purpose – To explain to my classmates the effects of losing a pet on the elderly.

Central Idea – When elderly people lose their animal companions, they can experience serious psychological, emotional, and physical effects.

Specific Purpose – To demonstrate to my audience the correct method for cleaning a computer keyboard.

Central Idea – Your computer keyboard needs regular cleaning to function well, and you can achieve that in four easy steps.

Knowing the audience

Given the diverse nature of audiences, the complexity of the communication process, and the countless options and choices to make when preparing your presentation, you may feel overwhelmed. One effective way to address this is to focus on ways to reach, interact, or stimulate your audience. All audiences fall into four categories: friendly, neutral, uninterested, or hostile (see Figure 32.3). No matter the audience, your job is to deliver a presentation that will address the needs of your audience. Ask yourself these questions to determine how well your presentation will meet the needs of your audience:

- How will this topic appeal to this audience?
- Does the presentation meet my audience's needs?
- What strategy or strategies will be most effective in communicating the information to my audience?
- What activities will encourage the audience to remember the main points of the presentation?

Audience Members	Organizational Pattern	Delivery Style	Supporting Material
Friendly They like you and your topic.	Use any pattern. Try something new. Involve the audience.	Be warm, pleasant, and open. Use lots of eye contact and smiles.	Include humour, personal examples, and experiences.
Neutral They are calm, rational; their minds are made up, but they think they are objective.	Present both sides of the issue. Use pro/con or problem/solution patterns. Save time for audience questions.	Be controlled. Do nothing showy. Use confident, small gestures.	Use facts, statistics, expert opinion, and comparison and contrast. Avoid humour, personal stories, and flashy visuals.
Uninterested They have short attention spans; they may be there against their will.	Be brief—include no more than three points. Avoid topical and pro/con patterns that seem lengthy to the audience.	Be dynamic and entertaining. Move around. Use large gestures.	Use humour, cartoons, colourful visuals, powerful quotations, and startling statistics.
Avoid darkening the room, standing motionless, passing out handouts, using boring visuals, or expecting the audience to participate.			
Hostile They want to take charge or to ridicule the speaker; they may be defensive, emotional.	Organize using a noncontroversial pattern, such as a topical, chronological, or geographical strategy.	Be calm and controlled. Speak evenly and slowly.	Include objective data and expert opinion. Avoid anecdotes and humour.
Avoid a question-and-answer period, if possible; otherwise, use a moderator or accept only written questions.			

Figure 33.3: Different audiences will require an adjustment to presentation style and organizing pattern.



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Developing and Organizing Content

Presentation Outline

You're now ready to prepare an outline for your presentation. To be successful in your presentation, you'll need two outlines: a **preparation outline**, and a **speaking outline**.

Preparation outlines are comprehensive outlines that include all of the information in your presentation. Your presentation outline will consist of the content of what the audience will see and hear. Eventually, you will move away from this outline as you develop your materials and practice your presentation.

Your speaking outline will contain notes to guide you; notes that are usually not shared with your audience. It will summarize the full preparation outline down to more usable notes. You should create a set of abbreviated notes for the actual delivery.

Your organizational model will help determine how you will structure (see below) your preparation outline. You can use your presentation outline as a starting point to developing your speaking outline. It's a good idea to make speaking notes to align with your main points and visuals in each section. See [Unit 12](#) for more information on constructing an outline. Figure 33.4 provides the basic parts of a presentation outline.



Figure 33.4: An overview of the steps involved in putting together a presentation outline ([Ethos3.com](#), 2017).

Developing the Content

The general organization for presentations includes:

1. **Attention Statement:** an engaging or interesting statement that will cause your audience to sit up and take notice.
2. **Introduction:** setting out your general idea statement (LINK) and giving the audience an idea of what to expect.
3. **Body:** This section contains your research, main points, and other relevant information. It will follow your organizational pattern.

4. **Conclusion:** reiterating your idea statement, and/or includes a call-to-action — what you want the audience to do or think about following your presentation.
5. **Residual Message:** this is an optional section, but a powerful one. It is the final message you want the audience to remember.

In putting together a presentation, presenters will often use examples and scenarios to help illustrate their message. The main difference between examples and scenarios is that while both help “show” the audience what you mean, an example is the “thing” itself, while a scenario would include more detail about the sequence or development of events. Scenarios also tend to be longer and more nuanced.

Storytelling can be an effective way to convey your message to your audience. Stories are a fundamental part of the human experience, and, if well-told, can resonate with listeners. Some of the most inspiring speakers use storytelling effectively in their presentations. You can find out more about how to incorporate storytelling techniques into presentations from the video below.



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Introduction

“The next 10 minutes might save your life”

“In the end, we will not remember the words of our enemies but the silence of our friends”

Did these quotes heighten your interest in what the speaker is about to say?. During the first two to three minutes of a presentation, **gaining the attention** of listeners is crucial. Using words and phrases (like the ones above) and effective visual aids will make an immediate impact on listeners and capture their attention. Presentations that are able to immediately capture the audience’s attention are also more likely to keep the audience’s attention throughout. Take a minute to view these [effective presentations attention getters](#) from experienced and established speakers at TedTalks.

Effective attention-getting strategies that you can incorporate into a presentation include:

- Tell a compelling story that illustrates an important and relevant point.
- Ask a question that will get your audience thinking about your message.
- Share an intriguing, unexpected, or shocking detail.
- Open with an amusing observation about yourself, the subject, or the circumstances surrounding the presentation.

In addition, to stimulate the listener’s interest, the introduction must also establish the speaker’s credibility, and preview the main points of the presentation.



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To establish **credibility** with an audience, provide information on the qualification that empower you to speak about the topic: your job, experience, education, knowledge, etc. Credibility is established by connecting your qualifications to the presentation's subject matter. If you are not a well-known authority on the matter, establishing your credibility will go along way to influence the audience's decision to listen to your presentation and to take it seriously.

The Introduction must also **preview** the main points the presentation will discuss. The preview will provide a broad overview of the presentation's main points and indicate the order each point will be discussed. Using a visual aid to present the points and their order is often an effective strategy.

The Body

Most of your presentation will be spent filling in the details of the main points first announced in the Introduction of your presentation. Effective presenters do not overwhelm their audience with too much information. Instead, effective presenters streamline their presentations by including only one or two important details for each main point. To accomplish this task, a presenter must be very informed on the topic and very aware of the audience in order to determine what information will be most impactful to a particular audience. No matter the audience, too much information can confuse listeners and conceal the central message of the presentation. So keep presentations simple and logical. Applying one of several organizing systems to a presentation will assist in streamlining information. For example: **Chronology, Comparison/Contrast, Importance, or Best/Worst Cases.**

An important part of any presentation is knowing how to connect your main points in a relevant manner, so that your presentation appears fluid? Using transitional words and phrases provide is one method to help the audience follow the speaker's ideas, connect the main points to each other, and see the relationships you've created in the information you are presenting. Transitions are used by the speaker to guide the audience in the progression from one significant idea, concept or point to the next issue. They can also show the relationship between the main point and the support the speaker uses to illustrate, provide examples for, or reference outside sources. Depending on your purpose, transitions can serve different roles as you help create the glue that will connect your points together in a way the audience can easily follow.

Table 1: Examples of Presentation Transitions

Transitions	Function
Internal summaries:	A transition that emphasizes what has come before and remind the audience of what has been covered. Examples include: "as I have said", "in any event" "as noted previously", etc.
Internal previews:	A transition that emphasizes what is coming up next in the speech and what to expect with regard to the content. "If we look ahead to", "next we'll examine" etc.
Signposts:	A transition that lets the audience know exactly where they are in the presentation. For example, "we can now address", "next I'd like to explain", etc.
Time:	These types of transitions are particularly useful in a speech utilizing a story to illustrate for the audience the progression of time. "Before", "in the meantime", "at that time", etc.
Compare/Contrast:	Transitions used to draw a parallel or distinction between two ideas, concepts, or examples. For example, "in the same way", "by the same token", "equally", etc.
Cause and Effect or Result:	Illustrates a relationship between two ideas focused on the outcome or result. For example, "as a result", "because", "for this purpose", "accordingly", etc.
Examples:	Illustrates a connection between a point and an example or examples. For example, "in fact", "as we can see", "for example", "for instance", "in the following example", "to illustrate my point", etc.
Clarification:	Restates or further develops a main idea or point. It can also serve as a signal to a key point. For example "to clarify", "in other words", "to put it another way", "that is to say", etc.
Concession:	Indicates knowledge of contrary information. It can address a perception the audience may hold and allow for clarification. For example, "we can see that while", "although it is true that", etc.



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Conclusion

The concluding section of a presentation acts very much like a concluding paragraph for an essay: it summarizes the information presented. However, for presentations, the concluding section also provides additional benefits for presentations. An effective conclusion will

- Provide a transition signaling the end of the presentation
- Summarize the main themes of the presentation
- Leave the audience with specific and noteworthy takeaways
- Motivate the audience to take action

The conclusion should be memorable. Ask yourself the question: what do you want my audience to remember most? The answer to that question is the subject of your conclusion. Don't just say the same things you said during the presentation. Breathe fresh air into the information or come at the information from another angle. End on a strong and positive note. Think through and plan your last remarks to ensure the audience walks away with a positive impression of you and your company.



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Types of Business Presentations

As we've discussed, a presentation will have one of three general purposes: to inform, to persuade, or to entertain. However, each of these purposes may be required to deliver many different types of information. In business, you will be involved in different projects, assignments, departments, etc., and be required to provide

updates, reports, and overviews of the various activities. A presentation about an ongoing project to your supervisor will not be the same type of presentation provided to the sales team; the type of presentation students give for a class assignment, is not the same type of weekly presentation your instructor provides. There are many types of business presentations. Understanding each type will help to ensure you target your message to the right audience in the right way.

Briefings: A condensed account of business situation. Briefings bring the members of a department or project together so information can be shared and discussed.

Reports: Routine reports on ongoing projects, issues, problems, or proposals are expected. There are many types of routine reports, including progress, convention, incident, trip, etc. (see [Chapter 13](#)). During your career, you may be required to present one or more of these types of reports to your superiors, colleagues, or rank-and-file employees, inside and outside your organization. This type of presentation ranges from very simple presentations with minimal audio-visual and multimedia integration to presentations that include elaborate audio-visual and multimedia integration.

Podcasts: A podcast is an online, prerecorded audio clip delivered online. Podcasts are used by companies to present up-to-date information on current products and services. In addition, podcasts are being used to introduce and train employees.

Virtual Presentations: Business teams are often composed of individuals who are not in the same geographic location or perhaps have to work collaboratively outside of normal office hours. This type of collaborative effort is greatly facilitated by the availability of information technology. In your career, you may be required to work with a remote team to develop and present a project or different types of reports by making a virtual presentation. The steps to developing effective virtual presentations are the same as any other type of presentation.

Webinars: A webinar is a web-based presentation that is transmitted digitally, with or without video. Companies use webinars in a similar manner to podcasts. Company products and services as well as employee training and introductions are presentations common to webinars.

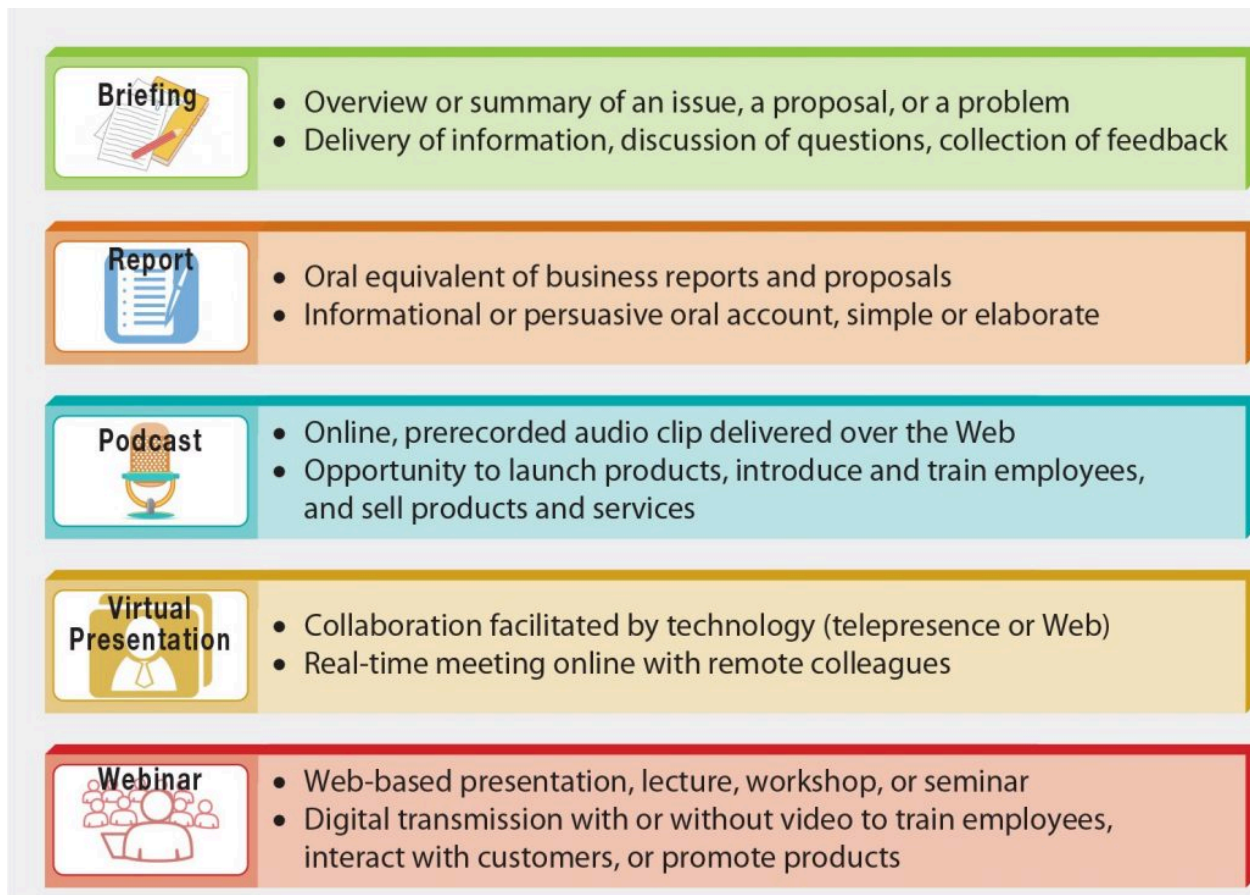


Figure 34.5: A summary of the different types of business presentations (Business Communication, 2019).



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Additional information on developing presentations can be found at [The Learning Portal](#).

Key Takeaway



- All presentation must have a general purpose, specific purpose and central idea statements is
- Correctly profiling an audience will ensure your presentation delivers the right

message in the most effective manner

- All presentations include an attention getter, introduction, body, and conclusion.
- Correctly matching the message to the correct type of presentation will increase the effectiveness of the message

Exercises



1. Interview one or two individuals in your professional field. How is oral communication important in this profession. Does the need for oral skills change as one advances? What suggestion can these people make to newcomers to the field for developing proficient oral communication skills?



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Unit 33: Informative and Persuasive Presentations

Learning Objectives



After studying this unit, you will be able to

- describe the functions of the speech to inform
- provide examples of four main types of speeches to inform
- understand how to structure and develop a speech to inform
- identify and demonstrate how to use six principles of persuasion
- describe similarities and differences between persuasion and motivation
- identify and demonstrate the effective use of five functions of speaking to persuade

Introduction

Regardless of the type of presentation, you must prepare carefully. Are you trying to sell life insurance to a group of new clients, or presenting a proposal to secure financing to expand your business operation? Are you presenting the monthly update on the different sales divisions in your company, or providing customers with information on how to upgrade their latest computer purchase. Your future career will require you to present both to inform or to persuade. Knowing the difference between these two types of presentations and knowing how to construct each type of presentation will be beneficial to your future careers.



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Presenting to Inform

At some point in your business career, you will be called upon to teach someone something. It may be a customer, coworker, or supervisor, and in each case, you are performing an informative speech. It is distinct from a sales speech, or persuasive speech, in that your goal is to communicate the information so that your listener

understands. The informative speech is one performance you'll give many times across your career, whether your audience is one person, a small group, or a large auditorium full of listeners. Once you master the art of the informative speech, you may mix and match it with other styles and techniques.

Functions

Informative presentations focus on helping the audience to understand a topic, issue, or technique more clearly. There are distinct functions inherent in a speech to inform, and you may choose to use one or more of these functions in your speech. Let's take a look at the functions and see how they relate to the central objective of facilitating audience understanding.

Share: The basic definition of communication highlights the process of understanding and sharing meaning. An informative speech follows this definition when a speaker shares content and information with an audience. As part of a speech, you wouldn't typically be asking the audience to respond or solve a problem. Instead, you'd be offering to share with the audience some of the information you have gathered related to a topic.

Increasing Understanding: How well does your audience grasp the information? This should be a guiding question to you on two levels. The first involves what they already know—or don't know—about your topic, and what key terms or ideas might be necessary for someone completely unfamiliar with your topic to grasp the ideas you are presenting. The second involves your presentation and the illustration of ideas. The audience will respond to your attention statement and hopefully maintain interest, but how will you take your speech beyond superficial coverage of content and effectively communicate key relationships that increase understanding? These questions should serve as a challenge for your informative speech, and by looking at your speech from an audience-oriented perspective, you will increase your ability to increase the audience's understanding.

Change Perceptions: How you perceive something has everything to do with a range of factors that are unique to you. We all want to make sense of our world, share our experiences, and learn that many people face the same challenges we do. For instance, many people perceive the process of speaking in public as a significant challenge, and in this text, we have broken down the process into several manageable steps. In so doing, we have to some degree changed your perception of public speaking.

When you present your speech to inform, you may want to change the audience member's perceptions of your topic. You may present an informative speech on air pollution and want to change common perceptions such as the idea that most of North America's air pollution comes from private cars. You won't be asking people to go out and vote, or change their choice of automobiles, but you will help your audience change their perceptions of your topic.

Gain Skills: Just as you want to increase the audience's understanding, you may want to help the audience members gain skills. If you are presenting a speech on how to make a meal from fresh ingredients, your audience may thank you for not only the knowledge of the key ingredients and their preparation but also the product available at the conclusion. If your audience members have never made their own meal, they may gain a new skill from your speech.

Exposition versus Interpretation: When you share information informally, you often provide your own perspective and attitude for your own reasons. The speech to inform the audience on a topic, idea, or area of content is not intended to be a display of attitude and opinion.

The speech to inform is like the classroom setting in that the goal is to inform, not to persuade, entertain, display attitude, or create comedy. If you have analyzed your audience, you'll be better prepared to develop appropriate ways to gain their attention and inform them on your topic. You want to communicate thoughts, ideas, and relationships and allow each listener specifically, and the audience generally, to draw their own conclusions. The speech to inform is all about sharing information to meet the audience's needs, not your own.

Exposition: Exposition means a public exhibition or display, often expressing a complex topic in a way that makes the relationships and content clear. The goal is to communicate the topic and content to your audience in ways that illustrate, explain, and reinforce the overall content to make your topic more accessible to the audience. The audience wants to learn about your topic and may have some knowledge of it as you do. It is your responsibility to consider ways to display the information effectively.

Interpretation and Bias: Interpretation involves adapting the information to communicate a message, perspective, or agenda. Your insights and attitudes will guide your selection of material, what you focus on, and what you delete (choosing what not to present to the audience). Your interpretation will involve personal bias.

Bias is an unreasoned or not-well-thought-out judgment. Bias involves beliefs or ideas held on the basis of conviction rather than current evidence. Beliefs are often called “habits of the mind” because we come to rely on them to make decisions. Which is the better, cheapest, most expensive, or the middle-priced product? People often choose the middle-priced product and use the belief “if it costs more it must be better” (and the opposite: “if it is cheap it must not be very good”). The middle-priced item, regardless of the actual price, is often perceived as “good enough.” All these perceptions are based on beliefs, and they may not apply to the given decision or even be based on any evidence or rational thinking.

We take mental shortcuts all day long, but in our speech to inform, we have to be careful not to reinforce bias.

Point of View: Clearly no one can be completely objective and remove themselves from their own perceptual process. People express themselves and naturally relate what is happening now to what has happened to them in the past. You are your own artist, but you also control your creations.

Objectivity involves expressions and perceptions of facts that are free from distortion by your prejudices, bias, feelings or interpretations. For example, is the post office box blue? An objective response would be yes or no, but a subjective response might sound like “Well, it’s not really blue as much as it is navy, even a bit of purple.” Subjectivity involves expressions or perceptions that are modified, altered, or impacted by your personal bias, experiences, and background. In an informative speech, your audience will expect you to present the information in a relatively objective form. The speech should meet the audience’s needs as they learn about the content, not your feelings, attitudes, or commentary on the content.

Delivering a Neutral Presentation

-  Keep your language neutral.
-  Keep your sources credible and not from biased organizations.
-  Keep your presentation balanced. If you use a source that supports one clear side of an issue, include an alternative source and view. Give each equal time and respectful consideration.
-  Keep your audience in mind. Not everyone will agree with every point or source of evidence, but diversity in your speech will have more to offer everyone.
-  Keep who you represent in mind: Your business and yourself.

Figure 33.1: Five tips to ensure an objective and unbiased presentation.



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Types of Informative Presentations

Speaking to inform may fall into one of several categories. The presentation to inform may be **an explanation, a report, a description, or a demonstration**. Each type of informative speech is described below.

Explanation: Have you ever listened to a lecture or speech where you just didn't get it? It wasn't that you weren't interested, at least not at first. Perhaps the presenter used language you didn't understand or gave a confusing example. Soon you probably lost interest and sat there, attending the speech in body but certainly not in mind. An effective speech to inform will take a complex topic or issue and explain it to the audience in ways that increase audience understanding.

No one likes to feel left out. As the speaker, it's your responsibility to ensure that this doesn't happen. Also, know that to teach someone something new—perhaps a skill that they did not possess or a perspective that allows them to see new connections—is a real gift, both to you and the audience members. You will feel rewarded because you made a difference and they will perceive the gain in their own understanding.

Report: As a business communicator, you may be called upon to give an informative report where you communicate status, trends, or relationships that pertain to a specific topic. The informative report is a speech where you organize your information around key events, discoveries, or technical data and provide context and illustration for your audience. They may naturally wonder, “Why are sales up (or down)?” or “What is the product leader in your lineup?” and you need to anticipate their perspective and present the key information that relates to your topic.

Description: Have you ever listened to a friend tell you about their recent trip somewhere and found the details fascinating, making you want to travel there or visit a similar place? Describing information requires an emphasis on language that is vivid, captures attention, and excites the imagination. Your audience will be drawn to your effective use of color, descriptive language, and visual aids. An informative speech that focuses on the description will be visual in many ways. Use your imagination to place yourself in their perspective: how would you like to have someone describe the topic to you?

Demonstration: You want to teach the audience how to program the applications on a new smartphone. A demonstrative speech focuses on clearly showing a process and telling the audience important details about each step so that they can imitate, repeat, or do the action themselves. Consider the visual aids or supplies you will need.

By considering each step and focusing on how to simplify it, you can understand how the audience might grasp the new information and how you can best help them. Also, consider the desired outcome; for example, will your listeners be able to actually do the task themselves? Regardless of the sequence or pattern you will illustrate or demonstrate, consider how people from your anticipated audience will respond, and budget additional time for repetition and clarification.



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Creating an Informative Presentation

An informational presentation is a common request in business and industry. It's the verbal and visual

equivalent of a written report. Informative presentations serve to present specific information for specific audiences for specific goals or functions. Table 33.1 below describes five main parts of a presentation to inform.

Table 33.1. Presentation Components and Their Functions. Lists the five main parts or components of any presentation (McLean, S., 2003).

Component	Function
Attention Statement	Raise interest and motivate the listener
Introduction	Communicate a point and common ground
Body	Address key points
Conclusion	Summarize key points
Residual Message	Communicate central theme, moral of story, or main point

Sample Speech Guidelines: Imagine that you have been assigned to give an informative presentation lasting five to seven minutes. Follow the guidelines in Table 33.2 below and apply them to your presentation.

Table 33.2 Sample speech guidelines. Seven key items.

Topic	Choose a product or service that interests you (if you have the option of choice) and report findings in your speech. Even if you are assigned a topic, find an aspect or angle that is of interest to research.
Purpose	Your general purpose, of course, is to inform. But you need to formulate a more specific purpose statement that expresses a point you have to make about your topic—what you hope to accomplish in your speech.
Audience	Think about what your audience might already know about your topic and what they may not know, and perhaps any attitudes toward or concerns about it. Consider how this may affect the way that you will present your information.
Supporting Materials	Using the information gathered in your search for information, determine what is most worthwhile, interesting, and important to include in your speech. Time limits will require that you be selective about what you use. Use visual aids!
Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write a central idea statement that expresses the message, or point, that you hope to get across to your listeners in the speech. • Determine the two to three main points that will be needed to support your central idea. • Finally, prepare a complete sentence outline of the body of the speech.
Introduction	<p>Develop an opening that will</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. get the attention and interest of your listeners, 2. express your central idea or message, 3. lead into the body of your speech.
Conclusion	The conclusion should review and/or summarize the important ideas in your speech and bring it to a smooth close.
Delivery	The speech should be delivered extemporaneously (not reading but speaking), using speaking notes and not reading from the manuscript. Work on maximum eye contact with your listeners. Use any visual aids or handouts that may be helpful.

Informative presentations illustrate, explain, describe, and instruct the audience on topics and processes. Now let's watch an example of an informative speech.



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The Persuasive Presentation

No doubt there has been a time when you wanted to achieve a goal or convince someone about a need and you thought about how you were going to present your request. Consider how often people want something from you? When you watch television, advertisements reach out for your attention, whether you watch them or not.

When you use the internet, pop-up advertisements often appear. Most people are surrounded, even inundated by persuasive messages. Mass and social media in the 21st century have had a significant effect on persuasive communication that you will certainly recognize.

Persuasion is an act or process of presenting arguments to move, motivate, or change the mind of your audience. Persuasion can be implicit or explicit and can have both positive and negative effects. Motivation is different from persuasion in that it involves the force, stimulus, or influence to bring about change. Persuasion is the process, and motivation is the compelling stimulus that encourages your audience to change their beliefs or behaviour, to adopt your position, or to consider your arguments. Let's view the video below for an overview of the principles of a persuasive presentation.



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Principles of Persuasion

What is the best way to succeed in persuading your listeners? There is no one “correct” answer, but many experts have studied persuasion and observed what works and what doesn't. Social psychologist Robert Cialdini (2006) offers us six principles of persuasion that are powerful and effective: **Reciprocity**, **Scarcity**, **Authority**, **Commitment and consistency**, **Consensus**, and **Liking**. These six principles are covered in more detail in [Unit 27](#).

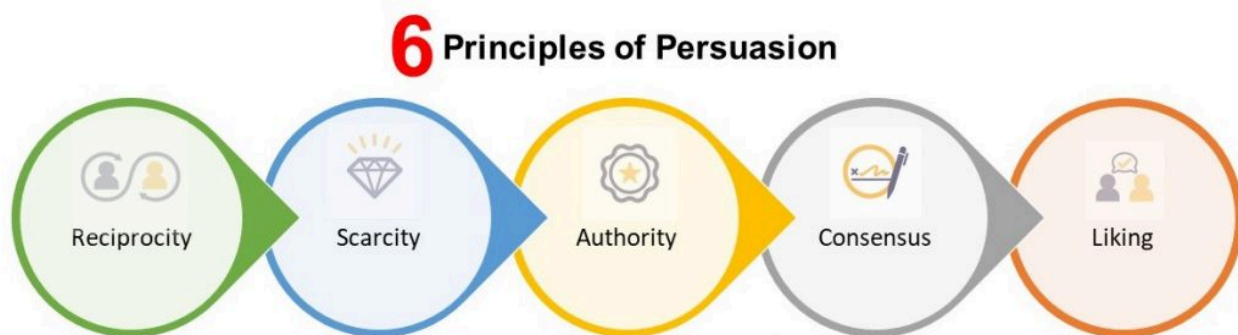


Figure 33.2: Integrating some or all of these principles into your presentation will make it truly persuasive.

Developing a Persuasive Presentation

Persuasive presentations have the following features, they:

Stimulate

When you focus on stimulation as the goal of your speech, you want to reinforce existing beliefs, intensify them, and bring them to the forefront. By presenting facts, you will reinforce existing beliefs, intensify them, and bring the issue to the surface. You might consider the foundation of common ground and commonly held beliefs,

and then introduce information that a mainstream audience may not be aware of that supports that common ground as a strategy to stimulate.

