

# Effective Business Communication

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## PLEASE SILENCE YOUR PHONE





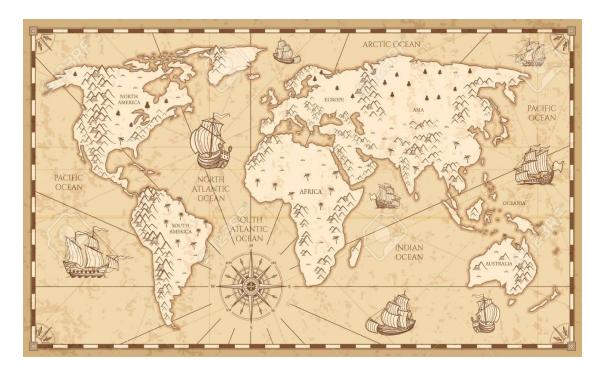
# Communication skills.. is it important?







## Communicating in the Real vs. Virtual World - does it make any difference?







We have entered an age of «Virtual Communication».

... and the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic has boosted «virtuality» – the new form of reality?!

Much of the business operations has lifted towards having some level of virtual components (mostly communication)



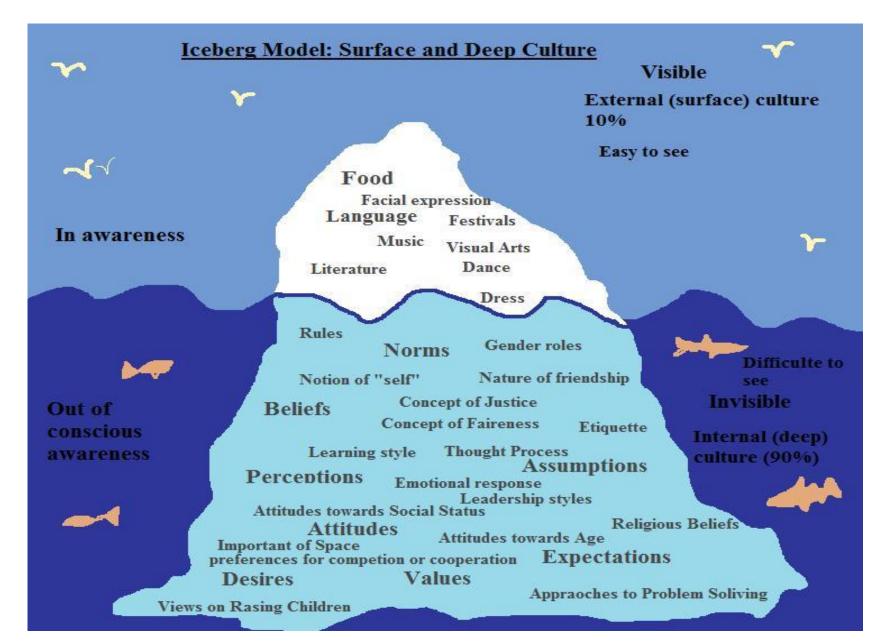


## Fully virtual / digital communication?

- not probably possible in the near future..
- the socio-cultural factors will be there



## Cultural factors.. Still there.





## Precise communication at the right place and the right time can save your life!

• A guide to result driven communications - cartoon



### Chinese whisper (or Telephone Game).. Remember?!

#### The rules of the game:

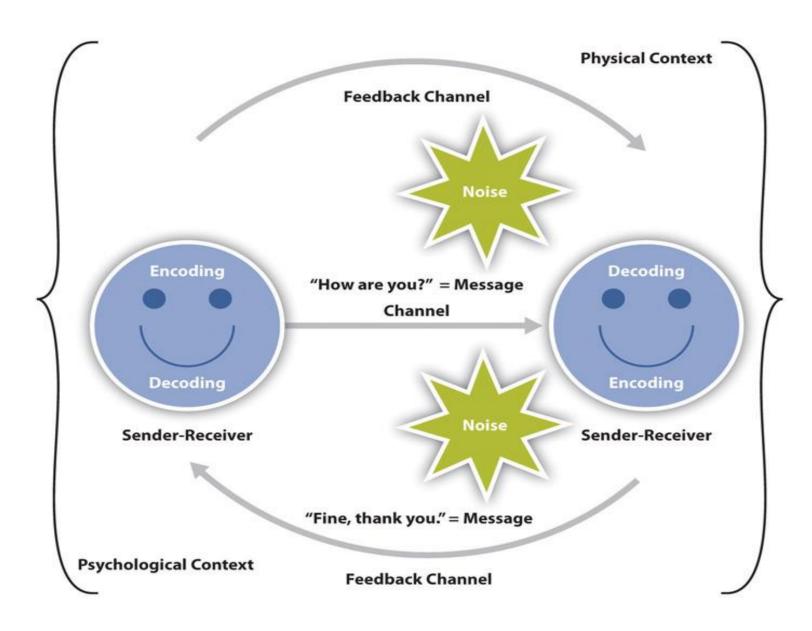
- The word or phrase can only be whispered once, so players must pay close attention.
- No repeating of the word or phrase.
- Only one player the first should know what the word or phrase is.



