

FIT1049- IT Professional Practice Week 9:

Organisational Communication and Traditional Modes of Communication



# Last Week - Intellectual Property

Introduction

Types of IP

- Trade Secrets
- Copyrights
- Patents
- Trademarks

Balance sheet

Contracts

## Did you read the e-Pub for Week 9?

- A. Yes, It was good.
- B. Yes, It was bad
- C. No, I had technical difficulties
- D. No, I did not get around to it.

## **Communication Modes**

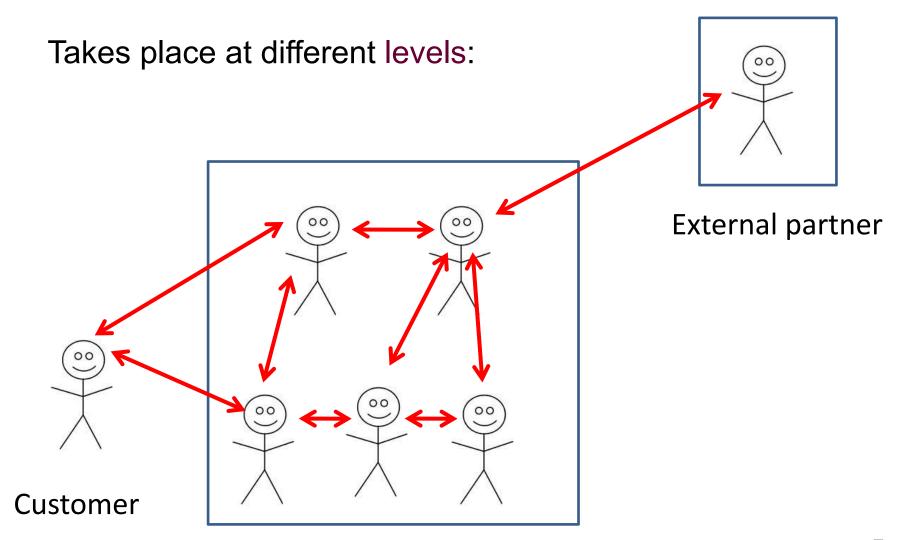


#### Organisations

- characteristics,
- goals, objectives and functions
- Structure and communication channels
- Traditional modes of Written Communication
  - Characteristics of using written communications
  - Approach to professional written communication
  - Types of writing for communication



## **Organisational Communication**



## Organisational Characteristics University

- 1. Function or purpose
- 2. Interface with customers/clients and suppliers
- 3. Size
- 4. Approach to internal management and control
- 5. Information use & flow



# Information use & management White



- What type of information does an organisation require?
- What volume & complexity of information does an organisation require?
- Who accesses what information?
- How important is information to an organisation's survival?

### Consider Monash



- What Type
- What Volume
- What Complexity
- Who accesses what
- Importance

## Overview



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## Goals and Objectives



#### Goals:

Broad description of what organisation plans to achieve

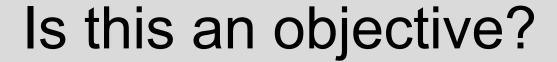
#### Objectives:

Operational statements describing what an organisation will do to achieve the goals

-Must be measurable



http://www.monash.edu.au/about/





... to be a leading teaching and research university

- A. True
- B. False





.....to maintain position in the GO8 – Top Group of 8 Universities in Australia

- A. Yes
- B. No

## Organisational Functions



Set of essential functions needed to achieve the objectives

**Primary functions**: directly related to goals and objectives

**Support functions**: maintain the organisation



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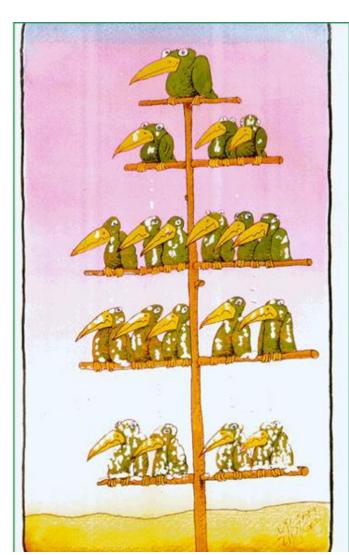
## Organisational Structures