Convince

In a persuasive speech, the goal is to change the attitudes, beliefs, values, or judgments of your audience. Audience members are likely to hold their own beliefs and are likely to have their own personal bias. Your goal is to get them to agree with your position, so you will need to plan a range of points and examples to get audience members to consider your topic. Here is a five-step checklist to motivate your audience into some form of action:

1. Get their attention
2. Identify the need
3. Satisfy the need
4. Present a vision or solution
5. Take action

This simple organizational pattern can help you focus on the basic elements of a persuasive message that will motivate your audience to take action...

Include a Call to Action

When you call an audience to action with a speech, you are indicating that your purpose is not to stimulate interest, reinforce and accentuate beliefs, or convince them of a viewpoint. Instead, you want your listeners to do something, to change their behaviour in some way. The persuasive speech that focuses on action often generates curiosity, clarifies a problem, and as we have seen, proposes a range of solutions. The key difference here is there is a clear link to action associated with the solutions.

Solutions lead us to consider the goals of action. These goals address the question, “What do I want the audience to do as a result of being engaged by my speech?” The goals of action include adoption, discontinuance, deterrence, and continuance.

Adoption means the speaker wants to persuade the audience to take on a new way of thinking, or adopt a new idea. Examples could include buying a new product, or deciding to donate blood. The key is that the audience member adopts, or takes on, a new view, action, or habit.

Discontinuance involves the speaker persuading the audience to stop doing something that they have been doing. Rather than take on a new habit or action, the speaker is asking the audience member to stop an existing behaviour or idea.

Deterrence is a call to action that focuses on persuading the audience not to start something if they haven’t already started. The goal of action would be to deter, or encourage the audience members to refrain from starting or initiating the behavior.

Finally, with **Continuance**, the speaker aims to persuade the audience to continue doing what they have been doing, such as keep buying a product, or staying in school to get an education.

A speaker may choose to address more than one of these goals of action, depending on the audience analysis. If the audience is largely agreeable and supportive, you may find continuance to be one goal, while adoption is secondary.

Goals in call to action speeches serve to guide you in the development of solution steps. Solution steps involve suggestions or ways the audience can take action after your speech. Audience members appreciate a clear discussion of the problem in a persuasive speech, but they also appreciate solutions.

Increase Consideration

In a speech designed to increase consideration, you want to entice your audience to consider alternate viewpoints on the topic you have chosen. Audience members may hold views that are hostile in relation to yours, or perhaps they are neutral and simply curious about your topic. You won’t be asking for action in this presentation, simply to consider an alternative perspective.

Develop Tolerance of Alternate Perspectives

Finally, you may want to help your audience develop tolerance for alternate perspectives and viewpoints. Your goal is to help your audience develop tolerance, but not necessarily acceptance, of alternate perspectives. By starting from common ground, and introducing a related idea, you are persuading your audience to consider an alternate perspective.

A persuasive speech may stimulate thought, convince, call to action, increase consideration, or develop tolerance of alternate perspectives. Watch the following video of a persuasive speech with annotation to see the concepts above in action.



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Persuasive Strategies

When you make an argument in a persuasive speech, you will want to present your position logically by supporting each point with appropriate sources. You will want to give your audience every reason to perceive you as an ethical and trustworthy speaker. Your audience will expect you to treat them with respect, and to present your argument in a way that does not make them defensive. Contribute to your credibility by building sound arguments and using strategic arguments with skill and planning.

Stephen Toulmin's (1958) rhetorical strategy focuses on three main elements, shown in Table 33.3 as a claim, data, and warrant.

Table 33.3 Rhetorical strategy.

Element	Description	Example
Claim	Your statement of belief or truth	It is important to spay or neuter your pet.
Data	Your supporting reasons for the claim	Millions of unwanted pets are euthanized annually.
Warrant	You create the connection between the claim and the supporting reasons	Pets that are spayed or neutered do not reproduce, preventing the production of unwanted animals.

This three-part rhetorical strategy is useful in that it makes the claim explicit, clearly illustrating the relationship between the claim and the data, and allows the listener to follow the speaker's reasoning. You may have a good idea or point, but your audience will be curious and want to know how you arrived at that claim or viewpoint. The warrant often addresses the inherent and often unspoken question, "Why is this data so important to your topic?" and helps you illustrate relationships between information for your audience. This model can help you clearly articulate it for your audience.

Appealing to Emotions

Emotions are psychological and physical reactions, such as fear or anger, to stimuli that we experience as a feeling. Our feelings or emotions directly impact our own point of view and readiness to communicate, but also influence how, why, and when we say things. Emotions influence not only how you say what you say, but also how you hear and what you hear. At times, emotions can be challenging to control. Emotions will move your audience, and possibly even move you, to change or act in certain ways.

Be wary of overusing emotional appeals, or misusing emotional manipulation in presentations and communication. You may encounter emotional resistance from your audience. Emotional resistance involves getting tired, often to the point of rejection, of hearing messages that attempt to elicit an emotional response. Emotional appeals can wear out the audience's capacity to receive the message.

The use of an emotional appeal may also impair your ability to write persuasively or effectively. Never use a personal story, or even a story of someone you do not know if the inclusion of that story causes you to lose control. While it's important to discuss relevant and sometimes emotionally difficult topics, you need to assess your own relationship to the message. Your documents should not be an exercise in therapy and you will sacrifice ethos and credibility, even your effectiveness, if you become angry or distraught because you are really not ready to discuss an issue you've selected.

Now that you've considered emotions and their role in a speech in general and a speech to persuade specifically, it's important to recognize the principles about emotions in communication that serve you well when speaking in public. The video below reviews how to effectively integrate emotion, logic and credibility into your presentation.



Figure 33.3: Positive or negative, knowing how to use emotions will make your presentations more persuasive (littleleague.org, 2020)



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DeVito (2003) offers five key principles to acknowledge the role emotions play in communication and offer guidelines for their expression.

Emotions Are Universal: Emotions are a part of every conversation or interaction that you have. Whether or not you consciously experience them while communicating with yourself or others, they influence how you communicate. By recognizing that emotions are a component in all communication interactions, you can place emphasis on understanding both the content of the message and the emotions that influence how, why, and when the content is communicated.

Expression of emotions is important, but requires the three Ts: tact, timing, and trust. If you find you are upset and at risk of being less than diplomatic, or the timing is not right, or you are unsure about the level of trust, then consider whether you can effectively communicate your emotions. By considering these three Ts, you can help yourself express your emotions more effectively.

Emotions Are Communicated Verbally and Nonverbally: You communicate emotions not only through your choice of words but also through the manner in which you say those words. The words themselves communicate part of your message, but the nonverbal cues, including inflection, timing, space, and paralanguage can modify or contradict your spoken message. Be aware that emotions are expressed in both ways and pay attention to how verbal and nonverbal messages reinforce and complement each other.

Emotional Expression Can Be Good and Bad: Expressing emotions can be a healthy activity for a relationship and build trust. It can also break down trust if expression is not combined with judgment. We're all different, and we all experience emotions, but how we express our emotions to ourselves and others can have a significant impact on our relationships. Expressing frustrations may help the audience realize your point of view and see things as they have never seen them before. However, expressing frustrations combined with blaming can generate defensiveness and decrease effective listening. When you're expressing yourself, consider the audience's point of view, be specific about your concerns, and emphasize that your relationship with your listeners is important to you.

Emotions Are Often Contagious: It is important to recognize that we influence each other with our emotions, positively and negatively. Your emotions as the speaker can be contagious, so use your enthusiasm to raise the level of interest in your topic. Conversely, you may be subject to "catching" emotions from your audience.

In summary, everyone experiences emotions, and as a persuasive speaker, you can choose how to express emotion and appeal to the audience's emotions.

Presenting Ethically

What comes to mind when you think of speaking to persuade? Perhaps the idea of persuasion may bring to mind propaganda and issues of **manipulation, deception, intentional bias, bribery**, and even **coercion**. Each element relates to persuasion, but in distinct ways. We can recognize that each of these elements in some ways has a negative connotation associated with it. Why do you think that deceiving your audience, bribing a judge,

or coercing people to do something against their wishes is wrong? These tactics violate our sense of fairness, freedom, and ethics.

Figure 33.4 offers eleven points from the book *Ethics in Human Communication* (Johannesen, 1996). These points should be kept in mind as you prepare and present your persuasive message.

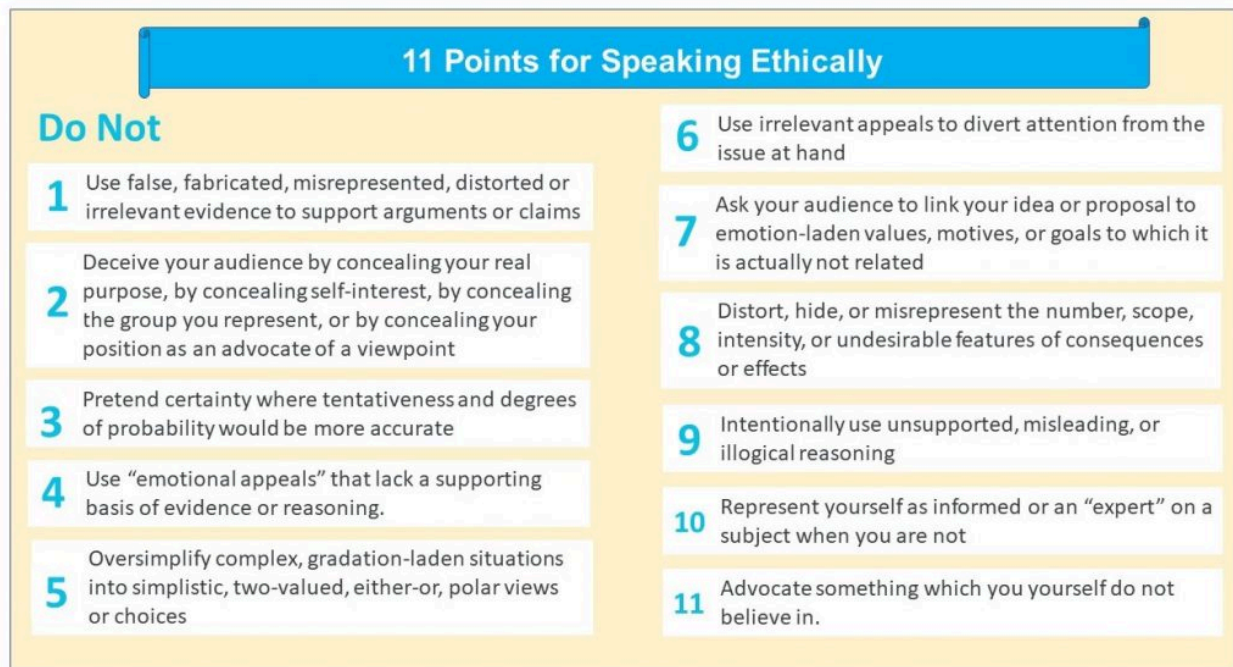


Figure 33.4: Eleven points on how to ensure your presentation remains ethical.

In your speech to persuade, consider honesty and integrity as you assemble your arguments. Your audience will appreciate your thoughtful consideration of more than one view, your understanding of the complexity, and you will build your ethos, or credibility, as you present your document. Be careful not to stretch the facts, or assemble them only to prove yourself, and instead prove the argument on its own merits. Deception, coercion, intentional bias, manipulation and bribery should have no place in your speech to persuade.



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Key Takeaway



- Understand the function of your informative presentation in order to communicate the right message to the right audience.
- Organize your information presentation using the five main parts of an informative presentation
- Use the six principles of persuasion to develop your persuasive presentation
- Use the Rhetorical Strategy to construct well developed arguments
- Integrate emotional appeal to effectively engage your audience

Exercise



1. An elevator speech is to oral communication what a Twitter message (limited to 140 characters) is to written communication. An elevator speech is a presentation that persuades the listener in less than thirty seconds, or around a hundred words.

Creating an Elevator Speech

An elevator speech does not have to be a formal event, though it can be. An elevator speech is not a full sales pitch and should not get bloated with too much information. The idea is not to rattle off as much information as possible in a short time, nor to present a memorized thirty-second advertising message, but rather to give a relaxed and genuine “nutshell” summary of one main idea. The emphasis is on brevity, but a good elevator speech will address several key questions:

- What is the topic, product or service?
2. Who are you?
3. Who is the target market? (if applicable)
4. What is the revenue model? (if applicable)
5. What or who is the competition and what are your advantages?

The following are the five key parts of your message:

- Attention Statement – Hook + information about you
- Introduction – What you offer
- Body – Benefits; what's in it for the listener
- Conclusion – Example that sums it up
- Residual Message – Call for action

Task: Write an elevator speech for your next networking event to introduce yourself to prospective employers.



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Unit 34: Delivering A Presentation

Learning Objectives



After studying this unit, you will be able to

- identify the different methods of speech delivery
- identify key elements in preparing to deliver a speech
- understand the benefits of delivery-related behaviours
- utilize specific techniques to enhance speech delivery

Introduction

Many surveys have shown that public speaking is at the top of the list of fears for most people – sometimes, more high on the list than death. No one is afraid of writing their speech or conducting the research: people generally only fear the delivery aspect of the speech, which, compared to the amount of time you will put into writing the speech (days, hopefully), will be the shortest part of the speech giving process (5–8 minutes, generally, for classroom speeches). The irony, of course, is that delivery, being the thing people fear the most, is simultaneously the aspect of public speaking that will require the least amount of time.



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Delivery is what you are probably most concerned about when it comes to giving presentations. This unit is designed to help you give the best delivery possible and eliminate some of the nervousness you might be feeling. To do that, you should first dismiss the myth that public speaking is just reading and talking at the same time. Speaking in public has more formality than talking. During a speech, you should present yourself professionally. This doesn't necessarily mean you must wear a suit or “dress up”, but it does mean making yourself presentable by being well-groomed and wearing clean, appropriate clothes. It also means being prepared to use language correctly and appropriately for the audience and the topic, to make eye contact with your audience, and to look like you know your topic very well.

While speaking has more formality than talking, it has less formality than reading. Speaking allows for flexibility, meaningful pauses, eye contact, small changes in word order, and vocal emphasis. Reading is a more

or less exact replication of words on paper without the use of any nonverbal interpretation. Speaking, as you will realize if you think about excellent speakers you have seen and heard, provides a more animated message.

Methods of Presentation Delivery

There are four methods of delivery that can help you balance between too much and too little formality when giving a presentation. The video below reviews all four methods.



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Impromptu Speaking

Impromptu speaking is the presentation of a short message without advance preparation. You have probably done impromptu speaking many times in informal, conversational settings. Self-introductions in group settings are examples of impromptu speaking: “Hi, my name is Steve, and I’m an account manager.” Another example of impromptu presenting occurs when you answer a question such as, “What did you think of the report?” Your response has not been pre-planned, and you are constructing your arguments and points as you speak. Even worse, you might find yourself going into a meeting and your boss says, “I want you to talk about the last stage of the project. . . “ and you had no warning.

The advantage of this kind of speaking is that it’s spontaneous and responsive in an animated group context. The disadvantage is that the speaker is given little or no time to contemplate the central theme of his or her message. As a result, the message may be disorganized and difficult for listeners to follow.

Here is a step-by-step guide that may be useful if you are called upon to give an impromptu presentation in public:

1. Take a moment to collect your thoughts and plan the main point you want to make.
2. Thank the person for inviting you to speak. Avoid making comments about being unprepared, called upon at the last moment, on the spot, or feeling uneasy.
3. Deliver your message, making your main point as briefly as you can while still covering it adequately and at a pace your listeners can follow.
4. If you can use a structure, using numbers if possible: “Two main reasons . . .” or “Three parts of our plan. . .” or “Two side effects of this drug. . .” Timeline structures are also effective, such as “past, present, and future or East Coast, Midwest, and West Coast”.
5. Thank the person again for the opportunity to speak.
6. Stop talking (it is easy to “ramble on” when you don’t have something prepared). If in front of an audience, don’t keep talking as you move back to your seat.

Impromptu presentations: the presentation of a short message without advance preparation. Impromptu presentations are generally most successful when they are brief and focus on a single point

Manuscript Presentations

Manuscript presentations are the word-for-word iteration of a written message. In a manuscript presentation, the speaker maintains their attention on the printed page except when using visual aids. The advantage of reading from a manuscript is the exact repetition of original words. In some circumstances, this can be extremely important. For example, reading a statement about your organization's legal responsibilities to customers may require that the original words be exact.

A manuscript presentation may be appropriate at a more formal affair (like a report to shareholders), when your presentation must be said exactly as written in order to convey the proper emotion or decorum the situation deserves.

However, there are costs involved in manuscript presentations. First, it's typically an uninteresting way to present. Unless the presenter has rehearsed the reading as a complete performance animated with vocal expression and gestures, the presentation tends to be dull. Keeping one's eyes glued to the script prevents eye contact with the audience. For this kind of "straight" manuscript presentation to hold audience attention, the audience must be already interested in the message and presenter before the delivery begins.

It is worth noting that professional speakers, actors, news reporters, and politicians often read from an autocue device, commonly called a teleprompter, especially when appearing on television, where eye contact with the camera is crucial. With practice, a presenter can achieve a conversational tone and give the impression of speaking extemporaneously and maintaining eye contact while using an autocue device. However, success in this medium depends on two factors: (1) the presenter is already an accomplished public speaker who has learned to use a conversational tone while delivering a prepared script, and (2) the presentation is written in a style that sounds conversational and in spoken rather than written, edited English.

Extemporaneous Presentations

Extemporaneous presentations are carefully planned and rehearsed presentations, delivered in a conversational manner using brief notes. By using notes rather than a full manuscript, the extemporaneous presenter can establish and maintain eye contact with the audience and assess how well they are understanding the presentation as it progresses. Without all the words on the page to read, you have little choice but to look up and make eye contact with your audience.

Presenting extemporaneously has some advantages. It promotes the likelihood that you, the speaker, will be perceived as knowledgeable and credible since you know the speech well enough that you don't need to read it. In addition, your audience is likely to pay better attention to the message because it is engaging both verbally and nonverbally. It also allows flexibility; you are working from the strong foundation of an outline, but if you need to delete, add, or rephrase something at the last minute or to adapt to your audience, you can do so.

The disadvantage of extemporaneous presentations is that in some cases it does not allow for the verbal and the nonverbal preparation that are almost always required for a good speech.

Adequate preparation cannot be achieved the day before you're scheduled to present, so be aware that if you want to present a credibly delivered speech, you will need to practice many times. Because extemporaneous presenting is the style used in the great majority of business presentation situations, most of the information in the subsequent sections of this chapter is targeted toward this kind of speaking.

Memorized Speaking

Memorized speaking is the recitation of a written message that the speaker has committed to memory. Actors, of course, recite from memory whenever they perform from a script in a stage play, television program, or movie scene. When it comes to speeches, memorization can be useful when the message needs to be exact and the speaker doesn't want to be confined by notes.

The advantage to memorization is that it enables the speaker to maintain eye contact with the audience throughout the speech. Being free of notes means that you can move freely around the stage and use your hands to make gestures. If your speech uses visual aids, this freedom is even more of an advantage. However, there are some real and potential costs.

First, unless you also plan and memorize every vocal cue (the subtle but meaningful variations in speech delivery, which can include the use of pitch, tone, volume, and pace), gesture, and facial expression, your presentation will be flat and uninteresting, and even the most fascinating topic will suffer. Second, if you lose your place and start trying to ad lib, the contrast in your style of delivery will alert your audience that something is wrong. More frighteningly, if you go completely blank during the presentation, it will be extremely difficult to find your place and keep going. Obviously, memorizing a typical seven-minute presentation takes a great deal of time and effort, and if you aren't used to memorizing, it is very difficult to pull off. Realistically, you probably will not have the time necessary to give a completely memorized speech. However, if you practice adequately, your approach will still feel like you are being extemporaneous.



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Preparing For Your Delivery

Your audiences, circumstances, and physical contexts for presenting will vary, but will arise regularly in any business environment. Being prepared to deal with different presenting situations will help reduce the anxiety you may have about giving a speech, so let's look at some common factors you need to keep in mind as you prepare for a typical business presentation.

Using Lecterns: Lecterns add formality to the presentation situation, but it can be tempting to hide behind it. Use it to hold your notes only. This will enhance your eye contact as well as free up your hands for gesturing, and give the appearance of confidence.

Large spaces: auditoriums or other large spaces can be intimidating. Preparation and practice will prevent poor performance; a rehearsal, if available, can also ease nerves. Slowing your speech to allow for echo, and adjust visual aids so they can be seen by those in the back of the hall.

Small spaces: these are usually easier to manage for presenters, but use note cards and visual aids carefully, as your audience will be able to see everything. Ideally, arrive early to set up your presentation material to prevent fumbling and delays.

Outdoors: Noise (cars, wind), insects, weather, sunshine and other environmental factors may be hard to control. Do your best to project your voice without yelling, and choose locations that are quiet and sheltered, if possible.

Using a Microphone: you can avoid difficulties with microphones by doing a rehearsal or test ahead of time. Ensure you enunciate clearly and give a few inches between your face and the microphone.

Small Audience Size: A small audience will allow for greater contact, but may invite interruptions. Deal with any questions politely and say you'll try to answer that question at the end of the presentation. Or, set the agenda at the beginning so that the audience knows there will be a question and answer period at the end.

Practicing Your Delivery

There is no foolproof recipe for good delivery. You are a unique person, and you embody different experiences and interests from others. This means you have an approach, or a style, that is effective for you. It also means that your concern about what others think of you can cause anxiety, even during the most carefully researched and interesting presentation. But there are some techniques you can use to minimize that anxious feeling and put yourself in the best possible position to succeed on presentation day. You need to prepare for your presentation in as realistic a simulation as possible. What follows are some general tips you should keep in mind, but they all essentially derive from one very straight-forward premise: Practice your presentation beforehand, at home or elsewhere, the way you will give it in person.

Practice Your Presentation Out Loud

Practice allows you to learn what to say, when, and how to say it, but it also lets you know where potential problems lie. Since you will be speaking with a normal volume for your presentation, you need to practice that way, even at home. This helps you learn the presentation, but it will help identify any places where you tend to mispronounce words. Also, sentences on paper do not always translate well to the spoken medium. Practicing out loud allows you to actually hear where you have trouble and fix it before getting up in front of the audience.

Practice Your Presentation Standing Up

Since you will be standing for your presentation (in all likelihood), you need to practice that way. As we mention in more detail below, the default position for delivering a presentation is with your feet shoulder-width apart and your knees slightly bent. Practicing this way will help develop muscle memory and will make it feel more natural when you are doing it for real.

Practice Your Presentation with an Audience

The best way to prepare for the feeling of having someone watch you while giving a presentation is to have someone watch you while you practice. Ask your colleagues, friends, family, or significant other to listen to you while running through what you will say. Not only will you get practice in front of an audience, but they may be able to tell you about any parts that were unclear or problems you might encounter when delivering it on the day. During practice, it may help to pick out some strategically placed objects around the room to occasionally glance at just to get into the habit of looking around more often and making eye contact with multiple people in your audience.

Practice Your Presentation for Time

You'll likely have a time limit for the presentation. As a rule of thumb, plan to have a 60-second "buffer" at the end of your presentation, in case something goes wrong. For example, if your presentation is set for 10 minutes, plan for nine minutes. Should you rush through or end early, make sure you can add more detail to the end of your presentation if needed. With all of this in mind, practicing at least three times at home will ensure your presentation is properly timed.

Practice Your Presentation by Filming Yourself

There is nothing that gets you to change what you're doing or correct a problem quicker than seeing yourself doing something you don't like on video. By watching yourself, you will notice all the small things you do that might prove to be distracting during the actual presentation.

It is important enough that it deserves reiterating: Practice your speech beforehand, at home or elsewhere, the way you will give it on the scheduled day.



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Non-Verbal Elements of Delivering a Presentation

The interplay between the verbal and nonverbal components of your speech can either bring the message vividly to life or confuse or bore the audience. Therefore, it is best that you neither over-dramatize your speech delivery behaviors nor downplay them. This is a balance achieved through rehearsal, trial and error, and experience. One way to think of this is in terms of the Goldilocks paradigm: you don't want to overdo the delivery because you might distract your audience by looking hyper or overly animated. Conversely, someone whose delivery is too understated (meaning they don't move their hands or feet at all) looks unnatural and uncomfortable, which can also distract. Just like Goldilocks, you want a delivery that is “just right”. This middle ground between too much and too little is a much more natural approach to public speaking delivery, which will be covered in more detail in the following sections where we discuss aspects of your delivery and what you need to think about while actually giving your speech.



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=170#h5p-134>

Hands: Use your hands as naturally as you would in normal conversation. Try to pay attention to what you do with your hands in regular conversations and incorporate that into your delivery. If you're not comfortable with that, rest them on the lectern or fold them in front of your body.

Feet: stand shoulder-width apart, keeping your knees slightly bent. If you are comfortable, try walking around a bit if space allows and it appears natural in practice. Avoid shifting from foot-to-foot, or bouncing nervously.

Objects: bring only what you need to give your presentation. Anything else will be a distraction. Turn off any personal devices (cell phones, tablets) so there are no interruptions.

Clothing: dress professionally, based on the culture of your organization. Avoid jewelry that could make noise, uncomfortable shoes or any item that hangs from you. Tie back long hair so you are not tempted to touch or move it.

Eye Contact: Eye contact is an extremely important element of your delivery. The general rule of thumb is to aim for 80 percent of your total speech time to be spent making eye contact with your audience (Lucas, 2015, p. 250).

Volume: The volume you use should fit the size of the audience and the room.

Rate: How quickly or slowly you say the words of your speech is the rate. You especially will want to maintain a good, deliberate rate at the beginning of your speech because your audience will be getting used to your voice.

Vocalized Pauses: Everyone uses vocalized pauses to some degree, but not everyone's are problematic. This obviously becomes an issue when the vocalized pauses become distracting due to their overuse. Identify your own common vocalized pauses and try to catch yourself to begin the process of reducing your dependence on them.

The items listed above represent the major delivery issues you will want to be aware of when giving a speech, but it is by no means an exhaustive list.

There is, however, one final piece of delivery advice. No matter how hard you practice and how diligent you are in preparing for your presentation, you are most likely going to mess up some aspect at some point. That's normal. Everyone does it. The key is to not make a big deal about it or let the audience know you messed up. Odds are that they will never even realize your mistake if you don't tell them there was a mistake.



Figure 34.1: 10 Tips for delivering effective presentations ([Infogrades.com](https://www.infogrades.com), 2020).

Key Takeaway



- Many employees may not like public speaking, but it is a normal part of the business environment.
- Good preparation helps to relieve the feelings of anxiety experienced by many

presenters.

- There are different types of delivery techniques to best deliver different types of messages.
- Your delivery should look as natural as possible.

Exercises



1. Take a business idea you have, a familiar business topic you care about, or a promotion or raise you want to request in a time of tight budgets and a tough job market. Create a spontaneous two to five-minute speech making a good case for your core message. First deliver the speech in front of a mirror. What did you notice about your presentation and delivery style? Next, present your speech to a classmate and ask for constructive feedback on your delivery style.



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Unit 35: Visual Aids

Learning Objectives



After studying this unit, you will be able to

- identify when and how visual aids will enhance a presentation
- identify the different types of visual aids
- identify effective and ineffective use of visual aids
- apply basic design principles to slide design
- identify best practices to incorporating visual aids in a presentation

Introduction

Visual aids can be a very powerful tool to enhance the impact of your presentations. Words and images presented in different formats can appeal directly to your audience's imagination, adding power to your spoken words.

Learning how to create effective visuals that resonate with your audience is important for a quality presentation. Understanding basic principles of how visual information is processed alone and in combination with audio information can make or break your visuals' effectiveness and impact. Incorporating visuals into your speech that complement your words rather than stand in place of them or distract from them, will set you apart from other presenters, increase your credibility, and make a bigger and more memorable impact on your audience. A brief overview of the importance of visual aids is presented below. Part II of the Module noted in the video is provided later on this page.



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=172#h5p-147>

Types of Visual Aids

When selecting a visual aid, it is important to choose one appropriate to the information being presented. Information generally falls into one of two categories:

- Statistical: to help the audience visualize relationships between numbers, use pie charts, line charts, and bar charts.
- Illustrative: to visually describe an idea or concept, use pictures or symbols.

Keep in mind the size of your audience, the type of room in which you will be presenting, and how best to support your presentation when selecting a visual aid. Think about using a variety of visual aids in your presentation: PowerPoint, projectors, white/blackboard, flipcharts, handouts, or video sequences. Be creative and deliberate in your choice of visual aid to achieve the most impact. Let's view the following video before looking specifically at different types of visual aids.