"Starting here, each person whisper to your neighbor the purpose of this meeting and we'll see what we end up with."



## The interactive model of communication





JUST A NORMAL DAY AT THE NATION'S MOST IMPORTANT FINANCIAL INSTITUTION...

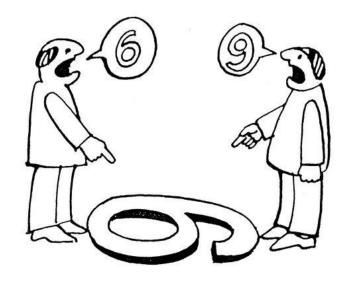




#### **Communication in any form should be:**

- Respectful.
- Clear.
- Timely.
- Courteous.
- A model.









#### **Telephone**

- Answer your phone whenever possible.
- Return calls the same day.
- Do not eat or drink while on the phone.
- Do not type / watch something / etc. while talking.
- Ask, "Is now a good time to talk about..."
- Schedule phone calls just like a meeting.
- Avoid cell phones, etc. in meetings.
- Do not mumble.
- Determine your greeting.



#### **Cell Phones**

- Turn off or mute your cell phone while in common areas.
- Use the vibrate feature if you are expecting a critical call.
- When possible, leave public places when answering a call.
- Respect other people's rights not to hear your conversation.
- Notify others at the beginning of a meeting when expecting a critical call.



#### **Voice Mail**

- Short
- Accurate
- Positive messages only
- Record with caution
- Be ready
- Mind your surroundings





## Identify Your Audience

## Supervisors

**Subordinates** 



Coworkers



Consumers



#### **Written Communication**

#### Reasons for effective written communications

- To provide information
- To request or persuade
- To document

#### Advantages

- Establish a permanent record
- For proof of agreements
- Encourage accuracy and logic
- Convenience







#### **Written Communication**

#### **Preparing to Write**

Before you create a written message, consider the following questions to help organize your thoughts:

- What is my purpose?
- What does my reader need to know about the topic?
- How do I get the audience to take action?
- What is the one key point I want my reader to remember?



## E-mail Etiquette

#### E-Mail

- Written communication
- Grammar, spelling, and punctuation are important
- Confidentiality concerns
- Be mindful of content
- Use "out-of-office rules"
- Alternate contact
- Short and sweet
- Don't forget the **subjet**, **greeting**, **goodbye**

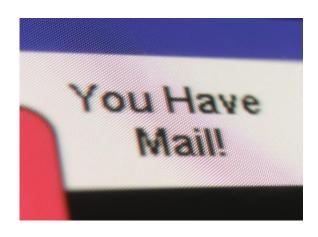




## E-mail Etiquette

#### **Other E-mail Considerations**

- Not secure
- Sometimes unreliable
- Good e-mail habits
- Think before you send





#### **Communication Styles**





**Understand Your Communication Style** 

Blue	Red	Green	Yellow
Daring	Enthusiastic	Satisfied	Diplomatic
Determined	Convincing	Good-natured	Cautious
Outspoken	Friendly	Conventional	Accurate
Decisive	Talkative	Moderate	Controlled
Adventurous	Outgoing	Gentle	Insightful
Dominant	Persuasive	Modest	Conscientious
Impatient	Expressive	Agreeable	Observant
Insistent	Inspiring	Kind	Tactful
Strong-Willed	Cheerful	Obliging	Reserved
Independent	Joyful	Considerate	Private
Firm	Playful	Obedient	Introspective
Stubborn	Charming	Loyal	Logical
Persistent	Animated	Even-Tempered	Well-Disciplined
Argumentative	Optimistic	Sympathetic	Precise
Direct	Extroverted	Easygoing	Systematic
Assertive	Impulsive	Helpful	Introverted



## Yellow

#### **Style Strategies**

May want personal autonomy, opportunity for careful planning, exact job descriptions, precise expectations.

- Take time to prepare your case in advance.
- Provide straight pros and cons of ideas.
- Support ideas with accurate data.
- Provide reassurance that no surprises will occur.
- Provide exact job description with precise explanation of how it fits into the big picture.
- Review recommendations to them in a systematic manner.
- If agreeing, be specific. If disagreeing, disagree with the facts rather than the person.
- Be prepared to provide explanations in a patient, persistent, diplomatic manner.

#### **Style Limitations**

- Seek feedback and direction from coaches.
- Be hesitant to act without precedent.
- •Be bound by key procedures and methods.
- Get bogged down in the decision-making process.
- Resist delegating tasks.
- Want full explanation before changes are made.
- Yield their position to avoid controversy.
- Avoid involvement when threatened.
- Focus exclusively on their own tasks and accomplishments.



## Blue

#### **Style Strategies**

May want authority, challenges, prestige, freedom, varied activities, growth assignments, "bottom-line" approach, and opportunity for advancement.

