Advanced Communication Skills

Unit III

Dr Divya John

Contents

- Critical thinking and creative writing
- Introduction to critical thinking
- Benefits and barriers to critical thinking
- Critical reasoning
- Deductive and inductive arguments
- Inferential comprehension
- Critical thinking and academic writing

Course Objectives & Outcomes

Course Objectives

- > To develop the learners' lateral thinking ability and to promote interpersonal oral and written communication
- To enhance their professional communication skills to prepare them for the communicative demands of the industry

Course Outcomes

Learners will be able to:

- a) demonstrate competence in cross cultural communication
- b) use gestures and other non-verbal communication strategies effectively in formal and informal contexts
- c) critically analyze and evaluate situations and communicate proficiently
- d) argue their case following the etiquettes
- e) write and analyze technical reports
- f) make short academic presentations with clarity using various medium and persuade in speaking contexts

What is Critical Thinking?

- ➤ Developing the attitude to:
 - Question everything
 - > Find credible sources
 - > Choose the right reading material
 - > Evaluate the information
 - > Read critically
 - > Write critically

Activity 1 – Choose the Style you Prefer

Style	Description	
North	Acting – likes to act, try things, plunge in ("Let's do it")	
East	Speculating – likes to look at the big picture and the possibilities before acting	
South	Caring – likes to know that everyone's feelings have been taken into consideration and that their voices have been heard before acting	
West	Paying attention to detail — likes to know the who, what, when, where and why before acting	

Choose the style you prefer; then discuss and respond to the questions given below:

- What are the strengths of your style? (3-4 adjectives)
- What are the limitations of your style? (3-4 adjectives)
- What style do you find most difficult to work with and why?
- What do people from other "directions" or styles need to know about you so that you can work together effectively?
- What is the one thing you value most about each of the other three styles?

How to Go about Critical Thinking

- > Here are a few tips:
- Look at something from multiple viewpoints
- Evaluate something in four or more different ways
- Judge something against alternatives
- Use multiple sources of information to test, explore and use ideas

Benefits & Barriers to Critical Thinking

Benefits of Critical Thinking	Blocks to Critical Thinking
Analyzes information	Thinking that there is a right answer
Helps thinking out of the box	Respecting authority figures
Solves problems with innovative solutions	Showing impatience
Improves decision making	Procrastinating
Enhances self-awareness & self-reflection	Being overly conscientious
Promotes curiosity and creativity	Feeling overwhelmed

The Stages of Writing

- A completed work goes through the following stages:
 - 1. Free writing
 - 2. Drafting
 - 3. Rewriting
 - 4. Editing
 - 5. Finishing the work

What are the Challenges in Writing?

What are the Challenges in Writing?

- > Lack of ideas
- > Lack of subject knowledge
- ➤ Never-ending research
- > Lack of confidence
- ➤ Language problems Grammar
- > Vocabulary problems
- > Fear of spelling
- > Tiredness
- ➤ Writer's block

Free Writing

- > Free writing is a special kind of writing that works effectively only if you do it right. Here are a few tips:
 - > Write without thinking or re-reading what you have written.
 - Write as fast as you can WITHOUT STOPPING.
 - Write anything you think of.
 - Don't worry about grammar, spelling, etc.

Free Writing - Extra Tips

- Don't stop for anything
- Go quickly without rushing
- Never stop to look back, or to cross something out
- Never wonder how to spell something, or doubt what word or thought to use, or think about what you are doing
- If you can't think of a word or a spelling, just use a squiggle or else write "I can't think what to say" as many times as you want;
- If you are not able to continue writing, just repeat the last word you wrote or anything else, over and over again
- Remember that you never stop while writing

Activity 3 – Free Writing

- Take up the challenge of free writing and write on the following topic:
- Imagine you are writing a diary; note down for 10 minutes what happened to you yesterday.

Deductive and Inductive Arguments

Deductive	Inductive
 It is Friday Marianne always wears jeans on a Friday, Therefore Marianne is wearing jeans. ➤ The truth of their premises guarantees the truth of their conclusion ➤ It is either good or bad ➤ A good argument gives us conditional certainty 	The sun has risen every day in the history of the universe Therefore the sun will rise tomorrow ➤ The truth of their premises makes the conclusion more or less probable ➤ It is either weak or strong

Distinguish the Arguments: Deductive / Inductive

- 1. The sun is coming out so the rain should stop soon.
- 2. If Jane is at the party, John won't be. Jane is at the party, therefore John won't be.
- 3. The house is a mess therefore Lucy must be home.
- 4. Either he's in the bathroom or the bedroom. He's not in the bathroom, so he must be in the bedroom.
- 5. The dog would have barked if it saw a stranger. It didn't bark, so it didn't see a stranger.
- 6. No-one in Paris understands me, so my French must be rotten, or the Parisians are stupid.

Fallacies: Understanding where Arguments go Wrong

- 1. Affirming the Consequent
- 2. Denying the Antecedent
- 3. The Masked Man Fallacy
- 4. The Gamblers' Fallacy
- 5. The Fallacy of Undistributed Middle
- 6. Amphiboly
- 7. Equivocation
- 8. Straw Man
- 9. Slippery Slope
- 10. Begging the Question

Structuring your Case

Introduction

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Introduce the case
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Outline your main arguments

Build your case with 3 to 4 arguments

Body

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Argument 1 – support with proof, evidence, examples, statistics, quotes
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Argument 2 ...

Argument 3 ...

Conclusion

Summarize your main arguments

Activity 4 -- Write and Speak

Free write on the topic given in the next slide (7 minutes)

Each team debates on the topic (Preparation 10 minutes)

Speaker 1 proposes the case -- 1.5 min

Speaker 2 opposes the case – 1.5 min

Rebuttal by the class -- 1 min

Activity 4 -- Debate for 1.5 minutes on:

- 1. Work from home has its advantages
- 2. Technology is making man less human
- 3. Poverty can be eliminated
- 4. Technology is increasing unemployment rates
- 5. India's increasing population is a boon
- Abortion should be banned
- 7. People should have a basic universal income
- 8. Social media has improved human communication
- 9. Plastic should be banned
- 10. Reality shows on the TV are harmful to the society
- 11. Vaccination should be mandatory
- 12. All cars should be electric

Critical Thinking and Academic Writing

- > Academic writing
 - > Descriptive writing (remembering, understanding and applying)
 - Critical writing (analyzing, evaluating and creating)
- Critical writing
 - Needs critical reading
 - > Is evidence-based
 - > Builds an argument
 - > Requires the right balance of criticality
- Questioning for critical writing -- Evidences and arguments
 - > Analyzing: Explore reasons, relationships and possible alternatives
 - > Evaluating: Consider the implications, conclusions and recommendations
 - > Creating the argument: Synthesize evidences from multiple sources to create the argument

Conclusion

- Critical thinking and creative writing
- Introduction to critical thinking
- Benefits and barriers to critical thinking
- Critical reasoning: Deductive and Inductive arguments
- Inferential comprehension
- Critical thinking and academic writing

What did you learn today?

- 1. Discuss for 2 minutes on what you learned in this class
 - From your teacher
 - From your peers
- 2. Make a 1-minute presentation (1 from each group)

References

Critical Reasoning for Beginners < https://podcasts.ox.ac.uk/series/critical-reasoning-beginners>

Let's get critical: a practical guide < https://subjectguides.york.ac.uk/critical/home>

Thank you

Divya John