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PowerPoint (or equivalent)

Microsoft PowerPoint is probably now the most commonly used form of visual aid. PowerPoint is a computer program that allows you to create and show slides to support a presentation. You can combine text, graphics and multimedia content to create professional presentations. As a presentation tool PowerPoint can be used to:

- organize and structure your presentation;
- create a professional and consistent format;
- provide an illustrative backdrop for the content of your presentation;
- animate your slides to give them greater visual impact.

PowerPoint has become enormously popular and you are likely to have seen it used by your lecturers and fellow students. Learning to present with PowerPoint will increase your employability. Used well, PowerPoint can improve the clarity of your presentations and help you to illustrate your message and engage your audience. However, it can have the opposite effect. Table 35.1 presents the general principles.

Table 35.1 General PowerPoint Principles

Do	Don't
use a big enough font (minimum 20pt)	make it so small you can't read it
keep the background simple	use a fussy background image
use animations <i>when appropriate</i>	but don't over-do the animation – it gets distracting
make things visual	use endless slides of bulleted lists that all look the same
direct your audience's attention to slides containing key information	just read out the text on the slides
give your audience time to read the information on your slides	

Overhead projector slides/transparencies

Overhead projector slides/transparencies are displayed on the overhead projector (OHP) – a very useful tool found in most lecture and seminar rooms. The OHP projects and enlarges your slides onto a screen or wall without requiring the lights to be dimmed. You can produce your slides in three ways:

- pre-prepared slides: these can be words or images either handwritten/drawn or produced on a computer;
- spontaneously produced slides: these can be written as you speak to illustrate your points or to record comments from the audience;
- a mixture of each: try adding to pre-prepared slides when making your presentation to show movement, highlight change or signal detailed interrelationships.

Make sure that the text on your slides is large enough to be read from the back of the room. A useful rule of thumb is to use 18 point text if you are producing slides with text on a computer. This should also help reduce the amount of information on each slide. Avoid giving your audience too much text or overly complicated diagrams to read as this limits their ability to listen. Try to avoid lists of abstract words as these can be misleading or uninformative.

White or blackboard

White or blackboards can be very useful to help explain the sequence of ideas or routines, particularly in the sciences. Use them to clarify your title or to record your key points as you introduce your presentation (this will give you a fixed list to help you recap as you go along). Rather than expecting the audience to follow your spoken description of an experiment or process, write each stage on the board, including any complex terminology or precise references to help your audience take accurate notes. However, once you have written something on the board you will either have to leave it there or rub it off – both can be distracting to your audience. Check to make sure your audience has taken down a reference before rubbing it off – there is nothing more frustrating than not being given enough time! Avoid leaving out-of-date material from an earlier point of your presentation on the board as this might confuse your audience. If you do need to write 'live', check that your audience can read your writing.

Paper handouts

Handouts are incredibly useful. Use a handout if your information is too detailed to fit on a slide or if you want your audience to have a full record of your findings. Consider the merits of passing around your handouts at the beginning, middle, and end of a presentation. Given too early and they may prove a distraction. Given too late and your audience may have taken too many unnecessary notes. Given out in the middle and your audience will inevitably read rather than listen. One powerful way of avoiding these pitfalls is to give out incomplete handouts at key stages during your presentation. You can then highlight the missing details vocally, encouraging your audience to fill in the gaps.

Flip chart

A flip chart is a large pad of paper on a stand. It is a very useful and flexible way of recording information during your presentation – you can even use pre-prepared sheets for key points. Record information as you go along, keeping one main idea to each sheet. Flip back through the pad to help you recap your main points. Use the turning of a page to show progression from point to point. Remember to make your writing clear and readable and your diagrams as simple as possible.

Video

Video gives you a chance to show stimulating visual information. Use video to bring movement, pictures and sound into your presentation. Always make sure that the clip is directly relevant to your content. Tell your audience what to look for. Avoid showing any more films than you need.

Artifacts or props

Sometimes it can be very useful to use artifacts or props when making a presentation. If you bring an artifact

with you, make sure that the object can be seen and be prepared to pass it around a small group or move to different areas of a large room to help your audience view it in detail. Remember that this will take time and that when an audience is immersed in looking at an object, they will find it hard to listen to your talk. Conceal large props until you need them; they might distract your audience's attention.

Medium: High Tech		Pros	Cons
Multimedia slides 		Create professional appearance with many colour, art, graphic, and font options. Allow users to incorporate video, audio, and hyperlinks. Offer ease of use and transport via removable storage media, Web download, or e-mail attachment. Are inexpensive to update.	Present potential incompatibility issues. Require costly projection equipment and practice for smooth delivery. Tempt user to include razzle-dazzle features that may fail to add value. Can be too one-dimensional and linear.
	Zoom presentations 	Enable presenter to zoom in on and out of content to show the big picture or specific details in nonlinear, 3D quality. Provide attractive templates. Allow users to insert rich media. Offer an interactive, cinematic, and dynamic experience.	Require Internet access because they are cloud based. Don't allow editing of images. Offer limited font choices. Can be difficult to operate for some presenters used to individual slides; can make moving around the canvas challenging. Zooming can be distracting and even nauseating.
	Video 	Gives an accurate representation of the content; strongly indicates forethought and preparation.	Creates potential for compatibility issues related to computer video formats. Is generally expensive to create and update.
Medium: Low Tech			
Handouts 		Encourage audience participation. Are easy to maintain and update. Enhance recall because audience keeps reference material.	Increase risk of unauthorized duplication of speaker's material. Can be difficult to transport. May cause speaker to lose audience's attention.
	Flipcharts or whiteboards 	Provide inexpensive option available at most sites. Enable users to (a) create, (b) modify or customize on the spot, (c) record comments from the audience, and (d) combine with more high-tech visuals in the same presentation.	Require graphics talent. Can be difficult for larger audiences to see. Can be cumbersome to transport. Easily wear with use.
	Props 	Offer a realistic reinforcement of message content. Increase audience participation with close observation.	Lead to extra work and expense in transporting and replacing worn objects. Are of limited use with larger audiences.

Figure 35.1: Using different types of visual aids will increase the impact and effectiveness of your presentation (Business Communication, 2019).



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When to Use Visual Aids

Words and images can be used throughout your presentation from the introduction to the conclusion. However, remember to restrict their use to key moments in your presentation; an overuse of visual aids can be hard to follow.

Think about using visual aids at the following times:

Introduction

- display the title of your presentation;
- define particular technical terms or units;
- indicate a structure to your presentation by listing your main points;
- display an image that encapsulates your theme(s);
- highlight a question you intend to answer during the course of your presentation;

Main points

- highlight new points with an appropriate image or phrase;
- support technical information with clearly displayed data;
- indicate sequence by linking points together;
- offer evidence from your research to support your argument;

Conclusion

- summarise your main points on a slide;
- present your conclusion in a succinct phrase or image;
- display your key references to allow your audience to read more on your topic.

Designing Visual Aids

There are many different rules for designing visual aids, some of which will apply directly to different kinds of equipment. In general, sticking to the following guidelines will produce high-quality visual images.

1. **Help the audience quickly understand the visual.**

- use one simple idea for each visual;
- make the text and diagrams clear and readable;
- avoid cluttering the image;
- keep your images consistent (use the same font, titles, layout, etc. for each image);
- make sure your images are of high quality (check for spelling and other errors).



Figure 35.2: Using the guidelines will help you produce effective visuals for your presentations (Business Communication, 2019).

2. Use the 3 T's

When using visual aids in your presentation, follow the three T's: touch turn, and talk.

- TOUCH (or at least gesture toward) and look at the chart or screen; read it silently to yourself to give the audience time to read it.
- TURN towards the audience.
- TALK to the audience, not to your visual.

3. Be aware of your position.

Stand to the left of the screen or display to avoid blocking anyone's view. Avoid stepping in front of the visuals unless you are adding something to a flip chart; it's very difficult to write well from the side. When gesturing towards the visuals, keep your hands open and do not point. Avoid staring at the visual aids as well; you need to maintain a connection to the audience through eye contact. At all times, remember that *you are still the presenter!* So, don't hide behind your visuals. You are not there to read a PowerPoint to the audience; add value to each point as you cover it.

4. Know how to use the visual aid.

There is nothing worse than a presenter struggling with their visual aids. Be familiar enough with your tools to ensure that you won't be thrown if something goes wrong. Confident use of visual aids will help marry them to your spoken presentation helping them become part of an impressive performance.

If properly prepared and implemented, visual aids can be an invaluable tool for getting your point across clearly and professionally. Follow these guidelines for maximum impact and improved audience retention!



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Summary

Use visual aids to display complex information clearly and introduce variety into your delivery technique. Make sure that you are familiar with the equipment required to create and display visual aids, and deploy visual aids creatively in your presentations mixing techniques and media to create an impact. Figure 35.3 provides a visual summary of how to incorporate visual aids into your presentation.



Figure 35.3: Nine steps to ensure visual aids are used to achieve the most effective business presentation (Business Communication, 2019).

Key Takeaway



- Be sure that any visual aid you use adds to what you are saying. Slides should be brief, easy to understand and complement your message.
- When designing slides make sure they are clear and visible to the entire audience.
- Practice your presentation with your visual aids and remember to speak to your audience, not to your visual aid or the screen
- Use a variety of visual aids in your presentation to engage your audience

Exercises 2.1



1. Using the 6×6 Rule, write a series of bullets suitable for use on a PowerPoint slide that summarizes the following information.

We have four specific corporate goals in the year ahead. The first is to introduce new product lines, including cardio equipment. Our second goal is to see our company become a worldwide leader. However, if we are to achieve this goal, our company must expand geographically. Plans are now underway to establish operations in South America and Europe. Finally, we would like to continue 20 percent and higher sales growth.



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2. Unit 36: Graphic Illustrations and The Infographic

Learning Objectives



After studying this unit, you will be able to

- differentiate between various types of graphic illustrations
- understand the importance of visual aids
- understand how to create an infographic illustration

Introduction

An element of business documents is the inclusion of graphic illustrations. Graphic illustrations show your interpretation of numerical information and visually present that information and the connections found through your interpretation. Graphics can help keep your reader engaged and provide information in a new way that is easier to understand. There is an old saying that a picture is worth a thousand words. Sometimes, despite writing clearly and concisely, your audience will appreciate the presence of supporting graphics—whether that be tables, illustrations, maps, photos, charts, or some other type of graphic illustration. Graphic illustrations

- increases the impact of numerical information
- communicates information in a concise and convincing way
- clarify and simplify complex and dense information
- breaks up long blocks of information into easier to understand segments

Good graphic illustrations serve many purposes. Well-designed graphics will help to communicate your message more effectively than words alone; therefore, graphics can help reduce miscommunication. Graphic illustrations in long and complex documents, like a report or proposal, ensures your message will be more readily understood by a wide and diverse audience. This unit explores the different types of illustrations, their basic format requirements, and a special look at infographics is presented.

Types of Graphic Illustrations

There are numerous kinds of visual aids, including tables, pie charts, bar charts, line graphs, flow charts, line graphs, organizational charts, illustrations, and infographics. Each type of visual aid best depicts a specific type of information. Knowing which visual aid best presents your raw data is important in creating effective visuals

that communicate clear and accurate information. Let's begin our discussion by viewing the video below for an overview of when to use different types of graphic illustrations.



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=1121#h5p-87>

Tables

Tables are particularly good for showing exact figures and large amounts of information in rows and columns. Tables provide a large amount of data in a very compact but detailed manner and are helpful at attracting readers to specific data and at making comparisons between them. A few hints to create effective tables:

- The table should fit on a singular page. If the landscape page orientation is too small, then change the page layout to portrait.
- Label all parts of the table clearly and identify units in which figures are given.
- For long tables with many rows, shade alternative rows or increase the height of the cells.
- Use the acronym (n/a) or a row of dots/dashes to acknowledge missing data.

Table 36.1 Typical Table Format

Carnegie Classification category	All Institutions		Study Population		Study Sample	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Doctoral/Research Universities—Extensive	151	3.8%	142	32.1%	77	32.1%
Doctoral/Research Universities—Intensive	110	2.8%	35	7.9%	26	10.8%
Master's Colleges and Universities I	496	12.6%	102	23.0%	55	22.9%
Master's Colleges and Universities II	114	2.9%	13	2.9%	6	2.5%
Baccalaureate Colleges—Liberal Arts	226	5.7%	51	11.5%	29	12.1%
Baccalaureate Colleges—General	324	8.2%	24	5.4%	13	5.4%
Baccalaureate/Associate's Colleges	57	1.4%	5	1.1%	1	0.4%
Associate's Colleges	1,669	42.3%	26	5.9%	13	5.4%
Specialized Institutions	767	19.5%	32	7.2%	17	7.1%
Tribal Colleges and Universities	28	0.7%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
Unclassified	0	0.0%	12	2.7%	3	1.3%
Total	3,942	100.0%	443	100.0%	240	100.0%

Note: Detailed and precise information is presented in rows and columns which makes comparisons easy to make (CLIR.com, n.d.)

Pie Charts

A pie chart is a circular representation of a data set divided into sections that add up to 100 percent. Values of a pie chart start at 12 o'clock with the largest percentage appearing first and gradually smaller percentages included as you work your way around the clock. Pie charts are best used when comparing parts of a whole. To create effective pie charts:

- Include the percentage or specific number for each segment.
- Use a maximum of 4 – 6 segments in a pie chart. If there are several very small segments, group them into one segment labelled “other”.
- Separate segments using distinct and complementary colours.
- Ensure labels are horizontal

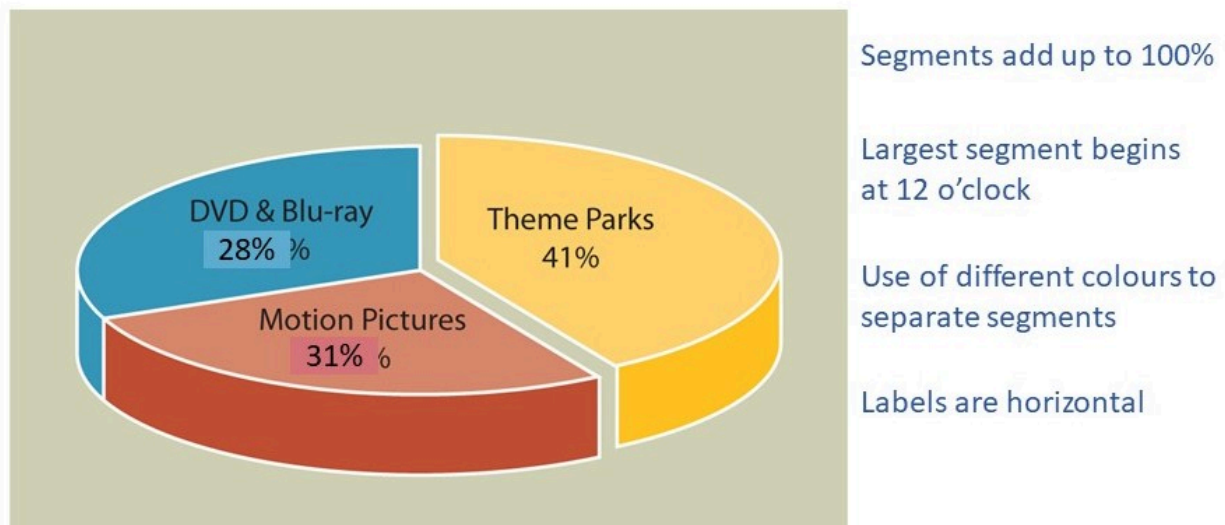


Figure 36.1: A typical pie chart and its requirements (Communicating for Results, 2016; Business Communication, 2019).

Bar Charts

A bar chart should be used to show comparisons between items, comparisons over time, and the relationship between items. A bar chart displays information in columns (called bars) in a horizontal or vertical manner. Bars should be displayed according to chronological or logical order and can be segmented, divided, or stacked. Data must be accurately plotted and each bar should be the same width. To correctly format your bar chart:

- Keep the width of each bar equal
- Start scale at zero
- Avoid adding too much information (labels, legends, etc.) to keep the image simple
- Organize bars close enough to each other to make comparisons easy and meaningful.

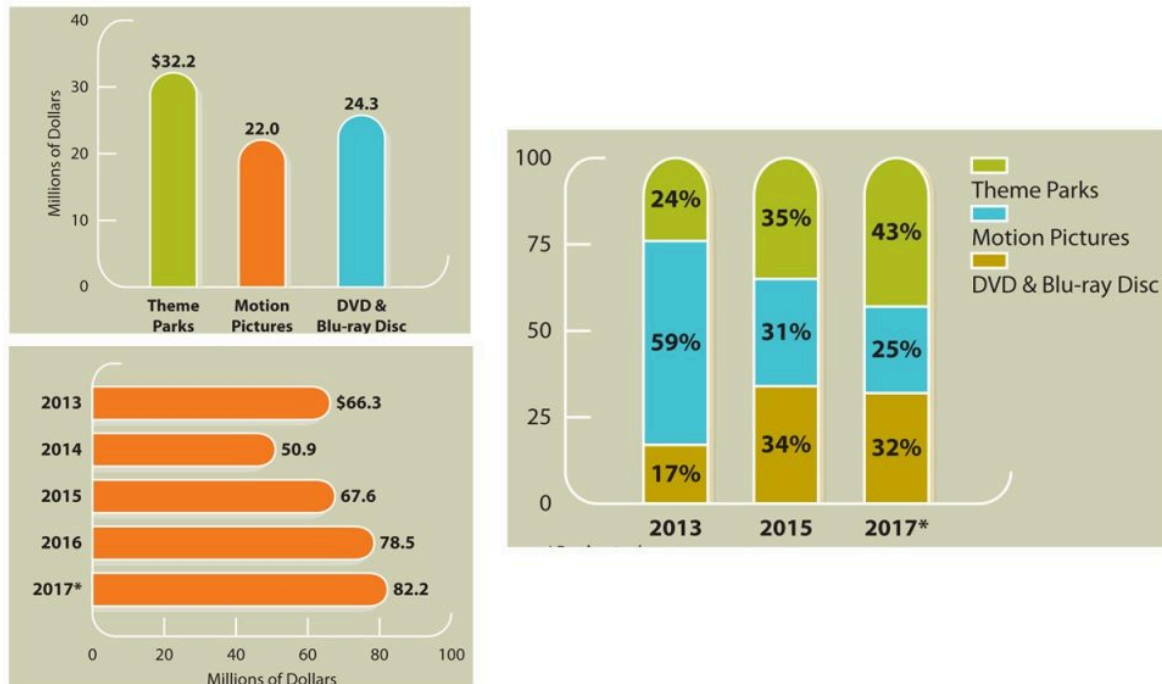


Figure 36.2: Three bar chart formats displaying the very same information.

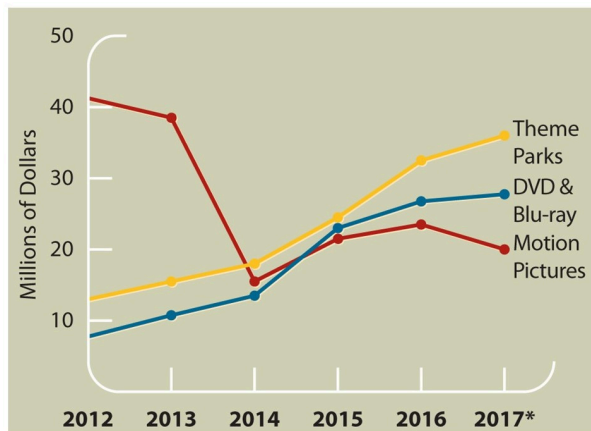


Figure 36.3: A multiple line chart displaying the comparison of three separate variables over time (Business Communication, 2019).

Line Charts

Line charts show how items are related. Line charts can show trends, fluctuations, or progressions over time. A simple line chart will only show one set of data, and multiple line charts show two or more sets of data. To create a line chart

- The time component is measured on the horizontal bar across the bottom of your chart. The vertical bar is used to measure the second value.
- Use different types of lines (solid, dotted, dashed, etc.) to distinguish each variable presented.
- Use accurate values for both horizontal and vertical values to prevent distorting the information
- If necessary, include a key to explain lines and values

Flowchart

A flow chart lays out a procedure, process, or sequence of movements using shapes joined by arrows to demonstrate how the procedure, process or sequence works. Each shape represents a stage in the process and the arrows indicate what comes next. Flowcharts help to make complex processes and procedures simple to understand. Flow charts typically use shapes in the following way:

- ovals to signal the beginning or end of a process or procedure,
- diamonds to represent a decision point, and
- rectangles to show major activities or steps in the process or procedure.

Pictures

Pictures and illustrations show what something looks like. Pictures add authenticity and provide a visual record and are often used when the reader needs to know details that cannot be provided in any other manner. For example, if a reader needs to know what an item of clothing on a website looks like or what the new head office for the company looks like, a picture is best at communicating this information. In the digital world, using high resolution images and animating images adds another layer of reader engagement to a document.

Infographics and Data Visualization

Infographics create images out of data in a quick, clear, and engaging way. An infographic tells a story using a combination of graphic illustrations. Any sort of data can be displayed using an infographic, but it is most effectively used to display complex data with many components as a way to simplify that information and make it understandable to a wide audience. A typical infographic

- attracts a wide and diverse range of readers
- presents data accurately
- simplifies complex information
- transform pieces of data into a cohesive story

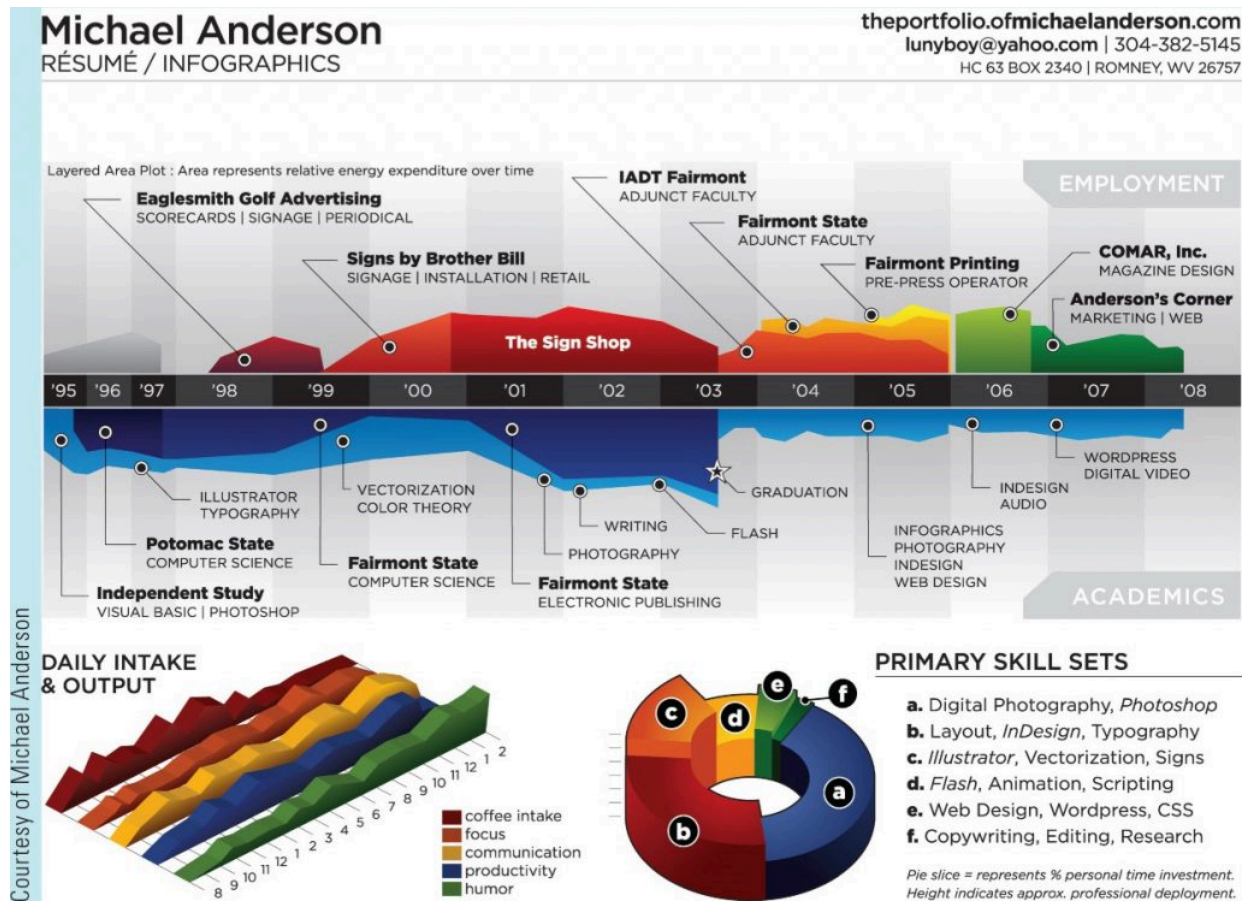


Figure 36.4: An infographic presenting the skills, education and work experience in a creative and story like manner (Business Communication, 2019).



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=1121#h5p-88>

Table 36.2 Types of Graphic Illustrations and their Uses

Type	Purpose
Table	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows precise, complex, and large amounts of data Used as extensions of text or as data separated from text
Photo and illustration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows what something looks like
Line Chart	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows trends over time of single or multiple variables
Pie Chart	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows the percentages of a singular variable that adds up to 100 percent
Bar Chart	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows comparisons between variable(s)
Infographics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows complex and complicated information as stories using pictures, icons, and graphics
Flowcharts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows how a process, procedure or system works

Formatting A Graphic Illustration

When you use an illustration in a report, there are several requirements to keep in mind.

Titles: All illustrations should have a title. Similar to a subject line for a memo or letter, the title of a graphic illustration communicates the main idea of the image and is composed of descriptive nouns and phrases, not full sentences. When creating your title, you may choose to create **descriptive** or **talking titles**. Include your title above the illustration.

Labels: All illustrations also must be labelled. Tables are labelled above the image, but all other illustrations are labelled below the image. Take a look at how the tables and other figures on this page are labelled. In addition, for bar and line charts, you must also label the x and y axis to ensure the reader knows what value is being measured on each axis.

Caption: A caption is a short descriptive passage that describes the image and its relevance. The caption should add important information for the reader and not simply repeat the title or state obvious information. The caption can also describe the data presented or include an interpretation of the data presented.

Legends: A legend are words written on or next to an image that explains information or symbols included as part of the image.



Knowledge Check

Review the following bar chart. Each check mark presents information on a format requirement for graphic illustrations of all types.



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=1121#h5p-90>

Other Formatting Requirements

In addition to the format requirements noted above, when integrating a graphic illustration into your work, consider the following:

- Introduce an illustration close to where the image appears.
- Help the reader understand the significance of the illustration by explaining what to look for or by summarizing the main point of the image. Avoid sentences that give no information other than directing the reader to the figure or table.
- Use a consistent size (not too large or small). Remember, the image must be readable.
- Do not distort the information by manipulating the scale or omitting information.
- Alternate graphics and text on the same page. Don't put graphics on pages by themselves; ideally, no visual should take up more than one-third of any page in your report.

Documentation

Many graphic illustrations that you may use in your writing may come from a secondary source of information. Like all information that comes from secondary sources, the illustration must be cited. For a full overview of APA documentation requirements, please visit [Unit 9](#) of this textbook. The following video will also be of assistance in understanding how to use APA 6th Edition to cite images in your documents.



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The Infographic

An “Infographic” is a combination of the words “information” and “graphic.” In essence, an infographic is a form of visual communication meant to capture attention and enhance comprehension. The infographic is a specific type of visual communication that includes graphics showing data, copy, or both. The infographic uses these elements to communicate a story that attracts readers and promotes understanding.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here: <https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=1121#h5p-93>

Infographic Types and Styles

While there are many different presentations of infographics, there are three general categories that

infographics can fall into: **data visualization, information design, editorial infographics**. Each serves a purpose and is an effective medium of communication when constructed correctly.

Infographics provide flexibility of design...you can do almost anything. However, infographics are often one of three styles.

Static Infographics: These are the most common type of infographics and are easiest to create. These types of infographics involve images, symbols, graphics, etc., but they do not move or provide interactivity.

Animated Infographics: As the name suggests, the animated infographic animates information, which means this type of infographic contains moving elements. Animated infographics are effective at attracting reader attention and at being included on social media, company websites, and in online tutorials. Learn more about animated infographics by visiting this [page](#).

