

Advanced Communication Skills

Interpersonal Communication

In your IT career, you will need to use interpersonal communication every day. You will need to speak with other people in the company, including employees, managers, and different people outside the company such as vendors. You may manage a team at some point in your career. This reading will help you build the interpersonal communication skills you can use for everyday communications.

Interpersonal Communication Types

- **Verbal Communication** - This is spoken communication. You use this when you speak to others at the workplace, on the phone, or at virtual meetings.
- **Listening** - Listening is more than hearing what people say. Listening is focusing on what they are saying, and receiving their messages.
- **Written communication** - Letters, emails, text messages, emojis, and GIFs are all different types of written communication.
- **Nonverbal communication** - Gestures, body language, eye contact, facial expressions, and touch are all examples of nonverbal communication.

Some ways to improve interpersonal communication:

For a team or an organization to work well, members need to be able to say what they need others to know and to fully understand what others need from them. Here are some tips to help with interpersonal communication:

- **Be consistent** - Set communication standards and keep them.
- **Focus on professional communication** - Personal communication is unprofessional and takes away time you need for work.
- **Avoid assumptions** - Listen to what the other person says and respond to what the other person is saying. Making assumptions will stop their full message from reaching you.
- **Listen actively** - Carefully listen to what the other person says and fully understand it before you respond. Responding without knowing the message leads to misunderstanding, and it could lead to conflict.

Making Requests

Members of a team or organization sometimes need to make requests of each other. Effective requests are more likely to get results, and they show team or organization members they can rely on each other. When making requests:

- Be sure to know what you are requesting before you make the request
- Be clear when you make a request - it's important to communicate exactly what you need from the other person.
- You may need to wait for the right opportunity to make the request if the other person is busy.
- Listen carefully to what the other person has to say with an open mind after you make the request if the person denies it.
- Always make requests politely and respectfully.

When to use which type of communication

Some communications are done verbally in the workplace or in a virtual meeting. Others are done through phone calls. Some are done through email, messaging, or on paper. Not all communications use written or spoken language. Some communication is nonverbal. Each situation calls for one or more types of communication.

In situations where information has to be given to the whole team, you should share it at the workplace in a meeting or in a virtual meeting using verbal communication. These situations include:

- Announcements the whole team needs to hear
- Ideas and requests for the team
- Requests for individuals that are not personal such as asking a team member to perform a task for the team
- Discussion points that need to be discussed by the team

A second part of this communication is a group email sent to the team with a recap of the information from the meeting. This will give team members ongoing access to the information, and it will provide the information for any team members who couldn't attend the meeting.

Use group emails to the team when you have something important to share between meetings. Use text messages when you have short messages for other individuals. You can use personal emails for longer communications.

For communications after hours, or for private conversations between two people, you can have a phone conversation. You can meet the individual in a private office, but private conversations include sensitive information, so be sure to respect the other person's privacy and have the conversation in a way no one else can hear it or join in. Here are some examples of private conversations:

- **Criticism** - Use criticism to help someone else solve a problem, not to hurt them. If you criticize them in front of the team, it will embarrass them, and it can lead to gossip and conflicts.
- **Personal situations** - Someone may come to you with personal information. Treat this as a private communication. If the person wants the team to know, they will share it themselves.

Nonverbal communication is important. It helps get the message across without words. It can cause problems when the wrong message comes through. When having interpersonal communications at work, try to be careful to avoid too much emotion. Here are some examples of nonverbal cues:

- **Facial expressions** - Example: A person says they're happy, but they have a sad facial expression. People who experience the expression know the person is sad.
- **Tone of voice** - Tone of voice can say more than the words said. For example, when someone says "good job" in an angry tone, it probably means the speaker isn't happy about what the other person did.
- **Eye contact** - Looking directly at the speaker demonstrates to them that you are listening and interested in what they have to say.
- **Actions** - Hand movements and other body movements are also communication. If you slam your fist on a table but say you are not angry, people will still know you are angry.

Leadership and Interpersonal Communication

During your career, you may lead a team or have a supervisory role. Communication skills are essential for a leadership position. You need to be able to communicate:

- **Expectations** - Be sure to set realistic expectations, and to clearly communicate them to your staff members. Make sure they understand them and encourage questions if there is something they don't fully understand.
- **Asking questions** - Asking the right questions is important. Be sure you know exactly what information you need before asking questions.
 - Examine the problem or situation and decide what you need to know.
 - Ask your question in a tone that demonstrates to the other person that you are interested in the answer. If you ask in an over formal or accusing tone, the other person will feel anxious, and they may not answer fully.
 - Ask your questions clearly, and focus them on what you need to know. If the questions aren't clear, or if they aren't focused on what you need to know, the answers will also be unclear.
 - Actively listen to the answer after you ask the question. You need to fully understand what the other person is saying before you react to the information or use it.
 - After you get the information you need, thank the person who gave you the information. It shows the other person respect, and they will be more likely to answer questions in the future.

Communication for Introverts

If you are an introvert, your communication experiences may be different than what extroverts experience. Here are some tips for communication for introverts:

- Think about what you want to know, and ask open ended questions. That will let the other person give you full answers and take on much of the conversation.
- Use quick greetings and responses to others' greetings. If someone says, "good morning" to you, say the same. You can acknowledge the greeting without starting a conversation.
- Prepare for meetings and team or organizational functions. Think about what you are going to say, and have answers ready for questions you may be asked. If someone asks a question you don't have an answer prepared for, ask if you can take a little time to think about it.

Cross-Cultural Communication

You will be working with many different people from different cultures and in different time zones all over the world. Cross-cultural communication will help you understand the similarities and differences among different cultural groups and engage with different people from different cultures. For people to work together in teams and organizations, they need to understand each other well across cultures.

Working with people from other cultures

Your teams and organizations will have members from all over the world. There will be cultural differences between you and them. Some things you do will be different from how they do them. Since you are working with them, you need to understand each other to work together efficiently. Here are some ways to improve your cross-cultural communications:

- **Research and study the cultures of people you work with.** Find out what types of gestures and actions they use for communication. Find out if there are any gestures you use that are offensive to them and avoid those gestures. Find out which gestures they understand and try to use those.
- **Don't use slang when having cross-cultural communications.** Your slang comes from your culture and other cultures may not understand what it means. In some cases slang from your culture may offend people from other cultures.
- **Be careful with humor.** Different cultures have different understandings of humor. What is funny in your culture might not be funny in other cultures. People from those cultures may be confused. Sometimes humor that's funny in one culture is offensive in others.
- **Speak slower if someone asks you to, but don't speak too slow or it may offend the other person.**

Problems with cross cultural communication

Problems happen with cross-cultural communication, but if you know what causes them, you can avoid them. Here are some of the problems that can happen:

- **Gesture problems** - Simple gestures in one culture can mean something different in another. You may use a gesture that's positive in your culture, but is offensive to the person you are communicating with from another culture. In the same way, another culture's positive gesture may be offensive to you.
- **Stereotyping** - Stereotyping is offensive, and it gives you the wrong ideas about cultures. Sometimes well-meaning people mistake stereotypes for knowledge of a culture and use them to communicate with members of that culture.
- **Misunderstood humor** - Most cultures have some form of humor and jokes. People from other cultures might be confused by your joke, or, in some cases, jokes that are funny to you might offend people from other cultures.
- **Differences in messaging** - You might send an email and find it either doesn't get a response, or the response is slow. Some cultures treat email and other communications differently. You might come from a culture where