- Provide direct answers, be brief and to the point.
- Ask "what" questions, not "how."
- •Stick to business and results they desire.
- •Outline possibilities for the person to get results, solve problems, and be in charge.
- •Stress logical benefits of featured ideas and approaches.
- When in agreement, agree with facts and ideas rather than the person.

#### **Style Limitations**

- Overstep prerogatives.
- Act restlessly.
- Stimulate anxiety in others.
- Overrule people.
- Be blunt and sarcastic with others.
- Sulk when not in the limelight.
- Be critical and fault finding.
- Be inattentive to details and logic.
- Be dissatisfied with routine work.
- Resist participation as part of a team.



### Green

#### **Style Strategies**

May want security of the situation, time to adjust to change, appreciation, identification with group, limited territory, and areas of specialization.

- Provide sincere interest in them as a person; provide a sincere, personal, and agreeable environment.
- Focus on answers to "how" questions to provide them with clarification.
- •Be patient in drawing out their goals.
- Present ideas or departures from current practices in a nonthreatening manner; give them a chance to adjust.
- •Clearly define goals, roles, or procedures and their place in the overall plan.
- Provide personal assurances of follow-up support.

#### **Style Limitations**

- Insist on maintaining status quo.
- Take a long time to adjust.
- Have trouble meeting multiple deadlines.
- Need help getting started on new, unstructured assignments.
- Have difficulty with innovation.
- Be content with things as they are.
- Continue to do things the way they were always done.
- Hold onto past experiences and feelings.
- · Wait for orders before acting.



## Red

#### **Style Strategies**

May want social recognition, popularity, people to talk to, freedom from control and detail, favorable working conditions, recognition of abilities, a chance to motivate people, and inclusion by others.

- Provide favorable, friendly environment.
- Provide chance for them to verbalize about ideas, people, and their intuition.
- Offer them ideas for transferring talk into action.
- Provide testimonials.
- Provide time for stimulating, sociable activities.
- Provide details in writing, but do not dwell on these.
- Provide a participative relationship.

#### **Style Limitations**

- Be more concerned with popularity than tangible results.
- Oversell.
- Act impulsively—heart over mind.
- Reach inconsistent conclusions.
- Make decisions solely on gut feelings.
- •Be unrealistic in appraising people; trust people indiscriminately.
- Be inattentive to detail.
- Have difficulty planning and estimating time expenditure.
- Perform superficial analysis.



## Verbal vs. Non-verbal Communication

It's not

WHAT

you say...





It's
HOW
you say it.







### Tone of Voice

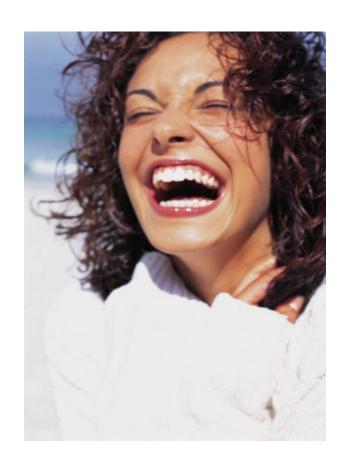
- Pitch
- Volume
- Emphasis
- Enthusiasm

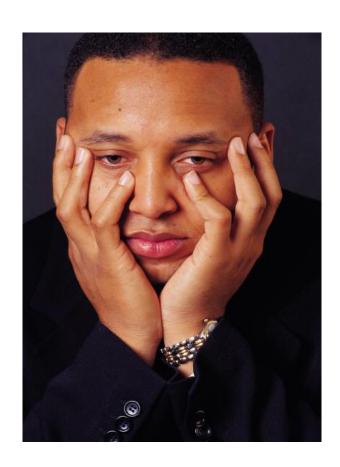


"If you want someone to believe what you say always whisper it..."



## Facial Expressions









## or this!





#### **Listening and Effective Communication**





## How Well Do You Listen?

#### **Listening Skills**

- Hear the message.
- Interpret the message.
- Evaluate the message.
- Respond to the message.
- But, do not listen to respond!





## 1-2-3 clap your hands!





## Communicate with Influence Some ways of influencing others include:

- Leading by example.
- Looking at the big picture and sharing that vision with others.
- Watching your own biases.
- Looking, listening, and watching.
- Practicing good communication skills.
- Stepping out-of-the-box and being creative.
- Creating an environment that supports team members.
- Maintaining a positive attitude.
- Consistently striving for improving yourself.
- Working on building trust with individuals.
- Getting others involved.
- Giving individuals the benefit of the doubt.
- Being proactive.
- Not backing down quickly when challenged.



## Communicate with Diplomacy

# Get your message heard without damaging a relationship.



- Learn to flex your communication style.
- Choose your words carefully.
- Listen, think, and be open.
- Relax your body and face.



## ... and don't forget the power of participation.

#### We will rock you!





... and don't forget: Communication is a twoway street. Make sure you have participation.

the making & performing of We will rock you!







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