Interactive Infographics: The name of this infographic also foreshadows its distinguishing element: interactivity. Interactivity is best utilized for infographics that present large amounts or complex information. In order to present smaller and more understandable chunks of information, the reader is required to interact with the graphic as the story unfolds. Learn more about interactive infographics by visiting this [page](#).

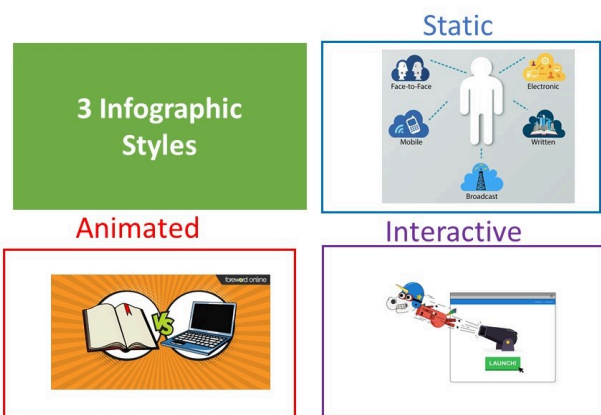


Figure 36.5: Designers can choose one of the three types of infographics that best tells their story.



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Creating an Infographic



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In addition to the steps explained in the above video, when creating an infographic, keep in mind the principles of visual design discussed in [Unit 14](#) of this textbook and these steps

- begin with an outline (see these [infographic template ideas](#) to create an outline),
- emphasize the most important elements to create a focal point,
- select one or two easy-to-read fonts.
- use a complementary colour scheme,
- keep the message clear and concise,
- give visual priority over text,
- label the image,
- include a caption, and
- cite all images that you did not create or that do not have an open license.

Their function of all graphic illustrations is to save the reader time, enhance comprehension, and allow rapid comparison and interpretation of relationships or trends. Remember this as you prepare figures, tables, and infographics and present them accordingly.

Consult one of the following sites for additional information on graphic illustrations.

[University of North Carolina a Chapel Hill](#)

[Statistic Canada](#)

[Vimeo](#)

[Easl.ly](#)

[Venngage](#)

[Piktochart](#)



Figure 36.6: The first step in the infographic design process is to create an outline ([Easl.ly](#), 2018).

Key Takeaway



- Graphic illustrations help to simplify and clarify information
- Different types of graphics are best to communicate specific data
- Infographics combine images and graphics to illustrate data and information into a visual story
- Readers appreciate well-thought-out and designed graphics of all types.





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Learning Objectives



After studying this unit, you will be able to

- understand the purpose of reports
- understand report organization
- identify different types of reports
- identify the parts and contents of reports
- construct different types of reports

Introduction

A vital part of any business or organization, reports document specific information for specific audiences, goals, or functions. The type of report is often identified by its primary purpose or function, as in an accident report, a laboratory report, a sales report, or even a book report.

Reports are often analytical but sometimes just “report the facts” with no analysis at all. Other reports summarize past events, present current data, and forecast future trends. While a report may have conclusions, propositions, or even calls to action, presenting analysis is the primary function. A sales report, for example, is not designed to make an individual sale. It is, however, supposed to report sales to date and may forecast future sales based on previous trends ([Business Communication for Success, 2015](#)).

Business reports
help companies
make decisions
and solve
business
problems.

Table 22.1 Excerpt: Report Pros, Cons, and Proper Use

Channel	Advantages	Disadvantages	Expectations	Appropriate Use
Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allows presentation of a high volume of information presenting research and analysis Can take various forms such as a document booklet or proposal for reading alone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time-consuming to write with proper research documentation and visual content Time-consuming for the busy professional to read or an audience to take in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow conventions for organizing information according to the size of the report, audience, and purpose Visual aids should be covered in the text 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For providing thorough business intelligence on topics important to an organization's operation For internal or external audiences For persuading audiences with well-developed arguments (e.g., recommendation reports)

Before delving into reports in detail, let's review the advantages, disadvantages, and occasions for writing them as given earlier in [unit 6](#) on channel selection. ([Business Communication for Success, 2015](#))



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Exercises 22.0



1. Find an annual report for a business you would like to learn more about. Write a review for it and share it with classmates.
2. Write a report on a trend in business that you've observed. For example, write a report recommending open textbooks as a solution to the rising cost of traditional textbooks being a significant issue for students.





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3. Unit 37: Report Objective: Informational and Analytical

Learning Objectives



After reviewing this information, you will be able to

- understand the purpose of analytical reports
- understand the purpose of informational reports

Introduction

Reports come in all shapes and sizes—from a couple of soft-copy pages shared electronically to a book-sized binder. The type of report depends on its function as expressed in the purpose statement. The function also influences the writing style and other elements such as visual content (figures) and presentation of numerical values. Reports also vary by style and tradition. Regardless of their specific function or type, however, there are two main categories of reports: informational and analytical.

Informational reports provide facts, data, feedback, and other types of information to assist management to make decisions. Informational reports do not provide an analysis or interpretation of information and do not provide recommendations. An example of this type of “just the facts” report is a police accident report. The report will note the time, date, place, contributing factors like weather, and identification information for the drivers involved in an automobile accident. It does not establish fault or include judgmental statements. You should not see “Driver was falling down drunk” in a police accident report. Instead, you would see “Driver failed sobriety tests and breathalyzer test and was transported to the station for a blood sample.” The police officer is not a trained medical doctor licensed to make definitive diagnoses but can collect and present relevant information that may contribute to a diagnosis.

Analytical reports provide facts, data, feedback and other types of information, but they also provide analysis, interpretation, and recommendations. For instance, a field report by a Public Health Agency of Canada physician from the site of an outbreak of the H1N1 virus will note symptoms, disease progression, and steps taken to arrest the spread of the disease. It will ultimately make recommendations on the treatment and quarantine of subjects. Figure 22.1 below includes common reports that, depending on the audience’s needs, maybe informational or analytical ([Business Communication for Success, 2015](#); Business Communication Essentials, 2016).



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=1058#h5p-162>

Informational	Analytical
Characteristics <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Provides facts, data, feedback and other types of information✗ Does not analyze or interpret information✗ Does not provide recommendations	Characteristics <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Provides facts, data, feedback and other types of information✓ Does analyze and interpret information✓ Does provide recommendations

Figure 22.1 notes important similarities and differences between informational and analytical reports.



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=1058#h5p-2>

Analytical and Information Report Purpose

Each report purpose is best suited for specific types of reports. Figure 22.2 below provides an overview of the most appropriate business situations to use an informational or analytical report.

Figure 22.2 Informational and Analytical Reports



Figure 22.1 provides an overview of when to use informational and analytical reports to communicate your business messages ([Business Communication Essentials , 2016](#)).



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Exercise



Select a Fortune 500 company that appeals to you and search recent tweets and Facebook posts about it. Write either an informational or analytical report about the company you chose. In an informational report, summarize your findings in memo form or as an email. Alternatively, you could write an analytical report analyzing the strategies the company adopts in responding to tweets and Facebook posts.





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4. Unit 38: Report Organization

Learning Objectives



After studying this unit, you will be able to

- understand how reports are organized

Introduction

Because reports vary by size, format, and function, writing them involves adjusting to the needs of the audience while respecting conventions and guidelines. Reports are typically organized around six key elements, the 5Ws + H:

1. Whom the report is about and/or prepared for
2. What was done, what problems were addressed, and the results, including conclusions and/or recommendations
3. Where the subject studied occurred
4. When the subject studied occurred
5. Why the report was written (function), including under what authority, for what reason, or by whose request
6. How the subject operated, functioned, or was used

Pay attention to these essential elements when you consider your stakeholders, or those who have an interest in the report. That may include the person(s) the report is about, whom it is for, and the larger audience of the business, organization, or industry. Ask yourself who are the key decision-makers reading the report, who the experts or technicians will be, and how executives and workers may interpret your words and images. ([Business Communication for Success, 2015](#))



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=1060#h5p-163>

Organization Pattern

Although reports have the same sections, the audience, purpose and content of a report will influence the report's organizing pattern: **direct or indirect**.

Direct Pattern

Direct reports contain routine, nonsensitive information. Reports using this organizing pattern will present the most important findings first followed by facts, data and other explanatory details. Thus, the direct approach is most appropriate for **informational reports**. In addition, when the receiver is likely to be in agreement with and accepting of the report's information and recommendations, the direct approach can also be applied to **analytical reports**. This approach allows the receiver to access relevant information in a quick, efficient and easy to follow manner.

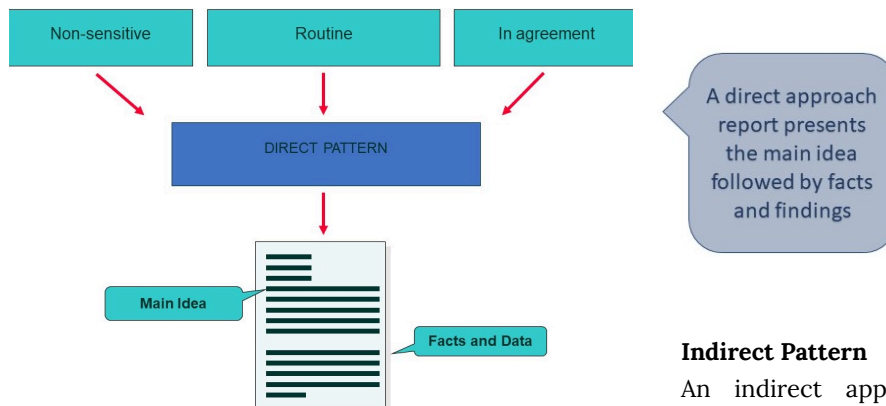


Figure 38.1 presents the organizing pattern of a direct report.

Indirect Pattern

An indirect approach may contain sensitive, controversial, debated or unpleasant information. As a consequence, not all readers will be knowledgeable of, in agreement with, or accepting of the information and/or recommendations made in the report. For this reason, the indirect approach is used when the audience must be educated about or persuaded of the credibility of the information presented and the merits of the recommendations made. An indirect report presents the facts, data and other explanatory details before presenting its conclusions and recommendations. Since only analytical reports present recommendations, the indirect approach is used exclusively with **analytical reports**. ([Business Communication Essentials, 2016](#); [Communicating for Results, 2017](#))

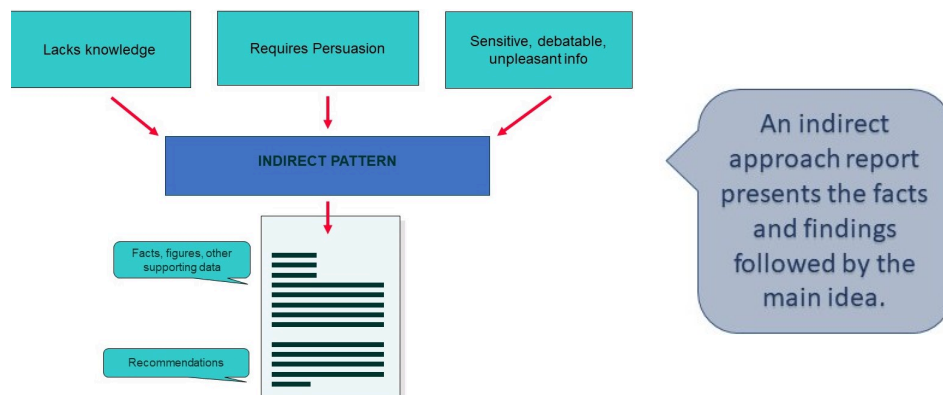


Figure 38.2 shows the organizing pattern of an indirect report.

Ordering Information

In addition to determining if your report will use the direct or indirect approach, information must also be organized to help the reader understand the information. Five of the more useful ways to organize information are presented below.

Information Organization Methods

Time	Component	Importance	Criteria	Convention
Time organization is used to provide information in the order of events (e.g. what happened first, second, etc.). Using time to write trip reports and progress reports is particularly effective.	A component organizing system is used primarily for informational reports. Here elements such as location, geography, division, product or parts is used to present the data.	Reports organized according to importance my present the most important information first and then proceed to the least important information—or visa versa.	Reports organized via criteria establish standards or benchmarks to assess different options, plans, strategies, and products.	Reports created using a prescribed template are said to be organized using convention. Many short information reports use convention as their organizing principle.

Figure 22.5 presents five ways to organize information to assist reader comprehension.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here: <https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=1060#h5p-3>

Exercise



Think of a problem or challenge you have observed or experienced at your workplace. Do you have an idea or a solution that would help to reduce costs, improve customer service, improve quality, etc? Before beginning, consider the organizational principles presented in this section to determine how best to organize your information to receive the best possible response from your boss. Now write the report.



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5. Unit 39: Report Type and Function: Informal Report

Learning Objectives



After studying this unit, you will be able to

- identify different types of reports
- Identify the different functions of reports

Introduction

Depending on the complexity and depth of content, reports are categorized as either informal or formal. Whatever the type, all reports provide the information that people in an organization need to solve problems and make decisions.

The **informal report** is 10 pages or under, and for this reason, informal reports are also referred to as the **short report**. Informal reports can have both an internal and external audience, but are mostly written for an internal audience. For internal audiences, the informal report is constructed as a memo or email report; for the external audience, the informal report is constructed as a letter or email report.

In addition, the informal report can be informational or analytical in nature. The informational report contains non-sensitive, routine information, often presented in a prescribed format such as a fill-in-the-blank form. For this reason, the sections of an informational report include the introduction, findings, and conclusion. In contrast, the short analytical report seeks to answer questions about specific problems with the aim of solving those problems. How can we use social media more effectively? Should we close or open a new plant? How can customer service be improved? Therefore, the short analytical report not only includes an introduction, findings, and conclusion, but also recommendations.

The informal report is the most routine of all reports and the type you will have to write most often

Table 22.3 Informational and Analytical Short Report Sections

Short Informational Reports

- Introduction
- Findings
- Conclusion

Short Analytical Reports

- Introduction
- Findings
- Conclusion
- Recommendation

The order of the sections in an analytical report will depend on if you are writing a **direct** or **indirect** report



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=1062#h5p-164>

Informal Report Types and Functions

The video above provides a general overview of the short report. In your professional life, you will find that there are many different types of short reports to respond to the many different activities, duties, and responsibilities in business organizations. Table 22.2 below provides an overview of numerous types of short reports and their functions.

Table 22.4 Types and Function of Informal Reports

Informational Reports	Analytical Reports
Incident Report: Describes events in the workplace to officially document them for legal and insurance purposes	Benchmark/Yardstick Report: Evaluates two or more solutions to a single problem to determine the best solution.
Progress Report: Monitors and controls production, sales, shipping, service, or related business processes	Feasibility Report: Assesses the advisability of doing a project or proceeding with a specific course of action
Compliance Report: Documents and indicates the extent to which a product or service is within established compliance parameters or standards	Recommendation Report: Makes recommendations to management and serves as a tool to solve problems and make executive decisions
Financial Report: Analyzes status and trends from a finance perspective	
Investigative Report: Responds to a request for information about a specific problem or situation.	
Activity Report: Document the ongoing activities or projects of a division or department.	

Note: a review of the many different functions short informational and analytical reports serve in an organization ([Business Communication for Success, 2015](#); [Communicating for Results, 2017](#)).

Labels and Section Headers

Although the informal report is short, any document that is two pages or longer should include a feature that helps to separate information into unique sections. Utilizing headers for any report in excess of 2-pages creates a better organized report and assists readers to understand, locate, and retain information ([Business Communication: Process and Product, 2016](#); [Communicating for Results, 2017](#); [Successful Business Communication, 2016](#)).

A QUICK COMPARISON: USING HEADINGS?	
Take a look at these two dummy texts to compare the structure of an informal report without headings and an informal report that uses headings. (Note that these examples only show the formatting of a report, not the ideal way to write one.)	
No Headings	Using Headings
<p>General Store is opening a new location in Q4 of this upcoming year. There are three potential locations for this new store.</p> <p>In my research, I found that location one is in a poorly trafficked area, but is more affordable. Location two is in a highly trafficked area, but is out of the current budget. Location three is just right.</p> <p>After this research, I can conclude that General Store should open its new store at location three.</p>	<p>Background</p> <p>General Store is opening a new location in Q4 of this upcoming year. There are three potential locations for this new store.</p> <p>Findings</p> <p>Location one is in a poorly trafficked area, but is more affordable. Location two is in a highly trafficked area, but is out of the current budget. Location three is just right.</p> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>General Store should open its new store at location three.</p>

Figure 22.4 illustrates the effectiveness of using headers to separate information. Notice how much easier it is to locate information via headers ([courses.lumenlearning.com, n.d.](#)).



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here: <https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=1062#h5p-4>

Exercise



1. Select one of the following questions on which to base a report, and create an outline that contains functional and descriptive headings.

- Should online retailers compile customer profiles to help market their products?
- Do people over 40 suffer ageism in the IT industry?
- Can contemporary pop-up stores play a role in the marketing of new products?

2. Review a long business article in a journal or newspaper. Highlight examples of how the article uses headings, transitions, previews, and reviews to help readers find their way.



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6. Unit 40: Report Type and Function: Formal Report

Learning Objectives



After studying this unit, you will be able to

- understand the function of a formal report

Introduction

A formal report is a document that analyzes information, determines conclusions, and offers recommendations to solve problems. Formal reports are the result of the gathering and analysis of large amounts of data. This data is then presented to decision makers in business, industry, and government to aid in the process of making important decisions. Formal reports are longer (10+ pages) and are therefore also referred to as **long reports**. Long reports have a more formal tone, tackle complex and challenging topics, and are almost always analytical in nature. Similar to informal reports, formal reports are also organized into sections and utilize headings and subheadings to help readers access information. The following video provides a comprehensive overview of the long report.



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=583#h5p-165>

Conducting Research

An informal report may be written without including any research. However, the same cannot be said of the formal report. Because of the scope and complexity of formal reports, there is a need for in-depth and extensive data research and analysis. Collecting research is a critical part of writing the formal report. The conclusions made and the recommendations that follow should be based on facts, statistics, expert knowledge and other forms of information. Thus, collecting credible, up-to-date, and reliable information is a critical part of writing

a formal report. Given the easy access to research databases, the internet, and other sources of digitized information, collecting information is nearly effortless today.

Table 22.5 Types of Report Data

Form of Data	Questions to Ask
Background or historical	How much does my reader know? Has this topic/issue been investigated before? Are the sources current, relevant, and/or credible?
Statistical	What/who is the source? How recent is data? What is source of information?
Expert opinion	Who is the expert? Is information bias? Is the information published?
Individual or group opinion	Whose opinion will the reader value? Have surveys/interviews been conducted on topic? Would conducting a survey or questionnaire be useful? Would focus groups provide useful information?
Organizational	Is in-house data available? How can I learn about public and private companies?

Note: The table presents various types of data and the questions to ask to ensure the credibility and reliability of collected information ([Business Communication: Process and Product](#), 2017).

Documentation

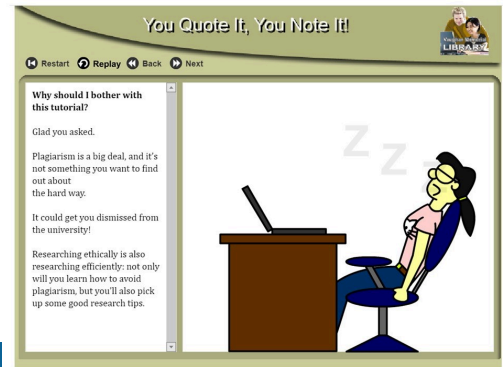
Whenever research based on other people's work is included in a report, credit must be given to that work. This is called documentation. Proper documentation adds credibility to the information presented in a report and protects the writer against charges of plagiarism. Famous historians, high-level journalists, politicians, and educators have suffered grave consequences for not providing the required documentation.

To add clarity to writing and avoid charges of plagiarism, document the following:

- another person's ideas, opinions, examples, or theory

- Any facts, statistics, graphs, and drawings that are not common knowledge
- Quotations or another person's actual spoken or written words
- Paraphrases of another person's spoken or written words
- Visuals, images, and any kind of electronic media

Refer to [Chapter 2](#) for a full overview of documentation.

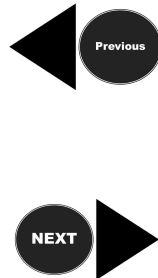


Exercise

Click on the image above for an online module on plagiarism. (Vaughan Memorial Library, 2017)



1. Select five business articles from a combination of print and online resources. Using APA, develop a Reference list of those resources.
2. Select a professional journal for your field of study. Select an article that is at least five pages long, of interest to you, and provides information on emerging trends in your field. Write an executive summary of the article for a busy executive who does not have time to read the entire article but who needs to stay current on what is happening in your field of expertise.



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7. Unit 41: Report Parts - Informal and Formal

Learning Objectives



After studying this unit, you will be able to

- understand the parts of an informal report
- understand the parts of a formal report

Introduction

Informal reports differ from formal reports in their length, purpose, and content. Nonetheless, the parts of an informal and formal report can be divided into three components: **front matter**, the parts of a report that precede the main body and contain introductory and background information that provides the context for the remainder of the report; **body**, the presentation of facts, statistics, expert opinion and other forms of research that provide the basis for any decisions made; and **back matter**, the parts of a report that follow the main body and provides the credentials for the data presented and other supplemental information. Figure 22.5 organizes the parts of an informal and formal report into the three components.

Parts of Informal and Formal Reports

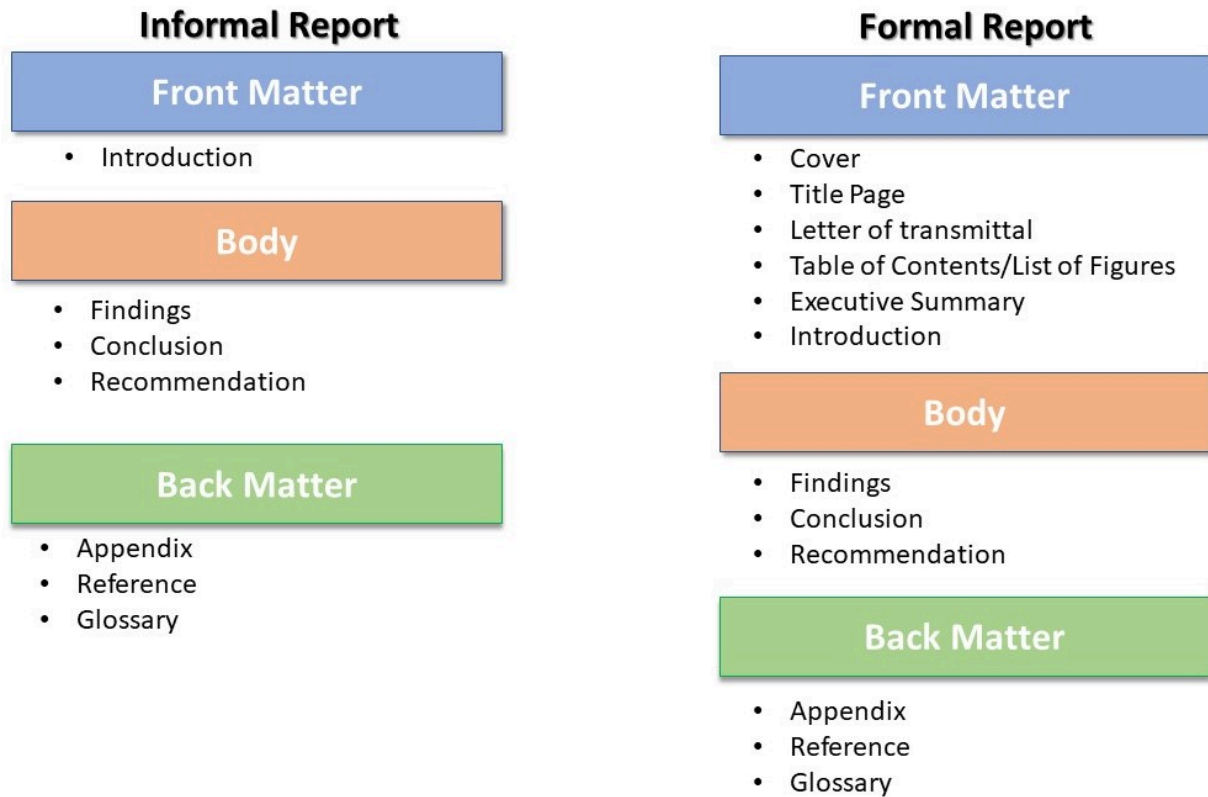


Figure 22.5 presents the parts of an informal and formal report.



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To understand the function of each part of an informal and formal report consult Table 22.3. Here the function of each part as well as information on how to compose each part of an informal or formal report is provided.

Table 22.6 Common Formal Business Report Elements

Part	Function	Example
Front Matter		
1. Letter of Transmittal	Optional cover letter that addresses the report's intended recipients and introduces it	See How to Write a Transmittal or Cover Letter (public.wsu.edu)
2. Cover	Title and image Gives the reader an immediate sense of what the report is all about	See Papers and Reports templates (Microsoft Office, 2014)
3. Title fly	Title only Optional	Feasibility Study of Oil Recovery from the X Tarpit Sands Location
4. Title page	Label, report, features title, author, affiliation, date, and sometimes for whom the report was prepared.	Feasibility Study of Oil Recovery from the X Tarpit Sands Location Peak Oilman, X Energy Corporation Prepared for X
5. Table of Contents	A list of the main parts of the report and their respective page numbers. Orients the reader around the scope of the report and helps them find specific information.	Abstract.....1 Introduction.....2 Background.....3
6. List of Illustrations	A list of figures and tables to help readers locate them. The list may be included as part of the TOC or as its own separate page.	Figure 1.....5 Figure 2.....7 Table 1.....3

7. Executive Summary	Presents an overview of the entire report for readers who may not have time to read the details of the full report.	Review the steps and an example of well and poorly developed executive summaries .
8. Abstract	Enables the reader to get a sense of the entire report at a glance to make quick decisions based on the findings	Learn the strategy for developing informative and descriptive abstracts .
7. Introduction	Introduces the topic of the report Establishes the context in which the report topic makes sense	Review these examples of how to write a Purpose Statement and an introduction .
Body		
8. Findings	Most extensive part of the report that presents the facts, statistics and expert opinion included in report.	Use the links to find keys to writing the findings section , including information on integrating graphics , integrating research , and using headers.
9. Conclusion	Summarizes the key finding presented in the report	Review information and complete exercises on writing a conclusion .
10. Recommendation	Outlines specific action to be taken to address issues and problems.	Review the recommendation writing process.
Back Matter		
9. References	List of sources referenced/ cited throughout the report	This online module on references provides vital information.

10. Appendix	Related supporting materials. May include specialized supplemental materials.	Find an overview of creating appendices here.
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Exercise



1. You are writing an analytical report on the Canadian sales of your company's newest product (you can decide on the product). Of the following topics, identify what section of the report should include each topic. Briefly explain your decisions.

- Regional breakdown of sales across the country
- Date the product was released in the marketplace
- Sales figures from competitors selling the same products worldwide
- Prediction of how the Canadian economy will affect sales over the next six months
- Methods used to obtain those predictions
- Suggestions for how the company should proceed in the marketplace
- Actions that must be completed by year's end to ensure successful market presence





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8. Unit 42: The SlideDeck Report

Learning Objectives



After studying this unit, you will be able to

- understand the difference between a slide deck, presentation, and written report
- understand the importance of slide decks
- know the steps in the slide deck design process

Introduction

In the modern day business environment, reports are also delivered as digital documents called slide decks. **Slide decks** are digital reports that can be delivered via email or uploaded to an online site. Slide decks are a midway point between traditional presentations and written reports. Although a slide deck is a presentation, it is meant to be read by the receiver, not presented by the sender. A slide deck contains more text and fewer images than a typical presentation, but less text and more images than a written report. These characteristics make slide decks more inviting to read and easier to understand than written reports while providing more information than a typical presentation. For this reason, more and more professional fields are using slide decks to organize, summarize and present information on a wide range of business functions and trends.



Figure 42.1: Image of a slide deck report that combines reduced amounts of text and visuals to effectively communicate information (Business Communication, 2019).

Designing a Slide Deck

In the video below, a pioneer in the field of slide deck presentations, Nancy Duarte, provides some tips on designing slide decks.



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=1134#h5p-158>

Why Use Slide Decks

Slide decks have become popular in business for several good reasons.

Pre-meeting Document: Slide decks present information in a short, easy-to-read, accessible format. It's normal to provide information in advance to meeting attendees. The accessible characteristic of a slide deck

allows everyone time to preview the issues and come to the meeting ready to share their views and make decisions. Therefore, a slide deck serves as a pre-meeting document that informs participants of the important point

Independent Reading: A presentation requires a speaker to explain the information presented. However, a slide deck provides just enough information to clearly communicate the main ideas presented. Thus, a slide deck allows for independent reading and study at the receiver's pace, consequently allowing a degree of convenience normal presentations do not.

Informative Handout: Providing a handout after a meeting or presentation serves to reinforce the main messages presented. A slide deck can contain the traditional main point highlights, but it can also contain interactive elements, video, and web links so the audience is able to explore all aspects of the information.

Visual Impact: Visuals help us communicate information quickly to different audiences. Visuals have the capacity to make complex information accessible. Thus, the visual aspect of a slide deck ensures that a larger segment of our audience is more likely to understand our message.



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Steps in the Design Process

Choosing a Presentation Software Application

A slide deck is a presentation. Thus, different types of presentation software can be used to create your slide deck. Although the most popular presentation software maybe PowerPoint, other presentation software options such as Keynote, Google Slide, ClearSlide, and Prezi can also be used to create a slide deck presentation.

Choose a Slide Template

Your company may have preferred slide templates, but if not, choose a clean and simple slide template based on the colour palette and font of your brand. Visual consistency is the objective of the template. Each slide should feel connected by a singular feeling or theme. Keep things consistent by using a solid background colour or pattern and by using background images that have a similar colour palette. Templates can also reflect the type of organization and report. Figure 42.2 offers an example.

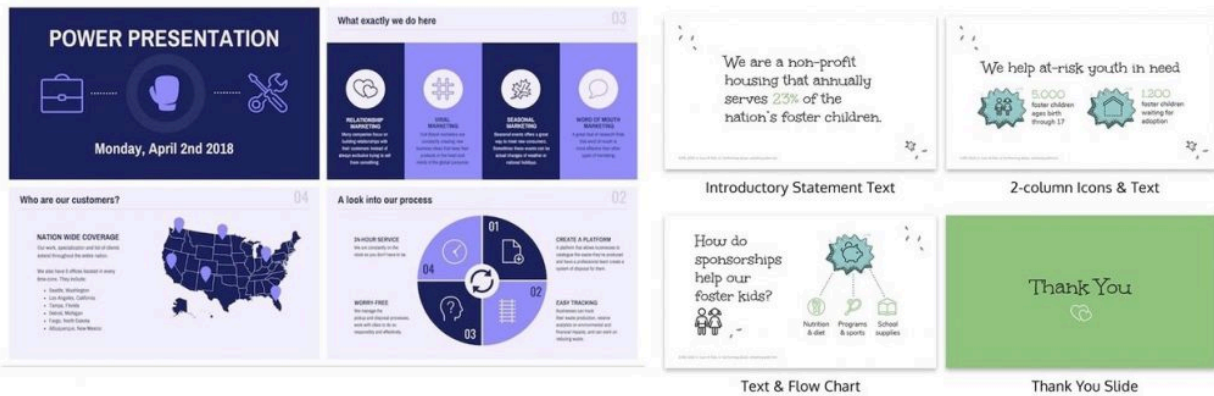


Figure 42.2: These two slide deck templates provide an example of consistency in colour, layout, and font, but the templates also reflect different types of reports and organizations.

Minimize Content

The business writing principles of short and concise writing apply to slide decks. When developing a slide deck, aim to present information in short, individual chunks of information. Avoid redundancy by only including points and visuals that are important for your audience to “see”. Here are some other tips to ensure your content packs a punch.

- Sketch out your ideas on paper before using your presentation software to create your slide deck. Using a [slide deck planning sheet](#) can help you complete this step.
- Write the content and structure of the slide deck first then add supportive visuals
- Chunk your information by including only one main idea per slide
- Include one image per slide
- Use 18+ font size on each slide.
- Use only one-two different fonts
- For more complex information, use multiple slides
- Customize your slide deck to your specific audience

For additional information, view Cassie McDaniel's tutorial that features [22 tips for building great decks](#).

Design With Intention

Colour is one of the key ways that you can communicate visually, so it's important to be purposeful. Remember, no two people interpret the same symbols in the same way. It's your job to ensure your audience does not make unconscious connections in a way that will interfere with clear communication. Use colour to help your audience highlight an important concept or to focus attention on important information. For example, think about how and when to use your company's brand colours or the colours of a competitor to help communicate your message.

Use **visuals** that add value to the conversation. Use only one visual per slide, so choose a chart, graph, infographic, etc. that will help you communicate your main point via that illustration. Simple and easy-to-understand graphics are preferable to complex and complicated ones. Using simple illustrations will help you communicate clearly to your audience.



Figure 42.3: Seven simple steps to develop a slide deck (Business Communication, 2019).



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The Duarte Slide Deck Manual

The Duarte Slide Deck Manual is the industry standard for the development of slide decks. Review this manual for comprehensive and in-depth information on how to create well-planned and designed slide decks. The information contained in the manual serves as a guide but also as an example of what businesses today expect from employees in the 21st century. The manual can be resized for easier viewing by using the enlarge option.



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Exercises 2.1



1. Review a report, proposal, or even an essay that you have previously written. Using the design principles covered in this section and presented in the Duarte Manual, convert that document into a slide deck report.



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9. Key Takeaways

Key Takeaway



Reports require a clear purpose, solid organization, and adherence to conventions.

The following is a 14-point checklist for helping to ensure that a report fulfills its goals:

- ☐ 1. Report considers the audience's needs
- ☐ 2. Format follows function of report
- ☐ 3. Format reflects institutional conventions and expectations
- ☐ 4. Information is accurate, complete, and documented
- ☐ 5. Information is easy to read
- ☐ 6. Terms are clearly defined
- ☐ 7. Figures, tables, and graphic elements support written content
- ☐ 8. Figures, tables, and graphic elements are clear and correctly labeled
- ☐ 9. Figures, tables, and graphic elements are easily understood without text support
- ☐ 10. Words are easy to read (font, arrangement, organization)
- ☐ 11. Results are clear and concise
- ☐ 12. Recommendations are reasonable and well-supported
- ☐ 13. Report represents your best effort
- ☐ 14. Report speaks for itself without your clarification or explanation

[*\(Business Communication for Success, 2015\)*](#)

Access the documents below for additional information on report writing

- [Reports, Proposals, and Technical Papers](#). Once this page is accessed, use the side panel to open pages on various aspects of report writing.
- [Handbook on Report Formats](#)
- [Writing Report Abstracts](#)



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PART XII

CHAPTER 12: INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION

Learning Objectives



1. Understand the importance of nonverbal communication and its impact on clear communication.
2. Understand and explain the importance of business ethics.
3. Appreciate the impact of intercultural communication in the modern work environment.

So far we've focused on writing and presentation skills in the workplace, but you can be a highly-skilled writer and speaker and still not be at the top of your profession. In a world gone mad for technology, we still value the human element of face-to-face interactions most. Though online shopping has stolen some of the retail market shares from brick-and-mortar stores, the vast majority of business interactions require in-person contact—not just at the customer-to-business front end, but especially in the back end of internal office operations. The advantages of in-person workplace collaboration will protect those face-to-face interactions for a long time to come, as well as require that everyone in the workforce have high-level or **interpersonal skills**. Divided into the following topics, this chapter focuses on the interpersonal skills that lead to success.

- [Non-Verbal Communication](#)
- [Ethical Behaviour in Business](#)
- [Business Etiquette](#)
- [Intercultural Communication](#)

10. Unit 43: Non-verbal Communication

Learning Objectives



After reviewing this information, you will be able to

- understand and explain the principles of nonverbal communication
- understand general types of nonverbal communication
- understand the principles of active listening

Introduction

It's not always what you say, but how you say it that makes a difference. We sometimes call this “body language,” or “nonverbal communication,” and it is a key aspect of effective business communication. Nonverbal communication is the process of conveying a message without the use of words. It can include gestures and facial expressions, tone of voice, timing, posture and where you stand as you communicate. It can help or hinder the clear understanding of your message, but it doesn't reveal (and can even mask) what you are really thinking. Nonverbal communication is far from simple, and learning how to understand non-verbal skills will increase your effectiveness as a business communicator.

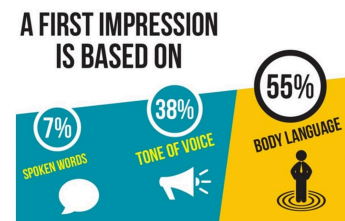


Figure 43.1: Nonverbal communication makes up 93% of our communication. ([Steemit](#), 2017)



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Types of Non-verbal Communication

How do you know when your boss or instructors are pleased with your progress (or not)? You might know from the smiles on their faces, from the time and attention they give you, or perhaps in other nonverbal ways, like a raise, a bonus, or a good grade. Whether the interaction takes place face-to-face, or at a distance, you can still experience and interpret nonverbal responses. Eight types of non-verbal communication are discussed below.

1. Body language

Body language is the way people situate their body naturally depending on the situation, the environment

and how they are feeling. Different forms of body language include gestures, eye contact, posture and facial expressions. For example, think of all the times your parents have told you to stand up straight. The way you sit or stand communicates your comfort level, professionalism and general disposition towards a person or conversation. The image below explains the nonverbal cues communicated by each posture displayed.

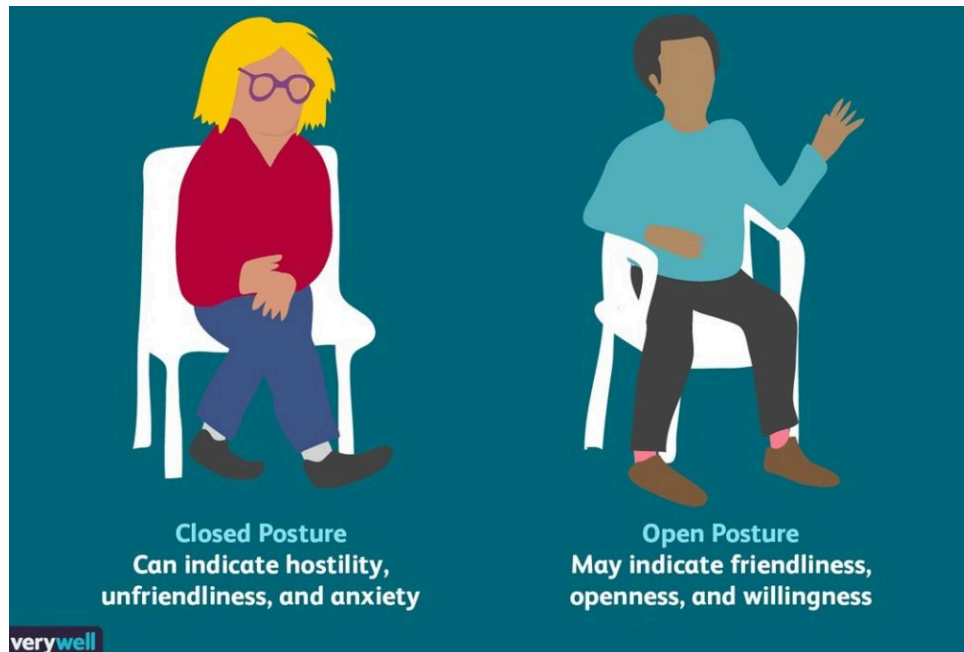


Figure 43.2: Image illustrates the non-verbal messages these two different postures communicate. ([Verywell](#), 2017)

Numerous gestures are possible, and each gesture conveys something different. The range of possibilities is one of the reasons non-verbal communication is so complex. Review Figure 43.3 for a number of common gestures and their meaning.

Gesture	Meaning
Emblems	Gestures that can easily be translated to word. For example, waving to say hello or good-bye.
Illustrators	Behaviours the support the spoken word. For example, wagging your finger while saying no.
Affect Display	Gestures that display emotion, for example, a smile.
Regulators	Gestures that control interaction, such a leaning forward or backwards to signal interest.
Adaptors	Gestures that indicate tension. For example, tapping your feet before the beginning of a test.

Figure 43.3: Five types of gestures explained. (Communicating for Results, 2018)

2. Space or Proxemics

The amount of space that exists between yourself and others communicates your comfort level, the importance of the conversation, your desire to support or connect with others, and the relative degree of power you hold. Space can be categorized into intimate, personal, social, and public. Review the image below for an overview of these categories.

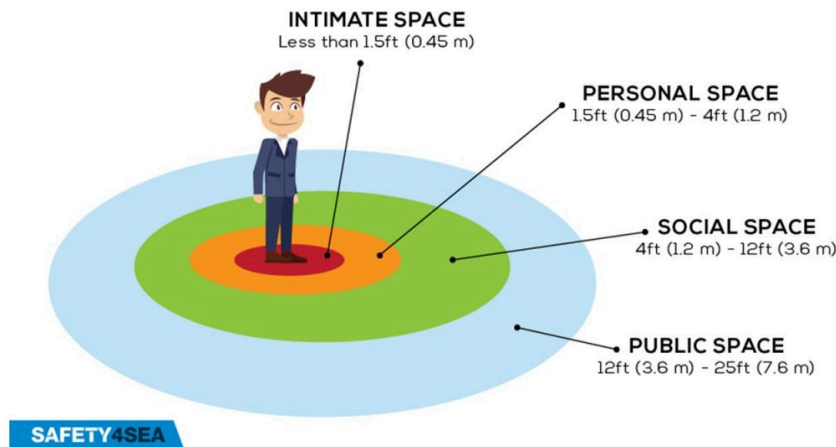


Figure 43.4: The delineation of four territorial zones. Each zone an indication of the comfort level during a conversation or interaction. (Safety4sea, 2020)

3. Paralanguage:

Paralanguage includes the non-language elements of speech, such as your talking speed, pitch, intonation, volume and more. The saying “the meaning is in the person not in the words” applies here. Becoming an effective

speaker involves understanding how to maximize and manage the specific qualities of your voice to clearly articulate your words and ideas.

4. Time or Chronemics

For business professionals, time is a valuable resource. Over the years, time has become a commodity. The saying “time is money” is very true for many professions, businesses, and cultures. How long it takes to complete an action, how punctual a person is, how long someone will listen or wait for a reply communicates their relative importance.

5. Physical Characteristics

You didn’t choose your genes, your eye color, the natural color of your hair, or your height, but people spend millions every year trying to change their physical characteristics. You can get colored contacts; dye your hair; and if you are shorter than you’d like to be, buy shoes to raise your stature a couple of inches. Although some may find it superficial, the way we look affects the way we feel and how others perceive us. Research shows that we tend to think more positively of people deemed attractive. The work environment is no different. Take care that you are communicating the message you desire by cultivating your professional attire and look.

6. Touch

Touch is the most powerful form of nonverbal communication. Research shows that intimate contact is critical to the understanding of our own humanity. Over the last few years, the understanding of what is considered appropriate touching in the work environment is changing. Thus, although touch is of paramount importance, if inappropriate, it also carries the potential for the most problems.

7. Artifacts

Do you cover your tattoos when you are at work? Do you know someone who does? Expectations vary a great deal, and body art or tattoos may still be controversial in the workplace. Artifacts are forms of decorative ornamentation that are chosen to represent self-concept. They can include rings and tattoos, but may also include clothes, cars, watches, briefcases, purses, and even eyeglasses. Artifacts may project gender, role or position, class or status, personality, and group membership or affiliation. Paying attention to a customer’s artifacts may allow you to more accurately adapt your message to meet their needs.

8. Environment

Environment involves the physical and psychological aspects of the communication context. More than the tables and chairs in an office, the environment is an important part of the dynamic communication process. The perception of one’s environment influences one’s reaction to it. For example, Google is famous for its work environment, with spaces created for physical activity and even in-house food service around the clock. The expense is no doubt considerable, but Google’s actions speak volumes. In Google’s view, the results produced in the environment, designed to facilitate creativity, interaction, and collaboration, are worth the effort.



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=2012#h5p-171>

Developing Your Non-verbal Communication Skills

Nonverbal communication is an important aspect of business communication, from the context of interpersonal interaction to a public presentation. It is a dynamic, complex, and challenging aspect of communication. You are never done learning and adapting to your environment and context, and improving your understanding of nonverbal communication comes with the territory.

In order to be a successful business communicator, you will need to continually learn about nonverbal communication and its impact on your interactions. Below are three ways to develop your nonverbal communication skills.

Watch Reactions

Market research is fundamental to success in business and industry. So, too, you will need to do a bit of field research to observe how, when, and why people communicate the way they do. If you want to be able to communicate effectively with customers, you will need to anticipate not only their needs, but also how they communicate. They are far more likely to communicate with someone whom they perceive as being like them, than with a perceived stranger. From dress to mannerisms and speech patterns, you can learn from your audience how to be a more effective business communicator.

Enroll an Observer

Most communication in business and industry involves groups and teams, even if the interpersonal context is a common element. Enroll a coworker or colleague in your effort to learn more about your audience, or even yourself. They can observe you and note areas you may not have noticed that could benefit from revision. Perhaps the gestures you make while speaking tend to distract rather than enhance your communication. You can also record a video of yourself speaking with someone and play it to get a sense of how your nonverbal communication complements or detracts from the message.

Focus on a Specific Type of Nonverbal Communication

What is the norm for eye contact where you work? Does this change or differ based on gender, age, ethnicity, cultural background, context, environment? Observation will help you learn more about how people communicate; looking for trends across a specific type of nonverbal communication can be an effective strategy. Focus on one behaviour you exhibit, like pacing, hand gestures, or eye contact. Use nonverbal communication to enhance your message, watch reactions and consider enrolling an observer to help you become aware of your nonverbal habits and how your others receive nonverbal messages.



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Active Listening

You may have experienced the odd sensation of driving somewhere and, having arrived, have realized you don't remember driving. Your mind may have been filled with other issues, and you drove on autopilot. It's dangerous when you drive on auto-pilot; similarly communicating on auto-pilot is also dangerous. Choosing to listen attentively takes effort. People communicate with words, expressions, and even in silence, and your attention to them will make you a better communicator. From discussions on improving customer service to retaining customers in challenging economic times, the importance of **active listening** comes up frequently as a success strategy.



Figure 43.5: A breakdown of time typically sent on each communication skill in an average workday. (Communication: Principles for a Lifetime, 2005)

There are five steps in the listening process: **selecting, attending, understanding, remembering, and responding.**

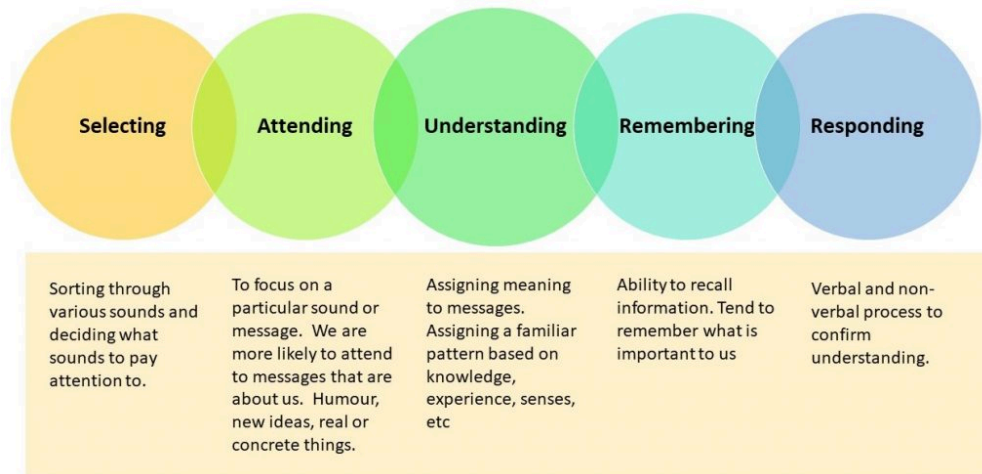


Figure 43.6: The steps in the listening process. (Adapted from Communication: Principles for a Lifetime, 2005)

Here are some tips to facilitate active listening:

- Maintain eye contact with the speaker
- Don't interrupt
- Focus your attention on the message, not your internal monologue.
- Restate the message in your own words and ask if you understood correctly.
- Ask clarifying questions to communicate interest and gain insight.



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Our previous tips will serve you well in daily interactions, but suppose you have an especially difficult subject to discuss. In difficult situations, make an extra effort to create an environment that will facilitate positive communication.

Here are some tips that may be helpful:

- **Set aside a special time.** To have a difficult conversation, set aside time when you will not be disturbed.
- **Don't interrupt.** Keep silent while you let the other person speak.
- **Be nonjudgmental.** Receive the message without judgment or criticism. Set aside your opinions, attitudes, and beliefs.
- **Be accepting.** Be open to the message being communicated, realizing that acceptance does not necessarily mean you agree with what is being said.
- **Take turns.** Wait until it is your turn to respond, and then measure your response in proportion to the message that was delivered to you. Reciprocal turn-taking allows each person have his say.
- **Acknowledge.** Let the other person know that you have listened to the message attentively.
- **Understand.** Be certain that you understand what the other person is saying. If you don't understand, ask for clarification. Restate the message in your own words.
- **Keep your cool.** Speak your truth without blame. A calm tone will help prevent the conflict from escalating. Use "I" statements (e.g., "I felt concerned when I learned that my department is going to have a layoff") rather than "you" statements (e.g., "you want to get rid of some of our best people").



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Conclusion

Recognize that mutual respect and understanding are built one conversation at a time. Trust is difficult to gain and easy to lose. Be patient and keep the channels of communication open, as a solution may develop slowly over the course of many small interactions. Recognize that it is more valuable to maintain the relationship over the long term than to "win" in an individual transaction.

Exercises



Choose a television personality you admire. What do you like about this person? Watch several minutes of this person with the sound turned off, and make notes of the nonverbal expressions you observe. Turn the sound back on and make notes of their tone of voice,

timing, and other audible expressions.

2. Create a survey that addresses the issue of which people trust more, nonverbal or verbal messages. Ask an equal number of men and women and compare your results with those of your classmates.



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II. Unit 44: Ethical Behaviour in Business

Learning Objectives



After reviewing this information, you will be able to

- describe the role of ethics in a business environment
- explain what it means to be a professional of integrity
- distinguish between ethical and legal responsibilities
- describe three approaches for examining the ethical nature of a decision

Introduction

Whenever you think about the behaviour you expect of yourself in your personal life and as a professional, you are engaging in a philosophical dialogue with yourself to establish the standards of behaviour you choose to uphold, that is, your **ethics**. You may decide you should always tell the truth to family, friends, customers, clients, and shareholders, and if that is not possible, you should have very good reasons why you cannot.

Clients, customers, suppliers, investors, retailers, employees, the media, the government, members of the surrounding community, competitors, and even the environment are stakeholders in a business; that is, they are individuals and entities affected by the business's decisions. Stakeholders typically value a leadership team that chooses the ethical way to accomplish the company's legitimate for-profit goals.

Being successful at work may consist of much more than simply earning money and promotions. It may also mean treating employees, customers, and clients with honesty and respect. Thus, business ethics guides the conduct by which companies and their agents abide by the law and respect the rights of their stakeholders, particularly their customers, clients, employees, and the surrounding community and environment. The video below provides information on how to be ethical in five very distinct areas.

According to research, the world's **most ethical companies** consistently outperform other companies **financially**.

(Ethisphere, 2020)



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Ethical vs. Legal

Many people confuse legal and ethical compliance. They are, however, totally different and call for different standards of behaviour. The concepts are not interchangeable in any sense of the word. The law is needed to establish and maintain a functioning society. Without it, our society would be in chaos. Compliance with these legal standards is strictly mandatory: if we violate these standards, we are subject to punishment as established by the law. Therefore, compliance in terms of business ethics generally refers to the extent to which a company conducts its business operations in accordance with applicable regulations, statutes, and laws. Yet this represents only a baseline minimum. Ethical observance builds on this baseline and reveals the principles of an individual business leader or a specific organization. Ethical acts are generally considered voluntary and personal—often based on our perception of or stand on right and wrong.

Some professions, such as medicine and the law, have traditional codes of ethics. The Hippocratic Oath, for example, is embraced by most professionals in health care. Business is different in not having a mutually shared standard of ethics. This is changing, however, as evidenced by the array of codes of conduct and mission statements many companies have adopted over the past century. These have many points in common, and their shared content may eventually produce a code universally claimed by business practitioners of how to treat with honesty and integrity customers, clients, employees, and others affiliated with a business.

Behaving ethically requires that we meet the mandatory standards of the law, but that is not enough. For example, an action may be legal that we personally consider unacceptable. Companies today need to be focused not only on complying with the letter of the law but also on going above and beyond that basic mandatory requirement to consider their stakeholders and do what is right.

[Ethisphere](#) provides an annual report on the world's most ethical business based on several categories: ethics and compliance program, organizational culture, corporate citizenship and responsibility, governance, and leadership and reputation. Take a look at the Canadian companies that made the 2020 list.



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The Benefits of Being Ethical

The notion that maximizing profit is the sole objective of any business does not reflect the modern business environment. Today, leadership is grounded in doing right by all stakeholders directly affected by a firm's operations. That is, business leaders do right when they think about what is best for *all* who have a stake in their companies, and not just think about maximizing profit. Not only that, research shows that companies benefit financially when they take a holistic approach to their operations, especially over the long run.



Figure 44.1: Statistics on the impact of the 2020 most ethical companies. ([Ethisphere](#), 2020)

Although it is certainly permissible and even desirable for a company to pursue profitability as a goal, managers must also have an understanding of the context within which their business operates and of how the wealth created can add positive value to the world. Even as a company pursues the maximizing of profit, it must also acknowledge that it owes a reciprocal obligation to do what is best for as many stakeholders as possible.

What Employers Owe Employees

A contemporary corporation always owes an ethical, and in some cases legal duty to employees to be a responsible employer. In a business context, the definition of this responsibility includes providing a safe workplace, compensating workers fairly, and treating them with a sense of dignity and equality while respecting at least a minimum of their privacy. A discussion of three such ethical responsibilities follows.

Modelling Ethical Behaviour

If a corporation expects its employees to act ethically, that behaviour must start at the top, where managers hold themselves to a high standard of conduct and can rightly say, “Follow my lead, do as I do.” At a minimum, leaders model ethical behaviour by not violating the law or company policy. One who says, “Get this deal done, I don’t care what it takes,” may very well be sending a message that unethical tactics and violating the spirit, if not the letter, of the law, are acceptable. A manager who abuses company property by taking home office supplies or using the company’s computers for personal business but then disciplines any employee who does the same is not modeling ethical behaviour. Likewise, a manager who consistently leaves early but expects all other employees to stay until the last minute is not demonstrating fairness.

Transparency

This duty begins during the hiring process when the company communicates to potential employees exactly what is expected of them. Once hired, employees should receive training on the company rules and expectations. Management should explain how an employee’s work contributes to the achievement of company-wide goals. In other words, a company owes it to its employees to keep them in the loop about significant matters that affect them and their job, whether good or bad, formal or informal. A more complete understanding of all relevant information usually results in a better working relationship.

Transparency can be especially important to workers in circumstances that involve major changes, such as layoffs, reductions in the workforce, plant closings, and other consequential events. These kinds of events typically have a psychological and financial impact on the entire workforce. An ethical company will give workers

advance notice, a severance package, and assistance with the employment search, without being forced to do so by law. Proactive rather than reactive behaviour is the ethical and just thing to do.

Safety and Security

Employers also have an ethical and legal duty to provide a workplace free of harassment of all types. This includes harassment based on sex, race, religion, national origin, and any other protected status, including disability. Employees should not be expected to work in an atmosphere where they feel harassed, discriminated against, or disadvantaged.

Two relatively recent examples of workplace environments that descended into the worst excesses of sexist and other inappropriate behaviour occurred at American Apparel and Uber. In both cases, principal leaders engaged in ruthless, no-holds-barred management practices that benefitted only those subordinates who most resembled the leaders themselves. Such environments may thrive for a while, but the long-term consequences can include criminal violations that produce hefty fines and imprisonment, bankruptcy, and radical upheaval in corporate management. At American Apparel and at Uber, these events resulted in the dismissal of each company's CEO, Dov Charney (who also was the founder of the company) and Travis Kalanick (who was one of the corporation's founders), respectively.

In 2017 and 2018, a renewed focus on sexual harassment in the workplace and other inappropriate sexual behaviours brought a stream of accusations against high-profile people in politics, entertainment, sports, and business. Entertainment industry mogul Harvey Weinstein; Pixar's John Lasseter; on-air personalities Matt Lauer and Charlie Rose; politicians such as Roy Moore, John Conyers, and Al Franken; and Uber's Kalanick, to name just a few.



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What Employees Owe Employers

Employees must also do their part in maintaining ethics in the work environment. A few of the obligations that employees owe their employer are discussed below.

Loyalty

Our understanding of commitment and loyalty between employer and employee is changing. An ethical employee owes the company a good day's work and his or her best effort, whether the work is stimulating or dull. A duty of loyalty and the best effort are the primary obligations of employees. However, a manager who expects a twentieth-century concept of loyalty in the twenty-first century may be surprised.

One indicator that our understanding of the term is changing is that millennials are three times more likely than older generations to change jobs. According to a [Forbes](#) Human Resources Council survey, about nine in ten millennials (91 percent) say they do not expect to stay with their current job longer than three years, compared with older workers who often anticipated spending ten years or even an entire career with one employer.

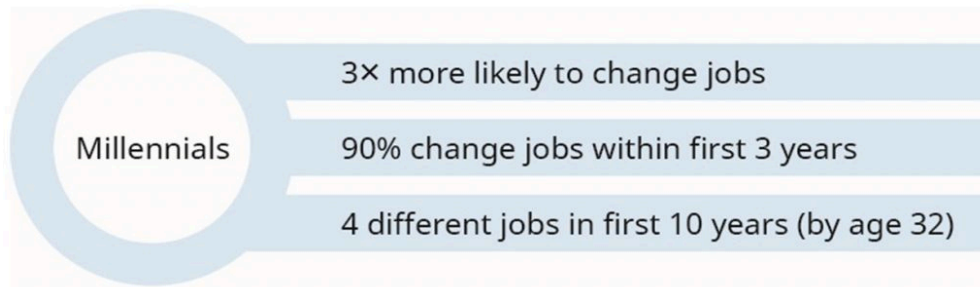


Figure 44.2: Results of the Forbes survey confirm the changing expectations between millennials and previous generations. ([Forbes](#), 2017)

Loyalty to an employer requires that an employee refrains from acting in a manner contrary to the employer's interest. This duty creates some basic rules employees must follow on the job and provides employers with enforceable rights against employees who violate them. In general terms, the duty of loyalty means an employee is obligated to render "loyal and faithful" service to the employer, to act with "good faith," and not to compete with but rather to advance the employer's interests. The employee must not act in a way that benefits him- or herself (or any other third party), especially when doing so would create a conflict of interest with the employer.

Confidentiality

Employers can also expect their employees to owe them a duty of confidentiality. In the competitive world of business, many employees encounter information in their day-to-day work that their employers reasonably expect to be kept confidential. Proprietary (private) information, the details of patents and copyrights, employee records and salary histories, and customer-related data are valued company assets that must remain in-house, not in the hands of competitors, trade publications, or the news media. Employers

Respecting the Brand

Every company puts time, effort, and money into developing a brand, that is, a product or service marketed by a particular company under a particular name. As Apple, Coca-Cola, Amazon, BMW, McDonald's, and creators of other coveted brands know, branding—creating, differentiating, and maintaining a brand's image or reputation—is an important way to build company value, sell products and services, and expand corporate goodwill. In the sense discussed here, the term "brand" encompasses an image, reputation, logo, tagline, or specific color scheme that is trademarked, meaning the company owns it and must give permission to others who would legally use it (such as Tiffany's unique shade of blue).

Companies want and expect employees to help in their branding endeavors. Disloyal or disgruntled employees can damage a company's brand, especially on social media. Consider these examples:

- A photo posted on Taco Bell's Facebook page showed an employee licking a row of tacos.
- A Domino's Pizza employee can be seen in a YouTube video spitting on food, putting cheese into his nose and then putting that cheese into a sandwich, and rubbing a sponge used for dishwashing on his groin area.
- A Burger King employee in Japan posted a photo of himself on Twitter lying on hamburger buns while on duty.

All three companies experienced financial and goodwill losses after the incidents and struggled to restore public trust in their products. The immediate and long-term costs of such incidents are the reason companies invest in developing brand loyalty among their employees.

Respecting Customers

As the public's first point of contact with a company, employees are obliged to assist the firm in forming a positive relationship with customers. How well or poorly they do so contributes a great deal to customers' impression of the company. And customers' perceptions affect not only the company but all the employees who depend on its success for their livelihood. Thus, the ethical obligations of an employee also extend to interactions with customers, whom they should treat with respect. Employers can encourage positive behaviour toward customers by empowering employees to use their best judgment when working with them.

It may take only one bad customer interaction with a less-than-engaged or committed employee to sour brand loyalty, no matter how hard a company has worked to build it. In the same way, just one good experience can build up goodwill.

Following Codes of Conduct

Companies have a right to insist that their employees, including managers, engage in ethical decision-making. To help achieve this goal, most businesses provide a written code of ethics or code of conduct for all employees to follow. These cover a wide variety of topics, from workplace romance and sexual harassment to hiring and termination policies, client and customer entertainment, bribery and gifts, personal trading of company shares in any way that hints of acting on insider knowledge of the company's fortunes, outside employment, and dozens of others. A typical code of conduct, regardless of the company or the industry, will also contain a variety of standard clauses, often blending legal compliance and ethical considerations. Table 7.1 provides examples of some areas that are typically covered in a company's code of conduct or code of ethics.

Table 7.1
Sample Code of Conduct

Compliance with all laws	Employees must comply with all laws, including bribery, fraud, securities, environmental, safety, and employment laws.
Corruption and fraud	Employees must not accept certain types of gifts and hospitality from clients, vendors, or partners. Bribery is prohibited in all circumstances.
Conflict of interest	Employees must disclose and/or avoid any personal, financial, or other interests that might influence their ability to perform their job duties.
Company property	Employees must treat the company's property with respect and care, not misuse it, and protect company facilities and other material property.
Cybersecurity and digital devices policy	Employees must not use company computer equipment to transfer illegal, offensive, or pirated material, or to visit potentially dangerous websites that might compromise the safety of the company network or servers; employees must respect their duty of confidentiality in all Internet interactions.
Social media policy	Employees may [or may not] access personal social media accounts at work but are expected to act responsibly, follow company policies, and maintain productivity.
Sexual harassment	Employees must not engage in unwelcome or unwanted sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature. Behaviours such as conditioning promotions, awards, training, or other job benefits upon acceptance of unwelcome actions of a sexual nature are always wrong.
Workplace respect	Employees must show respect for their colleagues at every level. Neither inappropriate nor illegal behaviour will be tolerated.



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Exercises



1. Suppose you work in retail sales for an international clothing company. A perk of the job is an employee discount of 25 percent on all merchandise you purchase for personal use. Your cousin, who is always looking for a bargain, approaches you in the store one day and implores you to give him your employee discount on a \$100 purchase of clothes for himself.

- How would you handle this situation and why?
- Would it matter if the relative were someone closer to you, perhaps a brother or sister?
- If so, why?

2. Imagine that upon graduation you have the good fortune to be offered two job opportunities. The first is with a corporation known to cultivate a hard-nosed, no-nonsense business culture in which keeping long hours and working intensely are highly valued. At the end of each year, the company donates to numerous social and environmental causes. The second job opportunity is with a nonprofit recognized for a very different culture based on its compassionate approach to employee work-life balance. It also offers the chance to pursue your own professional interests or volunteerism during a portion of every workday. The first job offer pays 20 percent more per year.

- Which of these opportunities would you pursue and why?
- How important an attribute is salary, and at what point would a higher salary override for you the nonmonetary benefits of the lower-paid position?



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12. Unit 45: Business Etiquette

Learning Objectives



After reviewing this information, you will be able to

- identify the importance of business etiquette

Introduction

Good manners and a professional attitude is an important intangible skill in the work environment. Employers want to hire and your peers will want to work with friendly, pleasant, and polite people. These intangible skills are called **Business Etiquette**. Your personal behaviour is important in establishing and maintaining harmony and contributing to a positive and energetic work environment. Our earlier examination of specific writing skills (e.g., using courteous, polite, and passive language) touched on this concept in written language. Here, we will examine specific applications of etiquette associated with how you present yourself in social situations, what type of telephone manners you have, your professional appearance and other areas of business etiquette.



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Business Etiquette in Social Settings

From business lunches to conferences, you may need to represent your company in a variety of social settings. If you are at such an event, remember your manners will be assessed. Though it may not be obvious, people will observe whether you use your utensils correctly, chew with your mouth closed, use your cell phone when others are speaking, or dress appropriately. Why does all this matter?

You may think all of this has nothing to do with the quality of work; however, your business etiquette shows the extent to which you developed appropriate habits and are self-aware. Someone who chews with his/her mouth open, for instance, either lacks self-awareness or does not care what people think. Either way, that lack of self-awareness can lead to behaviors that will ruin the reputation of the company you represent.

Here are some tips on proper etiquette in social situations.

1. Get to know the culture of your audience. For example, in Canada a firm handshake is expected, while in Japan a bow of the head is expected
2. Include a brief description of your role in the company when introducing yourself to others
3. Know basic dining etiquette: don't order alcohol, order food that is easy to eat, leave business documents under your chair or in your briefcase until the entree plates have been removed
4. Don't use your cell phone until the meeting has concluded
5. Stay away from controversial topics, like politics, religion and personal matters
6. Don't speak poorly of your employer or job
7. Avoid profanity and be careful with humour

(Adapted from *Business Communication Essentials*, 2016).



Figure 45.1: Business is often conducted over meals. (etiquettescholar.com, 2019)



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Dressing Appropriately for the Workplace

When we hear the word *uniform*, we often think of a very specific style such as what a police officer or nurse wears. In a general sense, however, we all wear uniforms of various styles in whatever professional or institutional environment we participate in. Dressing appropriately in those situations and in the workplace specifically has everything to do with meeting expectations. In an office environment, clients, coworkers, and managers expect to see employees in either suits or a business-casual style of dress depending on the workplace. In such situations, conformity is the order of the day, and breaking the dress code can be a serious infraction.

Though some infractions are becoming less serious in many places because the general culture is becoming more accepting of tattoos, piercings, and dyed hair as more and more people use these to express themselves, you might need to be careful. Consider the following points:

- **Tattoos:** Though a significant proportion of the population has tattoos and therefore they are more acceptable across the board, overly conspicuous tattoos are still considered taboo. Tattoos on the face, neck, or hands, for instance, are considered risky because of their association with prison and gang branding. Tattoos that can be covered by a long-sleeved shirt with a collar and slacks are a safe bet. However, if you have tattoos on your forearms depicting scenes of explicit sex or violence, consider either getting them removed or never rolling up your sleeves if you want to get hired and keep your job.
- **Piercings:** Of course, earrings are *de rigueur* for women and acceptable on men as well. However, earlobe stretching and piercings on the nasal septum or lips are still generally frowned upon in professional settings. Any serious body modification along these lines is acceptable in certain subcultures, but not in most workplaces.

- **Dyed hair:** As with tattoos and piercings, hair dye is becoming more acceptable generally, but extreme expression is inadvisable in any traditional workplace. Where customer expectations are rigid (e.g., in a medical office), seeing someone with bright pink hair will give the impression of an amateur operation rather than a legitimate health care facility.

Because conformity is the determining factor of acceptability in proper attire in any particular workplace, the best guide for how to dress when you are not given a specific uniform is what everyone else wears. Observe closely the style of your co-workers and build a similar wardrobe. If the fashion is slacks with a belt that matches the color of your shoes and a long-sleeve, button-up, collared shirt for men and a full-length skirt and blouse for women, do the same. You might be against conformity, but consider this: according to a recent report a majority of managers report that an employee's attire affects his/her chances of receiving a promotion ([SHRM.org](https://www.shrm.org) 2020).



Figure 45.2: A recent report reveals what type of dress code employers prefer. ([SHRM.org](https://www.shrm.org), 2020)



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Telephone Etiquette

The telephone is an essential communication medium that you will use frequently throughout your career. Business conversations over the phone are often direct and time-sensitive. Just like a letter, memo, or email,

you don't want to make a phone call unless there is a reason. Thus, knowing some general rules around making business calls will ensure you are always prepared for all your telephone conversations.

- Give each phone call your full attention. Try not to have side conversations or answer other calls during your conversation.
- Plan what you will say. People are busy so use your time and their time efficiently.
- Leave clear messages. If someone is not available, leave a message with your contact information and the reason for the call.
- Have telephone manners. Don't do things like chewing gum while speaking with someone.
- Use a professional tone. Remember, the receiver can not see your body language. Therefore, non-verbal cues, such as tone of voice, become even more important in effectively communicating a message.
- Excuse yourself when you step away from the phone. If you need to leave your desk, inform the receiver.
- Apply active listening skills. Pay close attention to what the receiver is saying.



Figure 45.3: Whether a cell phone or landline, telephone conversations are an integral part of business. (Businessinsider.com, 2015)

Business Etiquette in the Digital Age

People sometimes forget that good digital communication etiquette is as important as non-digital communication etiquette and can have as many potential pitfalls. Just as you represent your organization in face-to-face interactions, you do the same through your digital interaction with your company's stakeholders.

Thus, learning the basics of professional etiquette in the digital world will be beneficial to your career. Figure 45.4 provides some professional etiquette tips for communicating online and via text message.

Nettiquette		Text Etiquette	
1	Don't get involved with attacking people about personal matters.	1	If the message would not be appropriate to communicate in a short phone call, it's not appropriate to communicate in a text.
2	Address one topic at a time. Start a new thread if you want to introduce new topics.	2	Don't send or answer a text when you are in a face-to-face meeting or conversation.
3	Always check for correct use of grammar, punctuation and sentence structure.	3	Always provide your information when texting a contact for the first time.
4	Don't forget that you are representing your company, so keep opinions on controversial topics to yourself.	4	Ensure the message matches the medium. Don't use text messages for sad, personal, or sensitive news.
5	Don't reveal private information. Remember privacy does not exist in the online world.	5	Be patient. Wait for the receiver to respond.
6	Be careful to use your personal social media accounts to post public messages that could negatively impact your professional life.	6	Avoid sending personal, private, or embarrassing messages. Messages can go to or be seen by an unintended audience.

Figure 45.5: Knowing how to respectfully communicate on the web and via text message will add to your professional reputation. (Adopted from Business Communication Essential, 2016; Business Communication: Process and Product, 2019).

Virtual Meetings

Many things about how business is conducted have changed. One of the areas most impacted is the rise and prevalence of virtual meeting. Virtual meetings are here to stay. Learning how to organize and participate in them will prove beneficial. The video below presents some virtual meeting etiquette best practices you should know.



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Exercises



1. First, think of someone who exemplifies everything you aspire to be in terms of their good behaviour in the workplace (loosely defined as anywhere someone does work—not necessarily where it's compensated with money). List the qualities and actions that make them such a good, well-liked model for behaviour. Second, think of someone who exemplifies everything you aspire to avoid in terms of their misconduct in the workplace. List the qualities and typical misbehaviour that make them so detestable.



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13. Unit 46: Intercultural Communication

Learning Objectives



After reviewing this information, you will be able to

- define intercultural communication in the context of professional interactions.
- identify several benefits of intercultural communication
- identify the five dimensions of cultural
- explain strategies for how to establish and maintain friendly professional relations with people from different cultures

Introduction

All communication is intercultural. The term “intercultural communication” may conjure in your mind a picture of two people from different continents speaking or writing to one another. Considering the vast size of Canada and wide variety of cultures from the west coast to the Maritimes, however, or from northern communities to the border-lining south, or from Indigenous peoples to first-generation immigrants, much of the communication in Canada is intercultural. You can hear it in the diverse accents across the provinces and even within a province from urban to suburban to rural cultures. Every culture you’ve ever participated in has left its mark on you with a set of perspectives and values that shape your **worldview** and behaviour. Still, we are a cohesive rather than a fractured people, which suggests we can all get along with one another despite our cultural differences.

Always approach **intercultural communication** as an opportunity to overcome cultural differences and achieve the cross-cultural understanding you need to be a better person and do your job effectively in a multicultural environment. Engaging with other cultures with simplistic, preconceived notions informed by media stereotypes reducing everyone in a culture to a one-dimensional character or prop will lead you into serious error. Intercultural communication requires openness to difference, patience in overcoming cultural and language barriers, and the desire to learn about other cultures and points of view.

If your work brings you into contact with cultures that you know little about, forget the stereotypes and learn about their culture by both researching it and talking to them respectfully. Along these lines, this chapter provides some basic principles for conducting intercultural communication in the modern workplace by considering what you share in common with the people you interact with, what to look for in terms of cultural differences, and how to act in either case.



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Common Cultural Characteristics

Culture involves **beliefs, attitudes, values, and traditions** that are shared by a group of people. Thus, we must consider more than the clothes we wear, the movies we watch, or the video games we play as the only representation of a culture. Culture also involves the psychological aspects of our expectations of the communication context. For example, if we are raised in a culture where males speak while females are expected to remain silent, the context of the communication interaction governs behavior, which in itself is a representation of culture. From the choice of words (message), to how we communicate (in person, or by e-mail), to how we acknowledge understanding with a nod or a glance (nonverbal feedback), to the internal and external interference, all aspects of communication are influenced by culture.

Culture is part of the very fabric of our thought, and we cannot separate ourselves from it, even as we leave home, defining ourselves anew in work and achievements. Every business or organization has a culture, and within what may be considered a global culture, there are many **co-cultures**. For example, consider the difference between the sales and accounting departments in a corporation. We can quickly see two distinct groups with their own symbols, vocabulary, and values. Within each group, there may also be smaller groups, and each member of each department comes from a distinct background that in itself influences behavior and interaction.

Ethnocentrism is the tendency to view other cultures as inferior to one's own. Having pride in your culture can be healthy, but history has taught us that having a predisposition to discount other cultures simply because they are different can be hurtful, damaging, and dangerous. Ethnocentrism makes us far less likely to be able to bridge the gap with others and often increases intolerance of difference. Business and industry are no longer regional, and in your career, you will necessarily cross borders, languages, and cultures. You will need tolerance, understanding, patience, and openness to difference. A skilled business communicator knows that the process of learning is never complete, and being open to new ideas is a key strategy for success.



Figure 46.1: Cultural diversity has a positive impact on corporate culture and the bottom line. ([The Balance](#), 2020)



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=2016#h5p-187>

5 Dimensions of Culture

Successfully communicating across cultures requires understanding and respecting how the culture or cultures you represent differ from those of the people you're communicating with. While you may think that you should just follow the golden rule and treat everyone else the way you would like to be treated yourself, the more you travel to distant lands, the more you realize that cultural conventions and expectations for how people would like to be treated are relative. One culture will place a high value on a friendly handshake and eye contact, while you would come off as aggressive or awkward if you did those things well in another.

Though you can't be expected to know every little custom across the planet, having a general sense of large-scale cultural differences and a willingness to learn the details as necessary can save you from embarrassing yourself or offending people of different cultures when interacting with them. An open approach to cultural differences can also impress your audiences in ways favourable to your reputation and the organization you represent. With this goal in mind, let's examine five broad categories of culture.

Context

Cultures can be divided into two distinct context categories: low and high context cultures. Low context

cultures are said to be logical, analytical and action oriented. A direct and straightforward communication style tends to be the communication pattern. Countries in North America and many European countries are considered low-context in orientation. High context cultures on the other hand are more intuitive in their communication style. Non-verbal communication: voice tone, eye contact, gestures, and posture, plays a more important part in communication. Speakers use indirect communication to communicate messages. Asian, African, and many Latin American cultures are considered high-context cultures.

Individualism

Individualism refers to a culture's attitude towards independence and control. People in low context cultures tend to be very individualistic, that is, they value independence, freedom, initiative, personal responsibility and resist many forms of control. Competition and personal achievement is hardwired into the culture as people try to stand out from one another. On the other hand, people in high context cultures tend to be group oriented. Acceptance of group values, duties, and responsibilities is encouraged. High context cultures resist independence, freedom, and competition. People would rather blend than stand out.

Formality

Formality is the degree to which a culture places emphasis on tradition, ceremony, and social rules. In low context cultures, tradition is not an important value. This lack of value is exhibited in a more casual business attire, use of informal language to address superiors and the elderly, and lack of rituals. In low context cultures, social mobility is more possible and likely to occur. On the other hand, high context cultures value tradition. This value is exhibited in the wearing of formal business attire, the use of formal greetings with superiors and the elderly, and observance of rituals. In high context cultures, social mobility is often very difficult and unlikely to occur.

Communication Style

Communication style refers to the value placed on verbal or non-verbal communication. Low context cultures place a high degree of importance on verbal communication. Low context cultures take words literally and value straightforward communication, words are supposed to mean what they say. On the other hand, high context cultures place more importance on the surrounding context than on the actual words. Words are only part of the message, and a lesser part of the message than all the other information connected to the message.

Time Orientation

Time orientation refers to the degree to which a culture considers time limited. In low context cultures, time is limited and considered a commodity. Time is connected to productivity, efficiency, and money. The saying "time is money" is part of commonplace. Waiting is wasting time and considered rude. On the other hand, time is unlimited in high context cultures. Time is a resource to be enjoyed. Decisions take time, meetings do not always start on time, and it is not considered rude to keep someone waiting.



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Conclusion

Harmony and acceptance do not happen automatically within a culturally diverse work environment. An organization must put forth real effort and commitment to creating an inclusive workplace. However, the benefits of an inclusive work environment include increased productivity and profitability.

Intercultural communication is a fascinating area of study within business communication, and it is essential

to your success, particularly as it relates to the importance of considering multiple points of view. If you tend to dismiss ideas or views that are “unlike culturally,” you will find it challenging to learn about diverse cultures. If you cannot learn, how can you grow and be successful?

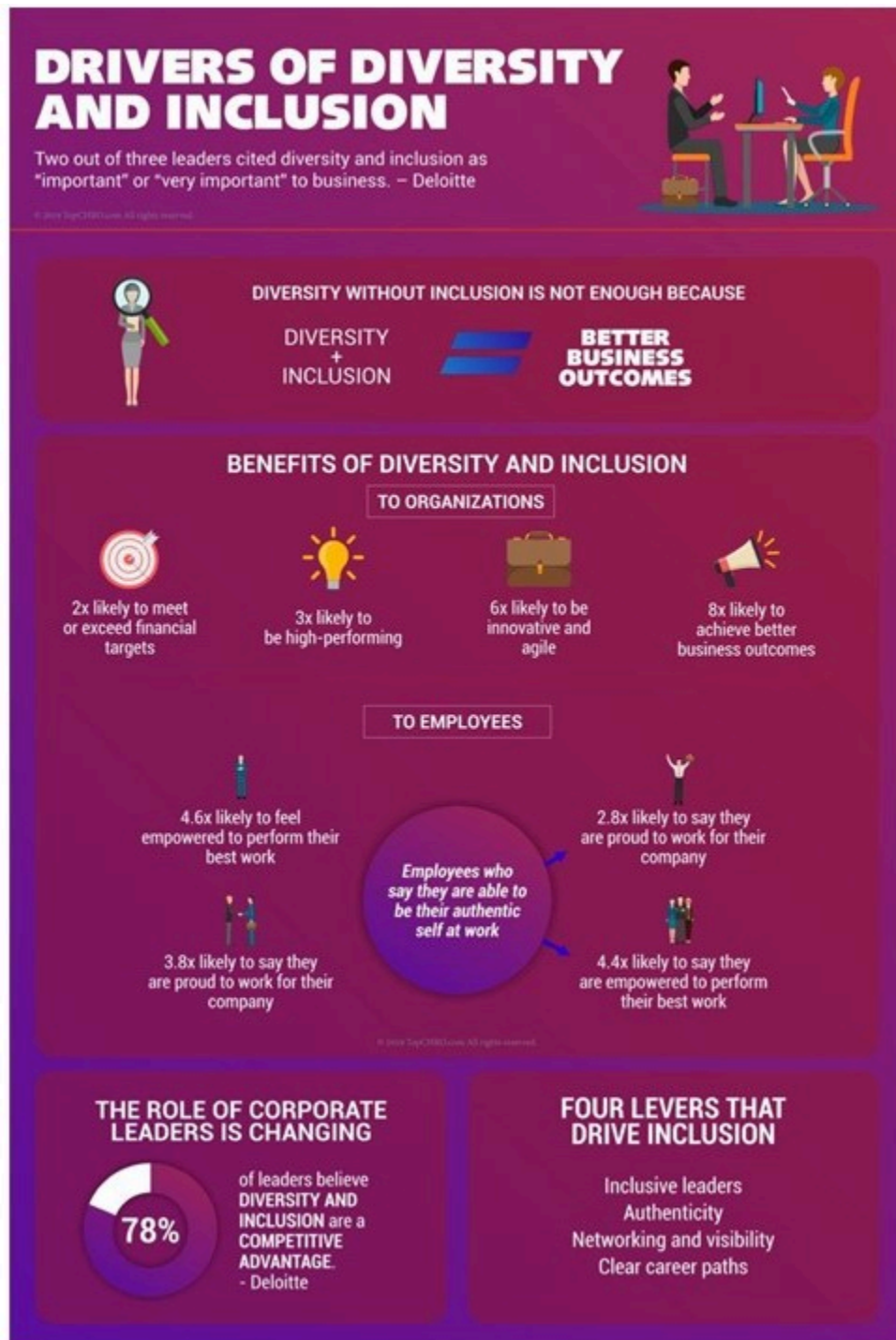


Figure 46.2: A summary of the many benefits of an inclusive work environment.

Exercises



1. When meeting businesspeople from other countries, you will feel more comfortable if you know the basics of business etiquette and intercultural communication, such as greetings, attire, or dos and don'ts. Visit some online sites about international business etiquette and answer the following questions:

- How do people greet each other in Australia, India, Japan, Korea, the Netherlands, and Spain?
- In what countries is it important to keep a certain distance from the person you are greeting?
- In what countries is a kiss on the cheek an appropriate greeting?



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14. Key Takeaways - Interpersonal Communication

Key Takeaway



Good Interpersonal skills are critical to your overall success as a business communicator. Key takeaways to help you reach this goal include:

- Nonverbal communication is the process of conveying a message without the use of words; it relates to the dynamic process of perception, listening, and verbal communication.
- Nonverbal communication can be categorized into eight broad categories: space, time, body movements, paralanguage, appearance, touch, environment, and artifacts.
- Nonverbal communication is universal, culturally based, and confusing. It can add to or replace verbal communication and can be conscious or unconscious.
- Nonverbal communication communicates feelings and attitudes, and people tend to believe nonverbal messages more than verbal ones.
- The quality of any workplace culture depends on the ethical conduct of its leadership and employees, with everyone treating one another with respect and speaking responsibly
- Culture is a complex system of beliefs, attitudes, and values shared by a group.
- People in low-context cultures (e.g. Canada) and high-context cultures (e.g. China) have different communication patterns based on the five dimensions of culture: context, individualism, formality, time orientation, and communication style.



CHAPTER 13: EMPLOYMENT SKILLS

Learning Objectives

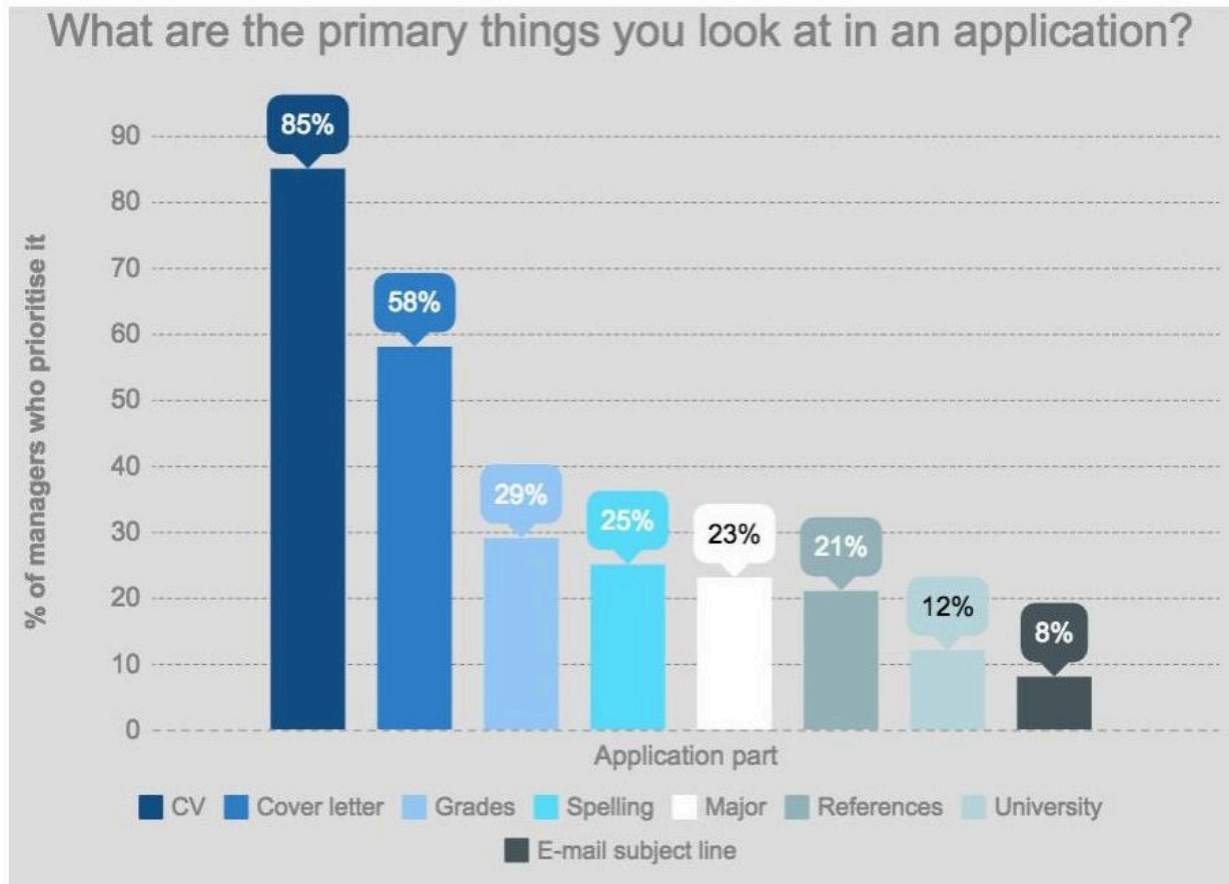


- Represent skills, knowledge, and experience realistically for employment purposes.
- Identify and assess individual skills, strengths, and experiences to identify career and professional development goals
- Research the job market to identify career opportunities and requirements
- Prepare a targeted and persuasive cover letter and resume

Introduction

A hiring competition involves a written and oral exam. You must pass the written component (the cover letter and résumé) before you move on to the oral (the interview), and you must out-perform the competition in the oral to get the job. The oral component proves that you can carry a conversation, represent the company in face-to-face interactions with customers, and see eye-to-eye with managers and co-workers while conducting day-to-day operations in a personable manner. Representing you in your physical absence, your cover letter and résumé mainly assure employers that you have the experience and skills required to be successful in the job. They also prove whether you are literate and conscientious enough to represent the company's respectability when writing on their behalf to customers and other stakeholders.

This chapter focuses on the written component of the hiring process, saving the oral for below. At this point, it's worth saying that the advice given here represents a fairly broad consensus of employer expectations, but it can't apply to all because each employer is unique in what they're seeking from applicants. It's like dating: everyone has a unique laundry list of preferences formed by genes and experience narrowing down who they're attracted to. If someone falls within the range of what you're looking for and you fall within their range, then it might work out. The only way to know for sure that you're both what the other is looking for is by flirting, which means, in the world of job hunting, networking. After examining strategies for job hunting, we'll cover the résumé and cover letter-writing process with the goal of producing job application materials that will considerably increase your chances of getting an interview and getting your dream job.



Note: Employers indicate the information they consider most important in a job application package. ([Hadicke](#), 2016)

- [The Job Search](#)
- [Résumés, Cover Letters, and Online Applications](#)
- [Interview Skills](#)

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15. Unit 47: The Job Search Process

Learning Objectives



After reviewing this information, you will be able to

- identify and assess individual skills, strengths, and experiences to identify career and professional development goals
- understand effective job search strategies for today's job market

Introduction

If you devote a portion of your life to training for a career, nothing is more important at the end of that program than getting a job where you can apply your training. The job application process poses a challenge that requires a skillset quite different from that which your core program courses teach you, yet you cannot get a job without this skill set. In most professions, the competition for jobs is so fierce that only your communication A-game can help you through the communication test that is the hiring process.

The following video provides an overview of what you will need to do to find your dream job.



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Job Search Strategies

Finding a job in this very competitive job market may require the use of traditional and non-traditional strategies. Some of these strategies are examined here.

Networking

A recent study showed that approximately 61% of job seekers either used their personal network and/or online social network to land their dream job (*Business Communications*, 2019). What exactly is a personal network and why is it so effective? A network is a group of people with whom you have a personal relationship based on similar interests. As you build this network and cultivate the relationships, you develop a connection and most importantly trust with your the people in your network. These relationships come in very handy because the majority of the job market is hidden, that is, jobs that are not advertised through conventional avenues. Most jobs are often found through referrals and word of mouth; thus, having a network of people that can give you

inside information about available jobs in your field is invaluable. In addition to the inside information, people in your network also serve as personal references and a bridge between your potential employer and you. Some tips to help you develop a personal network include:

- Develop a list of people to speak with about your job search
- Contact the people on your list
- Call and possibly arrange a meeting with any referrals provided by your contact list
- Join an online networking group
- Conduct research on additional networking tips and trends

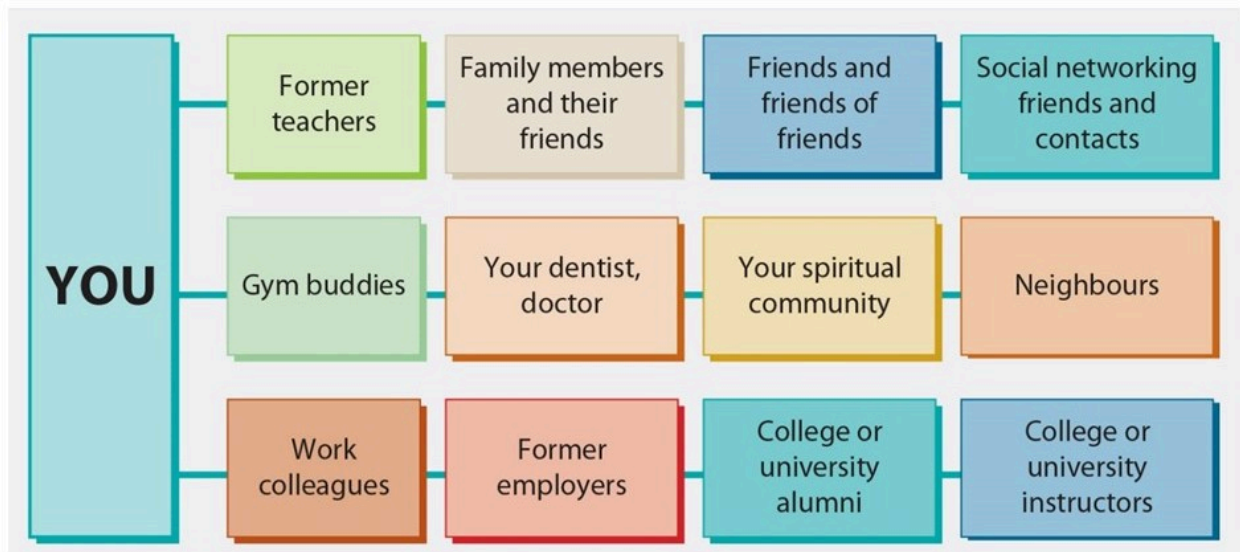


Figure 47.1: A matrix template to help develop a personal network. ([Business Communication](#), 2019)

Online Job Sites

According to a recent Jobvite survey, job boards continue to be the number one medium to access job opportunities (Morgan, 2019). Major job search engines like [Monster](#) and [Indeed](#) are good places to start your job search process. However, both job seekers and employers have their objections to these sites. To job seekers, applying for a job through a job board can be frustrating for the following reasons:

- Some will strip out the formatting you've meticulously assembled for your résumé and cover letter
- Submitting confidential information about yourself to them feels risky
- They can feel like vast abysses into which you send dozens of applications you've laboured over for hours, but without ever receiving a response back

To employers and recruiters, the big job sites attract a flood of poor-quality applicants from around the world, leaving the hiring manager or committee with the time-intensive job of sorting out the applicants worth seriously considering from the droves of under-qualified applicants taking shots in the dark with what amounts to spam applications. With such a demanding selection process, employers simply don't have time to respond to every applicant.

Nonetheless, ignoring these sites altogether would be a mistake because too many employers use them to

advertise positions. When your full-time job is just to find a full-time job, you can't leave any stone unturned. The following are sites worth searching for job postings and other information they offer on the job market:

- [Job Bank](#)
- [Monster](#)
- [Indeed](#)
- [Workopolis](#)
- [CareerBuilder](#)
- [Eluta](#)
- [Jobboom](#)
- [Glassdoor](#)
- [SimplyHired](#)
- [WOWjobs](#)
- [Charity Village](#)



Figure 47.2: A recent survey confirms that job boards continue to be the number one job search tool. ([Morgan](#), 2019)



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Industry Conferences and Job Fairs

Attend **industry conferences** and network with participants. Joining a professional association and attending its meetings and conferences will give you ample opportunities to network with employers and their recruiting agents. As in the previous scenarios, this only works if you are friendly and outgoing. Conference participants who merely soak in others' presentations and discussions without networking are effectively invisible to the recruiters. You should also attend **career fairs** and sign up for interviews with visiting recruiters. Because colleges are a greenhouse for the emerging labour pool, they have tight connections with industry partners. When company recruiters come to your college, be there to ask them about their employment opportunities. Recruiters aren't interested in students who aren't interested in them. Attending career fairs and talking to recruiters is a great way of showing interest.



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Personal Branding

What is a personal brand and how do you develop one? The following TEDx talk provides an excellent explanation of the topic.



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Begin developing your personal brand by asking yourself the following questions:

- what about yourself do you want to emphasize in the job search process?
- What qualities distinguish you from everyone else?
- What unique skills can you offer your employer?
- What makes you a sought after employee?
- How will you make your future workplace better?

Use this information to promote yourself in online and offline forums. Online, create a Facebook page and a LinkedIn profile. Offline, create business cards and write an elevator pitch to introduce yourself at industry conferences and job fairs. No one will do better job at promoting you, than you will.

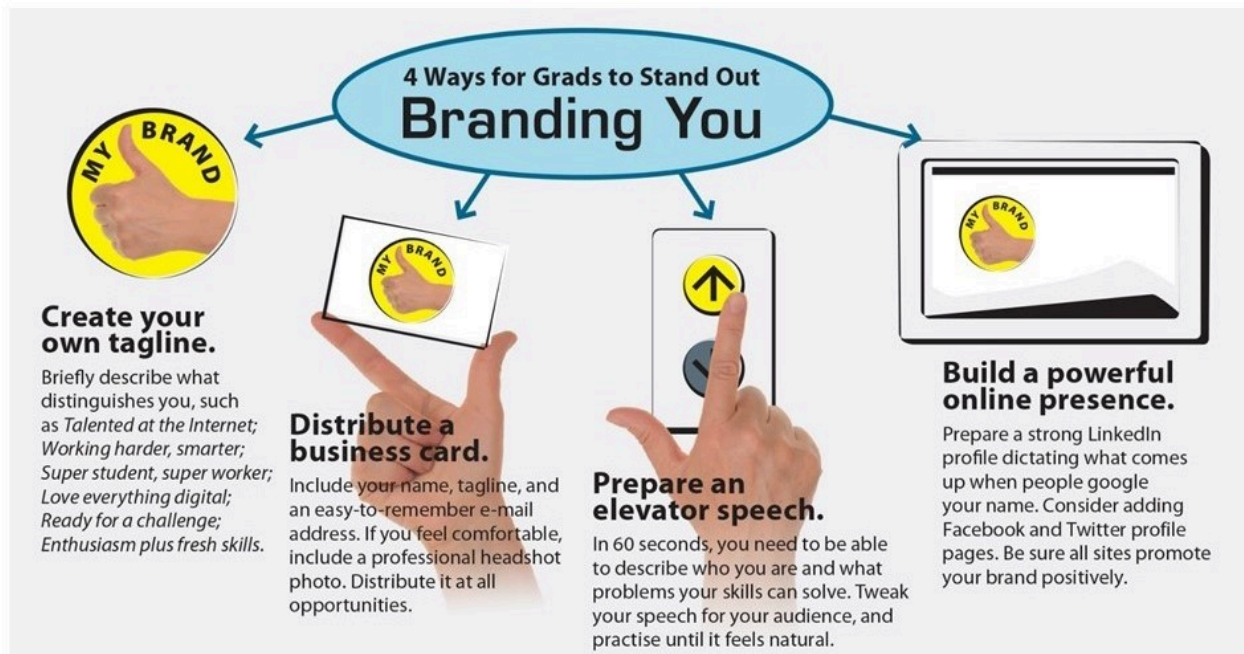


Figure 47.2: The four steps in the personal branding process explained. ([Business Communication](#), 2019)



1. Begin developing your network. Conduct at least one referral interview or join one online networking group. Record the results you experienced and the information you learned from the networking options you chose.
2. Use several of the job search engines listed in above to collect about half a dozen job postings that you would be interested in applying to if they were available upon graduation. If you can't find any in your local region, look further afield in neighbouring cities or even other provinces or countries you'd be interested in moving to. Compare the various postings. Identify common terms used in the lists of required skills and job duties. What are the common work experience and educational qualifications identified as required as assets?



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16. Unit 48: Resumes and Cover Letters

Learning Objectives



After reviewing this information, you will be able to

- understand how to prepare a targeted and persuasive resume and cover letter
- understand the information required in each section of a resume and cover letter
- know how to apply the AIDA writing process to cover letters

Introduction

A **résumé** is the central document of your job application because it's what employers focus on most when judging an applicant's suitability for doing the job they're hiring for. Does the candidate have the right combination of core and soft skills to do that job? Did they acquire those skills with the right combination of education, employment, and other experience? Are they able to put a document together in a clear, concise, correct, organized, and reader-friendly way?

The **cover letter** literally covers the résumé and is thus the first thing the hiring manager sees of you. The cover letter plays a key role in convincing a hiring manager to consider your application. Besides introducing the résumé and requesting an interview, the cover letter is a sales pitch explaining how you will benefit the company you're applying to. In the communications test that is the hiring process, it also proves that you can put coherent, persuasive sentences and paragraphs together when writing formally on the employer's behalf. The cover letter must be flawless because, like the résumé that follows it, even one writing error could be read as a sign of the poor quality of work to come and prompt the hiring manager to save time by shredding it immediately.

The resume and cover letter work together to put your best foot forward. These documents are the focus of the information below.

The Resume

Can you get to an interview without a resume? In most cases, the résumé is key to the hiring process. Sometimes one writing mistake—even just one little typo can fail you out of the running so you don't proceed to the oral component (the interview). Employers demand perfection in the résumé for the following reasons:

- When the hiring manager's task is to whittle down a pile of a hundred applications to about five for interviews, even one writing mistake in a résumé gives them the reason they're looking for to dump the résumé in the shredder, thinning out the pile a little further.
- A perfect résumé speaks volumes about how conscientious a job applicant can be about the quality of work the applicant will do. If a résumé is poorly written, the employer can safely expect a similarly poor quality of work if the applicant became an employee.

Employer expectations are high and rising. Gone are the days where a printed résumé was all you were responsible for. Today you must also project a professional image online in whatever employers find when they Google-search you—because they almost certainly will. Even your electronically submitted résumé must be written with a consideration of the electronic filters employers use to scan applications and pre-select only those that truly answer the job posting's call. This section will help you increase your chances of getting to interview for the job you've been training so hard for by writing a résumé that meets employer expectations.



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Figure 48.1: Top reasons resumes are rejected by hiring managers. (Liu, n.d.)

Assess Your Skills and Qualifications

The first step to putting together a winning résumé is to list your employable skills and qualifications. Which of your qualities make you hireable? If these don't come immediately to mind or the wording eludes you, a good place to start is the vocational learning outcomes of your current academic program. These describe the skills that industry employers have said graduates must have to be considered for hire. Many of these skills are noted in the learning outcomes of your college courses.

Of course, you can't possibly put all of these on a résumé because the full list would include too many, be too detailed, and would be worded in a manner unsuitable for a résumé. At this point, however, what's important

is that you begin a master list of such skills that you can tailor for the résumé when you see what skills and duties employers list in their job postings. Matching the skills you have with those employers want is the key to a successful application.

In addition to program-specific skills, you can also add a range of other skills. Get started by asking yourself the following questions:

- What specific computer programs am I good at? Do I have examples of work I can show an employer of how I've used them at an intermediate or advanced level?
- Do I work well with others? Have I demonstrated this with my employment experience or with volunteer or extracurricular activities such as league sports or clubs?
- Am I better at following instructions or giving them? Am I destined for leadership roles? What proof can I offer up either way?
- Can I read, write, and converse in another language besides English? At what level of proficiency?
- Am I a quick learner? Am I a creative thinker? Can I think of specific instances as proof of my answers to these questions if asked in a job interview?
- Am I a good communicator in both written and spoken situations? What evidence can I offer employers of my proficiency in both?

(Guffey, Loewy, & Almonte, 2016, pp. 377-378)

Not only will a few pages of notes in answer to these questions help you prepare résumés and cover letters, but they will also help you prepare for the job interview later.

Developing Your Resume

To be competitive in any fierce job competition, a generic résumé—i.e., the kind that you made a hundred copies of to get your first job and handed out to every shop on the street that had a “Help Wanted” sign in the window—just isn't going to cut it. Your best chance of succeeding is to make your applications stand out with superior quality, knowing that your application will be just one of dozens, perhaps even hundreds, vying for interview spots. Along with those marred by glaring errors, generic résumés are the first to go into the shredder.

A targeted résumé, however, is tailored to present what the job posting asks for. An employer's job posting is a wish-list of all the skills and qualifications that would set up the applicant for success in the position advertised and reflects the selection criteria the employer applies to every job application. The employer expects that each section of the resume will prove the applicant is perfect for the job, as well as meet general expectations for quality of writing—clarity, conciseness, correctness, and accuracy—as well as document readability and organization.

You have three options for types of résumé based on your situation and what the employer wants, each defined by how they organize the content:

1. Reverse-chronological résumé: For each experience section (Education, Employment, and Related), this résumé lists your professional activities starting with the present or latest (most recent) at the top and your first (oldest) at the bottom. A key feature is a column with date ranges in months and years beside each educational program, job, and relevant activity you've done. This presents the hiring manager with a snapshot of where you're at right now in your professional development, how you got there, and where you came from.

Reverse-chronological résumés can be revealing in ways that might not cast you in an entirely positive light. Exclusively short-term employment and significant gaps in your work and educational history will raise red flags ([Vandegriend, 2017](#)). However, there are alternative ways of organizing a résumé.

2. Functional (a.k.a. competency- or skills-based) résumé: Rather than organize the résumé around experience sections measured out in months and years, the functional résumé makes important skills the subheadings. The bullet points that follow explain in more detail what each skill entails, how it was acquired through training

or education, and how it was practiced and applied professionally. The functional résumé is ideal if you have questionable gaps or durations in your employment or educational history because it omits or de-emphasizes date ranges.

3. Combination functional and reverse-chronological résumé: This is the most popular form and the basis for the guide on targeted résumé parts given below. It uses the reverse-chronological format for the standard experience sections showcasing the applicant's educational and employment history but adds a Skills and Qualifications Summary at the beginning to highlight the applicant's abilities and credentials that match what the job posting asked for.

Some employers have strong preferences for one résumé type. Helpful employers will specify which they prefer in the job posting. If not, however, your only recourse is to contact the company and ask what their preferences are. Rather than cheating, this shows that you care enough about meeting employer expectations to be proactive on the communication front. Use a standard email address like `yourfirstname.lastname@emailprovider.com`

Resume Sections

Let's look in detail at how you can make your résumé meet common (but not necessarily all) employer expectations in all parts of a combination reverse-chronological/functional targeted résumé.

Personal Information. The personal information header appears at the top of the document. Use your full legal name. Below or beside your name, add your contact information, including your physical mailing address, phone number, and email address. Whatever phone number you give, ensure that the personalized message that a caller hears if they're sent to voicemail is a professional one. Also, don't use your work email address unless your current employer is okay with you using it to look for work elsewhere. Finally, space permitting, include a personal website such as a link to your LinkedIn profile and/or online portfolio

The **Objective** statement should mention the company and position in question. This type of statement confirms to the employer that the résumé is targeted. Like someone on a date who makes the other feel special by saying that they're interested only in them, the Objective statement singles out the employer as the applicant's priority. A targeted résumé's Objective statement focuses on what exactly the applicant can do for the employer. See below for an example.

Example: *To contribute to an increase in sales at Company XYZ as a top sales representative.*

Skills and Qualification Summary. This section follows the Objective because of its importance in declaring in one neat package the major skills and qualifications that match those in the job posting. If the job ad lists four main skills—let's call them skills "ABCD"—the candidates who list skills ABCD in this section will have the best chance of getting an interview because they frontload their résumé with all the top-priority items the employer seeks. Doing this shows you can follow instructions and says to the employer, "I read your job posting and am confident that I'm what you're looking for."

Your Skills and Qualifications Summary section helps you pass the filter that many employers use to scan electronically submitted applications to ensure they've used enough of the job posting's key words. If your application fails to mirror exactly the key terms listed throughout the job posting, the employer might not even see yours.

Dividing the Skills and Qualifications Summary into sub-lists related to categories of the job will increase your chances of meeting the employer's approval. To use this highly prized real estate on the page effectively, consider arranging the sub-lists in three columns; a couple could be for job-specific technical skill sets, another for transferrable soft skills. Only do this, however, if you're sure that your application formatting won't be electronically filtered out. Some of the online application services will convert résumés into scannable formats, often scrambling text into an unreadable mess.

Table 48.1 provides an example of how to organize a table with categories highlighting your job skills.

Programming Language	Software	Interpersonal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 years' advanced proficiency in C++ • 2 years' intermediate use of C# • 1 year of familiarity with OpenGL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 years' advanced proficiency with 3ds Max • 5 years' functional proficiency with Photoshop • 2 years' familiarity with Java 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent leadership and teamwork skills • Advanced writing and presentation skills • Fully bilingual (reading, writing, speaking) in English and French

Employment Experience. The Employment Experience section follows the same format as the Education section. List your jobs in reverse-chronological order with your current (or most recent) job first and your earliest last. List the month/year date ranges in the same position as in the Education section. The months are important because a date range such as “2015-2016” is misleading if you worked a few weeks before and after New Year’s, whereas “Dec. 2015 – Jan. 2016” honestly indicates seasonal work. Figure 48.2 presents a sample employment experience section.

EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE	
Student Support Representative, Student Support Services The AC Hub, Algonquin College, Ottawa ON	Apr. 2016 – Present
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide effective customer service in supporting student and faculty clientele 	
Sandwich Artist, Person in Charge, Subway Rideau Centre Food Court, Ottawa ON	Jul. 2014 – Apr. 2016
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed staff and conducted quality-control inspections • Ensured customer service satisfaction through direct interaction and team motivation • Fostered effective teamwork among staff by role-modeling and conflict resolution 	

Figure 48.2: Sample employment experience section that list employment experience in reverse chronological order,

At the beginning of your working life, include whatever jobs you’ve done (except perhaps newspaper or flyer delivery) but make them relevant by adding transferrable skills as subpoints underneath. While you should omit task-specific skills, definitely list transferrable skills (e.g., teamwork) that match those listed in the job posting. As you can also see in Figure 9.2.2.5, each bullet-point skill begins with an action verb for consistent parallelism, the verb for the present job is in the present tense, and those for the past job are consistently past-tense verbs. Use clear, high-impact action verbs such as the following:

Achieved Analyzed Approved Averaged Collaborated Constructed Contributed Converted	Coordinated Corrected Delegated Designed Directed Enabled Engineered Established	Expanded Expedited Facilitated Grew Implemented Improved Increased Initiated	Innovated Introduced Investigated Managed Organized Overhauled Pioneered Prioritized	Provided Reduced Represented Resolved Restructured Reviewed Revitalized Screened	Served Spearheaded Spurred Streamlined Strengthened Supervised Targeted Transformed
---	---	---	---	---	--

Fleshed out into bullet-point descriptions of skills in a three-part **verb + object + prepositional phrase** structure, some of the above action verbs may look like the following:

- **Collaborated** with team members consistently in working groups improving departmental processes
- **Streamlined** collaborative report-writing processes by switching to Google Docs
- **Organized** annual awards dinner celebration for a department of 150 employees
- **Designed** 13 internal feedback forms in the company intranet for multiple departments
- **Secured** government program funding successfully for eight departmental initiatives

Focuses on quantifiable achievements with actual numerical figures and place adverbs after the verb rather than begin points with them (e.g., not *Consistently collaborated with team members*) so that you always lead with verbs (Guffey, Loewy, & Almonte, 2016, p. 387). To make your accomplishments more concrete, Google executive Laszlo Block advises you to structure them according to the following formula:

Accomplished X as measured by Y by doing Z

Even if your job is just a grocery store cashier, you can quantify your achievements and put them in perspective. Instead of “Processed customer purchases at the checkout,” saying “Served 85 customers per day with 100% accuracy compared to my peers’ average of 70 customers at 90% accuracy” demonstrates your focus on achieving outstanding excellence with regard to KPIs (key performance indicators), which hiring managers will love ([Block, 2014](#)).

As you add more industry-specific work experience throughout your career, you can move those transferrable skills to go under only career-oriented entries in this section and delete non-industry-related work experience. A decade or two into your working life, you’ll have a solid record of only career-oriented work experience in résumés targeted to career employers.

The gold standard of experience that employers want to see in a résumé is that you’ve previously done the job you’re applying for—just for another employer ([Vandegriend, 2017](#)). This means that you can carry on in the new position with minimal training. If that’s the case, you certainly want to place your Employment Experience section above your Education section. Otherwise, recent college graduates should lead with their more relevant Education section, appealing to employers hiring for potential rather than for experience, until they get that industry work experience.

References. In the context of the résumé, references are former employers who can vouch for you as a quality employee when asked by the employer you’ve applied to. You have two options for how to fill out your References section:

1. Simply say “**References available upon request**” under the heading “References” following the Related Experience section.
2. Include a References section with actual entries when applying to a smaller organization that will likely make quick decisions about hiring.

If you include actual references, put them all on one page at the end of your application document so they can be separated out and shredded at the end of the hiring process. Three or four references is best, and each must be someone who was in a position of authority over you, such as a manager or supervisor, for at least two years, ideally. The assumption is that less than two years is not enough time to fully assess the consistency of an employee's work ethic. List your references in order of what you expect to be the most enthusiastic endorsement down to the least. Do not include coworkers, friends, or family members among your references.

Each reference must contain the following pieces of information:

1. **Full name in bold**, followed by a comma and the reference's official job title capitalized (e.g., Manager, Supervisor, CEO, or Franchise Owner)
2. **Company** or organization they represent (or represented when you worked under them, though they've since moved on to another company) in plain style.
3. **Phone number** as employers checking references prefer to call, rather than email, so they can have a quick back-and-forth conversation about the candidate.
4. **Email address** to allow the for the potential employer to set up a time for a phone call with the reference or to ask for details in writing if a phone call is somehow difficult or impossible (e.g., time-zone differences or international calling charges).

It's very important that you confirm with your references that they will provide you with a *strong* endorsement (use those words when you ask) if called upon by a potential employer. Don't be afraid to ask. Providing references is part of a manager's or supervisor's job. They got to where they are on the strength of their former employers' references, and there's a "pay it forward" principle motivating them to do the same for the employees under them. If they don't believe in your potential, they'll likely be honest in advising you to ask someone else.



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The Cover Letter

An important distinction in the content between the résumé and cover letter is that the former is focused on your past, the cover letter on your future with the company. Many job applicants wastefully use the cover letter to express in sentences what they listed in point-form in their résumé. To be persuasive, however, the cover letter must convince the employer that you will apply the skills and qualifications developed through previous work, education, and other experience to your future job. They want to see how you think you'll help meet their business goals and fit the company culture. If you answer the "What's in it for us if we hire you?" question that hiring managers direct towards any cover letter, you increase your chances of getting an interview.

Is a cover letter even necessary? In cases where you know that the employer thinks they're just a waste of time, then you can obviously skip it. Sometimes job postings will helpfully clarify whether they want a cover letter or not. What if they don't say either way, though? The safe bet is to write a cover letter as part of your targeted approach to the job application. It'll show the hiring manager that you've made the extra effort to explain how well you suit the job and give them more information to make a well-informed decision about you. Adding a cover letter looks better than all the applicants who didn't bother



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As a direct-approach message, the cover letter generally follows the AIDA pattern of persuasive message in its four paragraphs:

A for Attention	States emphatically what job you want and that you qualify
I for Interest	Summarizes how you will apply your skills and qualifications
D for Desire	Explains why you're interested in the company and job itself
A for Action	Requests that the reader consider you for an interview

Cover Letter Sections

Let's look in more detail at how to write each of these four cover letter paragraphs plus surrounding parts.

Opening Salutation. The most impressive cover letters address the hiring manager formally by name in the opening salutation (Guffey et al., 2016, p. 398). "Dear Ms. Connie Jenkins." tells the employer right away, "Take me seriously because I'm a targeted résumé" compared to the droves of applications introduced by generic cover letters beginning with "To whom it may concern:" or, worse, with no introductory cover letter at all. If the job posting said whom to address your application to, doing this gives you an early lead in the competition because it shows that you can follow orders, which not everyone does.

If the job posting made no mention of who the hiring manager is, finding their name also shows that you're resourceful and conscientious because you care about finding the right person to deal with—qualities employers love. You may have to dig for that information on the company website, by Google-searching for the company's HR or recruiting personnel, or calling the company to ask whom you can address your application.

Job Opening Identification. If your cover letter responds to a job posting, its first paragraph should be a brief couple of sentences that do no more or less than the following:

1. State the official **job title** of the position you're seeking, as well as the reference number if one was provided in the job posting. Get right to the point by saying emphatically, "I am applying with great enthusiasm for the position of . . ." or "Please accept this application submitted with keen interest for the position of . . ." Don't waste the reader's time with redundant lead-ins such as "I'm Todd Harper and I'm applying for . . ."; they can see your name at the top and/or bottom of the page.

If the job posting included a reference number, include it in parentheses after the job title. Also include it in the bolded **subject line** above along with the job title. Employers use job reference numbers to direct applications to the correct competition, especially if the company is large enough to run several at once.

2. **Say where you found out about the job** in the first sentence after naming the job title. If you were recommended by someone in the company, name-dropping works well here. Even if you don't have an "in" from networking, say where you found the job posting or if a recruiter recommended it.

3. **State that you're qualified** for the position by asking the hiring manager to read onward. Be courteous in this request. A concluding sentence such as *Please consider the following application for details regarding how I meet the required qualifications for the position* nicely introduces the following paragraphs and résumé.

If your cover letter introduces an **unsolicited application**—i.e., it’s a “cold call” prospecting for work rather than responding to a job posting—take a more indirect, persuasive approach than the direct one advised above. Start by asking if the employer is in need of someone who can do what you do, then detail the skills you have that will benefit the employer.

Skills and Qualification Summary. Use your second paragraph to explain how you’ll apply the skills you’ve learned and practiced throughout your educational, work, and other experience to benefit the employer in the position you’re applying for. Getting right to the point with this in a solicited application (responding to a job posting) is vital because anything you include that doesn’t instantly convince the employer that you have what they’re looking for is going to sink your application quickly. Avoid the trap of simply repeating and stretching out the Skills and Qualifications Summary section of your résumé into full sentences.

Make the paragraph instead about how you’re going to benefit the employer, using those skills to help the company achieve its business goals, which requires knowing and saying what they are. This is why you were advised to research the company at the outset of the application process and note their products and/or services, clientele demographics, and mission/vision statement. Show that you know what they want and have the necessary skills to deliver exactly that. If you convince the employer that you bring a skill set to the table that will set you up for success in the position right away (with only minimal mandatory training), you’re a step closer to the interview. If you list skills that only partially mirror what the posting asks for (or, worse, not at all), however, you’ve moved your application a step closer to the shredder.

Employer Preference. Though many applicants meet the required baseline qualifications for the job, only those who look like they will be a good “fit” in the company or organization culture will be invited for an interview. The paragraph that follows the qualifications paragraph is crucial to convincing the employer that you’ll fit in nicely. To assure the employer you will be truly happy in that position, say what attracts you to it and to the company in general. Perhaps you have been a customer in the past and were really impressed by the product or service and the people you dealt with, and now you want to participate in the effort to make more satisfied customers like you’ve been. Saying that your priority is to make the company’s customers and stakeholders happy, perhaps by paraphrasing the mission or vision statement available on their website and making it your own, goes a long way toward convincing the employer that you’re their kind of people.

Closing Requests. End your letter’s message concisely with two or three sentences that do the following:

1. **Thank the reader** for considering your application. Politely phrase this as a request to read on to the next page: *I very much appreciate your considering me for this position. Please review the attached résumé for a more detailed explanation of how I meet or exceed the required qualifications.*
2. **Request an interview.** Since winning an interview spot for a chance to get a job offer is the entire goal of the application, make your intentions clear by stating your desire to talk in person. You can say that you look forward to meeting and discussing further your “fit” in the organization, since that’s exactly what they’ll be doing with the interview. Though some cover letter writing guides advise ending with confidence, saying something like you’ll be contacting them to arrange an interview or, worse, thanking them in advance for the job offer to come or asking when you can start the job will appear entitled in the worst way. Any statement that assumes certain victory looks like you’re saying that this opportunity is owed to you rather than earned. An important part of being courteous here at the letter’s closing is being humble.

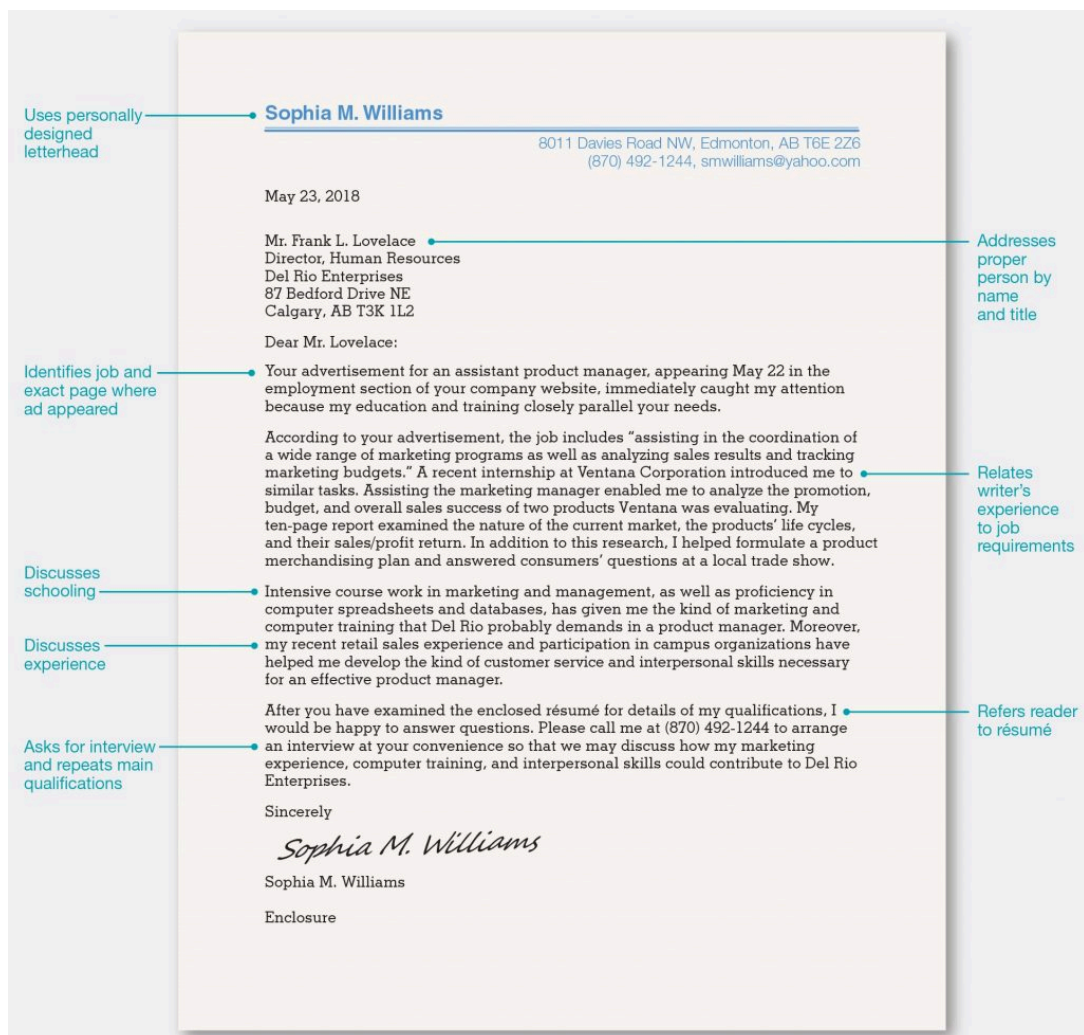


Figure 48.3: An image of a solicited cover letter that meets the criteria described above. (Business Communications, 2019)



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1. Write a targeted résumé for the job posting you chose. Moving forward, you can use this as a model for how to excerpt a targeted résumé from your generic CV.
2. Write an unsolicited cover letter for your dream job. Take the indirect approach and be convincing in how you present your pitch.



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17. Unit 49: Interview Skills

Learning Objectives



After reviewing this information, you will be able to

- discuss the do and don't of employment interviewing.
- understand the three phases of the interview process
- understand how to succeed in each stage of the interview process

Introduction

We all join communities, teams, and groups across our lifetimes. We go from an unknown outsider to a new member and eventually a full member. Businesses and organizations are communities consisting of teams and groups, and if we decide to switch teams or communities, or if that decision is made for us with a reduction in force layoff, for example, we'll be back on the job market. In order to make the transition from a outsider to an insider, you'll have to pass a series of tests, both informal and formal. One of the most common tests is otherwise known as an employment interview. An employment interview is an exchange between a candidate and a prospective employer (or their representative). It is a formal process with several consistent elements that you can use to guide your preparation.

Employment interviews come in all shapes and sizes, and may not be limited to only one exchange or one interaction. A potential employee may very well be screened by a computer (as the résumé is scanned) and interviewed online or via the telephone before the applicant ever meets a representative or panel of representatives. The screening process may include formal tests that include personality tests, background investigations, and consultations with previous employers. Depending on the type of job you are seeking, you can anticipate answering questions, often more than once, to a series of people as you progress through a formal interview process. Just as you have the advantage of preparing for a speech, you can apply the same research and public speaking skills to the employment interview.



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Let's examine this process in more detail.

The Interview Process

The invitation to interview means you have been identified as a candidate who meets the minimum qualifications and demonstrate potential as a future employee. Your cover letter, résumé, or related application materials may demonstrate the connection between your preparation and the job duties, but now comes the moment where you will need to articulate those points out loud.

If we assume that you would like to be successful in your employment interviewing, then it makes sense to use the communication skills gained to date with the knowledge of interpersonal communication to maximize your performance. There is no one right or wrong way to prepare and present at your interview, just as each audience is unique, but prepare in anticipation of several common elements.

Preparation

The right frame of mind is an essential element for success in communication, oral or written. For many, if not most, the employment interview is surrounded with mystery and a degree of fear and trepidation. Just as giving a speech may produce a certain measure of anxiety, you can expect that a job interview will make you nervous. Anticipate this normal response, and use your nervous energy to your benefit. To place your energies where they will be put to best use, the first step is preparation.

Briefly, the employment interview is a conversational exchange (even if it is in writing at first) where the participants try to learn more about each other. Both conversational partners will have goals in terms of content, and explicitly or implicitly across the conversational exchange will be relational messages. Attending to both points will strengthen your performance.

On the content side, if you have been invited for an interview, you can rest assured that you have met the basic qualifications the employer is looking for. Hopefully, this initiation signal means that the company or organization you have thoroughly researched is one you would consider as a potential employer. Perhaps you have involved colleagues and current employees of the organization in your research process and learned about several of the organization's attractive qualities as well as some of the challenges experienced by the people working there.

Businesses hire people to solve problems, so you will want to focus on how your talents, expertise, and experience can contribute to the organization's need to solve those problems. The more detailed your analysis of their current challenges, the better. You need to be prepared for standard questions about your education and background, but also see the opening in the conversation to discuss the job duties, the challenges inherent in the job, and the ways in which you believe you can meet these challenges. Take the opportunity to demonstrate the fact that you have “done your homework” in researching the company. [Table 49.1 “Interview Preparation Checklist”](#) presents a checklist of what you should try to know before you consider yourself prepared for an interview.

Table 49.1 Interview Preparation Checklist



Figure 49.1: There are a number of considerations before going into a job interview. (Doyle, 2020)

What to Know	Examples
Type of Interview	Will it be a behavioral interview, where the employer watches what you do in a given situation? Will you be asked technical questions? Or will you be interviewed over lunch or coffee, where your table manners and social skills will be assessed?
Type of Dress	Office attire varies by industry, so stop by the workplace and observe what workers are wearing if you can. If this isn't possible, ask a friend who works in the resources office what to wear—they will appreciate your wish to be prepared.
Company or Organization	Do a thorough exploration of the company's Web site. If it doesn't have one, look for business listings in the community online. Contact the local chamber of commerce. At your library, you may have access to subscription sites such as Hoover's Online (Hvvr.com).
Job	Carefully read the ad you answered that got you the interview, and memorize what it says about the job and the qualifications. Use the Internet to find sample job descriptions for your target job title. Make a written list of the job tasks and annotate the list with your own ideas and other attributes that will enable you to perform the job tasks with excellence.
Employer's Needs	Check for any items in the news in the past couple of years involving the company name. If it is a small company, the local newspaper is the best source. In addition, look for any advertisements the company has placed, as these can give a good indication of the company's needs.



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Performance

To prepare for an employment interview, research the company, market, and even individuals in your effort to learn more about the opportunity. From this solid base of preparation, you need to begin to prepare your responses. Would you like some of the test questions before the test? Luckily for you, employment interviews involve a degree of uniformity across their many representations. Here are eleven common questions you are likely to be asked in an employment interview

1. Tell me about yourself.
2. Have you ever done this type of work before?
3. Why should we hire you?
4. What are your greatest strengths? Weaknesses?
5. Give me an example of a time when you worked under pressure.
6. Tell me about a time you encountered (X) type of problem at work. How did you solve the problem?
7. Why did you leave your last job?
8. How has your education and/or experience prepared you for this job?
9. Why do you want to work here?
10. What are your long-range goals? Where do you see yourself three years from now?

11. Do you have any questions?

(McLean, 2005)

When you are asked a question in the interview, look for its purpose as well as its literal meaning. “Tell me about yourself” may sound like an invitation for you to share your text message win in last year’s competition, but it is not. The employer is looking for someone who can address their needs. Telling the interviewer about yourself is an opportunity for you make a positive professional impression. Consider what experience you can highlight that aligns well with the job duties and match your response to their needs.

In the same way, responses about your strengths are not an opening to brag, and your weakness not an invitation to confess. If your weakness is a tendency towards perfectionism, and the job you are applying for involves a detail orientation, you can highlight how your weaknesses may serve you well in the position.

Consider using the “because” response whenever you can. A “because” response involves the restatement of the question followed by a statement of how and where you gained education or experience in that area. For example, if you are asked about handling difficult customers, you could answer that you have significant experience in that area because you’ve served as a customer service representative with X company for X years. You may be able to articulate how you were able to turn an encounter with a frustrated customer into a long-term relationship that benefited both the customer and the organization. Your specific example, and use of a “because” response, can increase the likelihood that the interviewer or audience will recall the specific information you provide.

You may be invited to participate in a conference call, and be told to expect the call will last around twenty minutes. The telephone carries your voice and your words, but doesn’t carry any visual cues. If you remember to speak directly into the telephone, look up and smile, your voice will come through clearly, and you will sound competent and pleasant. Whatever you do, don’t take the call on a cell phone with an iffy connection—your interviewers are guaranteed to be unfavorably impressed if you keep breaking up during the call. Use the phone to your advantage by preparing responses on note cards or on your computer screen before the call. When the interviewers ask you questions, keep track of the time, limiting each response to about a minute. If you know that a twenty-minute call is scheduled for a certain time, you can anticipate that your phone may ring may be a minute or two late, as interviews are often scheduled in a series while the committee is all together at one time. Even if you only have one interview, your interviewers will have a schedule, and your sensitivity to it can help improve your performance.

You can also anticipate that the last few minutes will be set aside for you to ask your questions. This is your opportunity to learn more about the problems or challenges that the position will be addressing, allowing you a final opportunity to reinforce a positive message with the audience. Keep your questions simple, your attitude positive, and communicate your interest.

At the same time as you are being interviewed, know that you too are interviewing the prospective employer. If you have done your homework you may already know what the organization is all about, but you may still be unsure whether it is the right fit for you. Listen and learn from what is said as well as what is not said, and you will add to your knowledge base for wise decision making in the future.

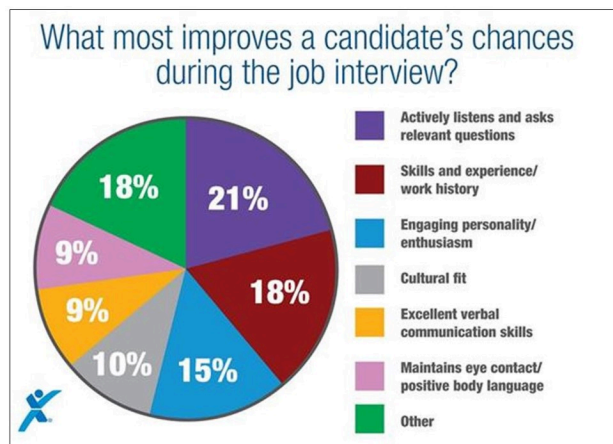


Figure 49.2: A survey of 2,169 business leaders reveals that using active listening skills and asking relevant questions improves the chances of securing employment. ([GlobalNewsWire](#), 2018).

Above all, be honest, positive, and brief. You may have heard that the world is small and it is true. As you develop professionally, you will come to see how fields, organizations, and companies are interconnected in ways that you cannot anticipate. Your name and reputation are yours to protect and promote.



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Post-performance

You completed your research of the organization, interviewed a couple of employees, learned more about the position, were on time for the interview (virtual or in person), wore neat and professional clothes, and demonstrated professionalism in your brief, informative responses. Congratulations are in order, but so is more work on your part.

Remember that feedback is part of the communication process: follow up promptly with a thank-you note or e-mail, expressing your appreciation for the interviewer's time and interest. You may also indicate that you will call or e-mail next week to see if they have any further questions for you. (Naturally, if you say you will do this, make sure you follow through!) In the event that you have decided the position is not right for you, the employer will appreciate your notifying them without delay. Do this tactfully, keeping in mind that communication occurs between individuals and organizations in ways you cannot predict.

After you have communicated with your interviewer or committee, move on. Candidates sometimes become quite fixated on one position or job and fail to keep their options open. The best person does not always get the job, and the prepared business communicator knows that networking and research is a never-ending, ongoing process. Look over the horizon at the next challenge and begin your research process again. It may be hard work, but getting a job is your job. Budget time and plan on the effort it will take to make the next contact, get the next interview, and continue to explore alternate paths to your goal.

You may receive a letter, note, or voice mail explaining that another candidate's combination of experience and education better matched the job description. If this happens, it is only natural for you to feel disappointed. It is also only natural to want to know why you were not chosen, but be aware that for legal reasons most rejection notifications do not go into detail about why one candidate was hired and another was not. Contacting the company with a request for an explanation can be counterproductive, as it may be interpreted as a "sore loser" response. If there is any possibility that they will keep your name on file for future opportunities, you want to preserve your positive relationship.



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Conclusion

Although you feel disappointed, don't focus on the loss or all the hard work you've produced. Instead, focus your energies where they will serve you best. Review the process and learn from the experience, knowing that each audience is unique and even the most prepared candidate may not have been the right "fit." Stay positive and connect with people who support you. Prepare, practice, and perform. Know that you as a person are far more than just a list of job duties. Focus on your skill sets: if they need improvement, consider additional education that will enhance your knowledge and skills. Seek out local resources and keep networking. Have your professional interview attire clean and ready, and focus on what you can control—your preparation and performance.

Exercises



1. Find a job announcement of a position that might interest you after you graduate or reach your professional goal. Write a brief statement of what experience and education you currently have that applies to the position and note what you currently lack
2. What are the common tasks and duties of a job you find interesting? Create a survey, identify people who hold a similar position, and interview them (via e-mail or in person).
3. What has been your employment interview experience to date? Write a brief statement and provide examples.



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18. Unit 50: The Online Application Process

Learning Objectives



After reviewing this information, you will be able to

- recognize a number of today's online digital tools and apps
- understand the differences of the online application process

Introduction

The first reader of a resume may no longer be a person but an **applicant tracking system (ATS)**. Online job boards, social networks, and mobile technology are becoming the engines and a permanent part of the modern day job search process. The number of Apps available to assist job applicants through the job search process are numerous. Thus, knowing how to take advantage of these Apps, how to build your online presence, and how to navigate through the online application process are skills the 21st century job seeker should know. The following video, *How to Apply for a Job Online*, will provide some basic knowledge on the online job application process.



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<https://pressbooks.senecacollege.ca/buscomm/?p=2259#h5p-197>

The Changing Application Process

Technology is changing the job application process. The way that organizations are looking for candidates, screening resumes, running interviews, and selecting the candidate to hire is changing due to the pervasive nature of technology. Technology, as the video above indicates, removes many obstacles in the hiring process; as a result organizations are utilizing technology to facilitate the seeking and hiring of new employees. In fact, a 2018 survey of trends in the hiring process reveals that 70% of companies have used social media to find and hire and employees and 89% plan to use social media as part of their future hiring process (TalentNow, 2019). Figure 50.1 below provides additional results from this survey. Consequently, securing a job in the current and future job market will involve understanding the ins and outs of the online application process.



Figure 50.1: A 2018 survey revealing the role social media is playing in the online hiring process. (TalentNow, 2019).



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Creating Your Online Presence

Clearly, having or creating an online presence is important in the new dynamic job search environment. Let's examine how to create an impactful online presence.

Social Network Sites

If you haven't done this yet, create a professionalize web presence by assembling a well-developed [LinkedIn](#) profile. This site and other social networking sites offer plenty of advice on how to make the most of social media platforms, so search a few out to get a picture of the consensus on what makes for a successful profile. A good, current place to start is [The Most Effective Ways to Use LinkedIn](#) (Doyle, 2018) because it links you to several in-depth guides for building each aspect of your profile.

If you've done this already, show potential employers that you're fully committed to your profession by continually updating your profile as the site adds and develops features. Keep building your network and adding content related to your field. Show that you engage in professional activities online because you're a motivated professional rather than toss a profile together as a one-time exercise because someone told you to.

As you gain more professional experience throughout your career, add it all to your online profile to make it a master CV ("curriculum vitae," meaning "course of life" in Latin) from which you can extract targeted résumés for particular job applications. It's okay if your targeted résumé and CV cover the exact same content in the beginning of your working life because you won't have much to put in either; employers will understand that when they see the year you graduated from college. As you gain more experience, be picky about what you include in a targeted résumé; however, your LinkedIn CV will provide employers with a fuller picture of what you've been doing with your life. They will be impressed that (1) you were able to present to them a slice of that

history relevant to the job at hand, and that (2) you're so much more well-rounded than your targeted résumé lets on. They'll see that you have depth.

Resume (Online Considerations)

Yes, the resume is still very important for the online application process. The more closely your resume matches what an employer's applicant tracking system (ATS) is looking for, the better your chance of landing an interview and getting the job. Using key word from job postings is always a good strategy, but modern ATSs are also screening for additional qualities. Ensuring your online resume contains the following characteristics improves the probability that your resume will be selected by an ATS.

- Using keywords is good, but using key words in context is better. That is, use the keyword in a manner that ensure the ATS will recognize the skill noted as desirable.
- Focusing on nouns will attract the attention of hiring managers. The ATS looks for three types of nouns:
 - job titles, positions or roles
 - technical skills or specializations
 - certification, tools used, or specific experience
- Varying the job title to ensure ATS recognition
- Concentrating on skills section to ensure it responds to desired skills
- Keeping the resume format simple facilitates easy translation to an online format. Converting the basic resume to a plain-text is advisable
- Using conventional headings will increase ATS recognition

(Business Communications, 2019)

E-portfolios

An **e-portfolio** provides an opportunity for job seekers to present their skills and talents in a very tangible manner. An e-portfolio allows the job seeker to provide a basic resume containing links to projects, assignments, videos, social media sites (e.g. LinkedIn) to provide a comprehensive overview of their skills and personality for prospective employers.

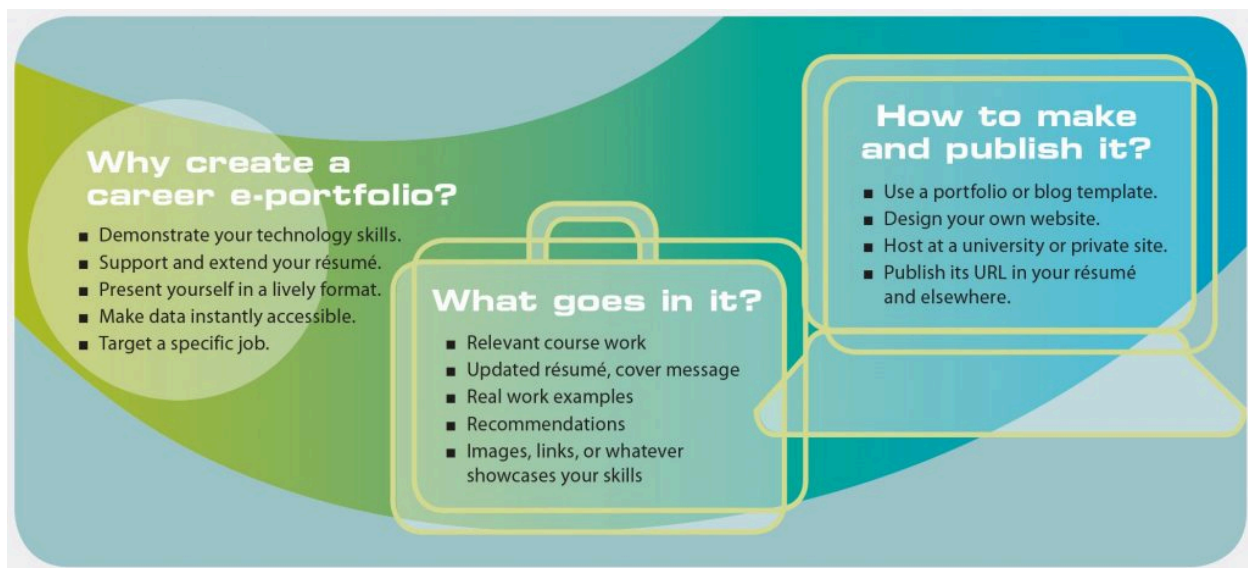


Figure 50.2: The why, what, and how of developing an e-portfolio. (Business Communications, 2019)

Video Resumes

Finally, another vehicle for an online job application is the video resume. A video resume allows job applicants to present their skills, qualification, and unique interests in a visual manner. With the availability of video and video editing apps, creating a video resume is well within the capabilities of most college students. Three skills in particular that highlighted through this medium: speaking, presentation, and technical skills. For a job requiring such skills, a well produced video resume provides an advantage over those applicants who apply in the more traditional manner. Here are some tips to create a video resume:

- Customize the video content to respond to or match the specific job opening applied for
- Keep the video resume to 1 – 3 minutes
- Dress professionally and appropriately
- Explain why you are the best candidate for the job

The following video provides a few more tips on creating a professional video resume.



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Conclusion

The job application process is experiencing a dynamic evolution. In addition to the traditional job application process, a variety of online apps and other tools provide the motivated job seeker a huge selection of resources to stand out in a very crowded job market. These are really exciting times for job seekers willing to use these tools in the online application process.

Exercises



1. Become familiar with LinkedIn by setting up an account and completing a profile. Even if you are not in the job market yet, becoming familiar with LinkedIn can open your eyes to the kinds of information employers seek and also give you practice at filling in templates such as those in the ATS. The easiest way to begin is to view a LinkedIn video taking you through the steps in creating a profile.



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19. Key Takeaways - Employment Skills

Key Takeaway



The following are a few of the most important elements to remember about the employment process in the digital age.

Key takeaways for today's job applicant include

- Begin the job search process by exploring your interests, evaluating your qualifications, and investigating career opportunities.
- Develop a targeted résumé that is *perfect* in the quality of its content, organization, writing, and overall presentation to increase your chances of getting interviews and hence the jobs.
- Prepare a winning cover letter and résumé by assessing your skills and researching what employers are looking for, what jobs are available, and how to find and apply to them.
- Write a cover letter as part of your targeted approach to applying for job competitions; use it to identify the job by name, introduce your résumé, explain how you'll apply your skills in the job, and request an interview.
- Prepare for the pre-interview, interview, and post-interview process.
- Optimize the job search process and your chances of getting hired by taking advantage of today's digital tools and apps.