Functional structure

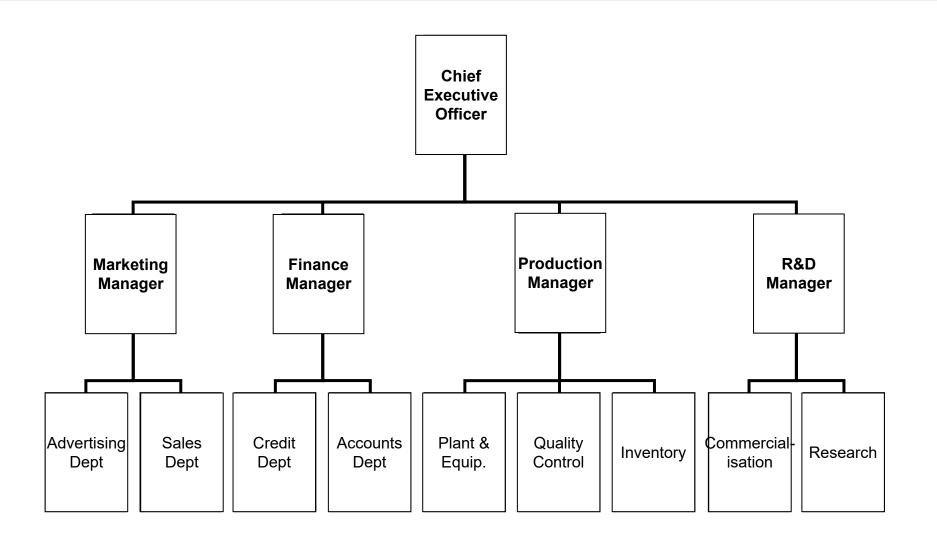
Divisional structure

Matrix structure



## Name this structure





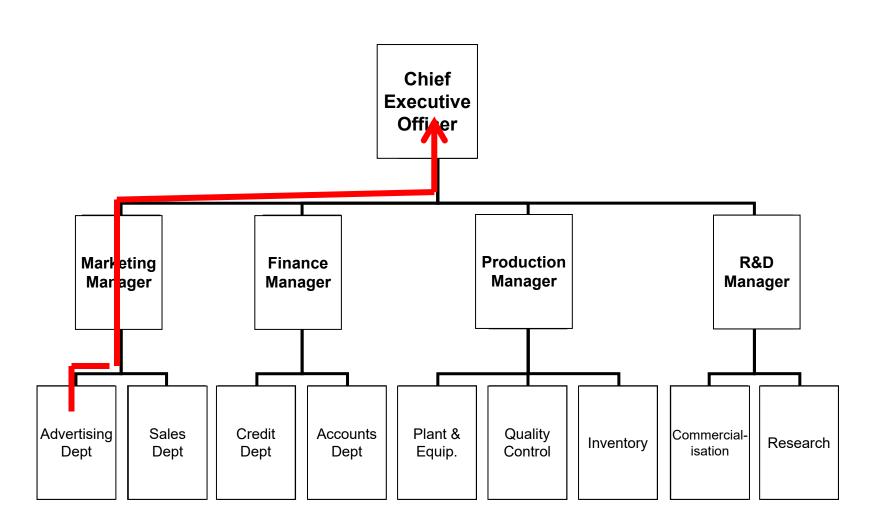
## Name the structure



- A. Divisional
- B. Matrix
- C. Functional

#### Communication channels

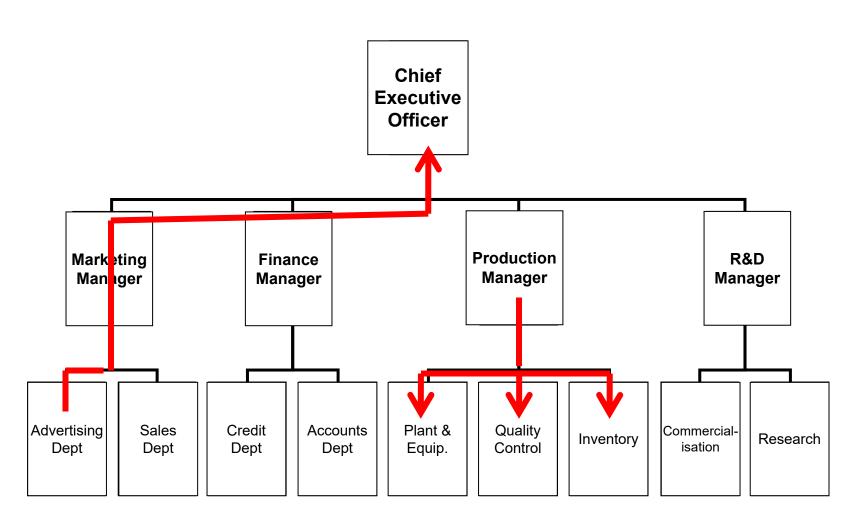




Upward channel – via manager

#### Communication channels

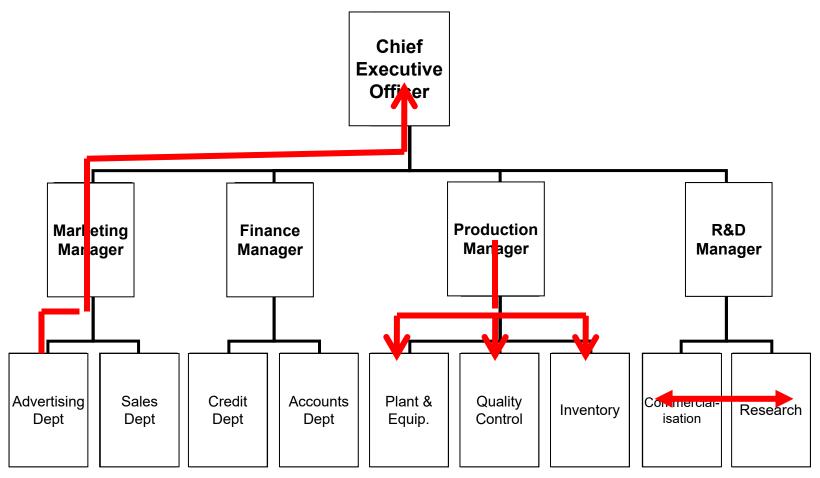




Downward channel – direct info to staff you manage

#### Communication channels

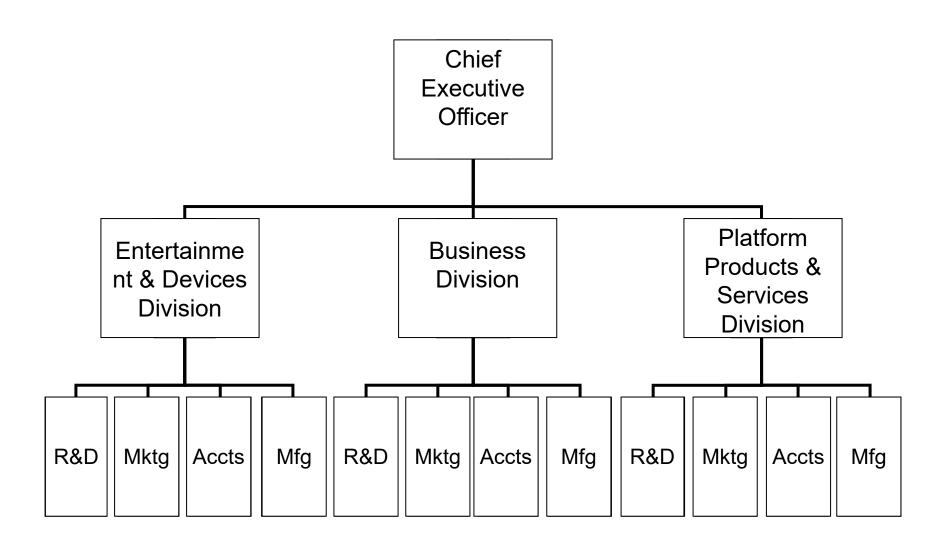




Horizontal channel – some commas with staff reporting to same supervisor

## Name this structure





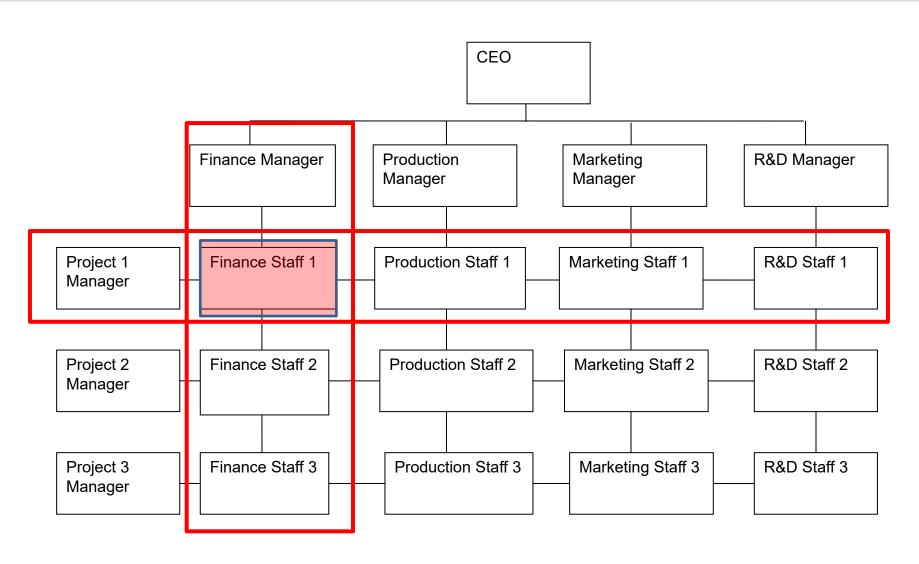
## Name the structure



- A. Divisional
- B. Matrix
- C. Functional

## Name this structure





## Name the structure



- A. Divisional
- B. Matrix
- C. Functional

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# Remember it is about being understood

**Word Crimes** 

# Writing as a means of communication



Why use written communication?

# Why is written communication positive NASH for the sender. Which of these is correct

- A. You don't know that you have sent the message
- B. The message was well accepted and understood
- C. You have evidence of what you specified
- D. The message has been received

## **Key Aspects**



Who is writing what for whom?

Presentation, language and formatting (Aesthetics)

Structure, coherency and argumentation (Logic)



## e-Folio Piece: Worst message

- You have not completed your assignment
  - It is late
  - You do not have a good excuse
- Write an email to your lecturer
- Make is the worst message that you can compose
- We will then shuffle these and another student will make an analysis of the message
- No offensive language or comments please.

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## What to include in a message



Dear Nori,

Please accept the attached proposal, which I have prepared following our discussion yesterday.

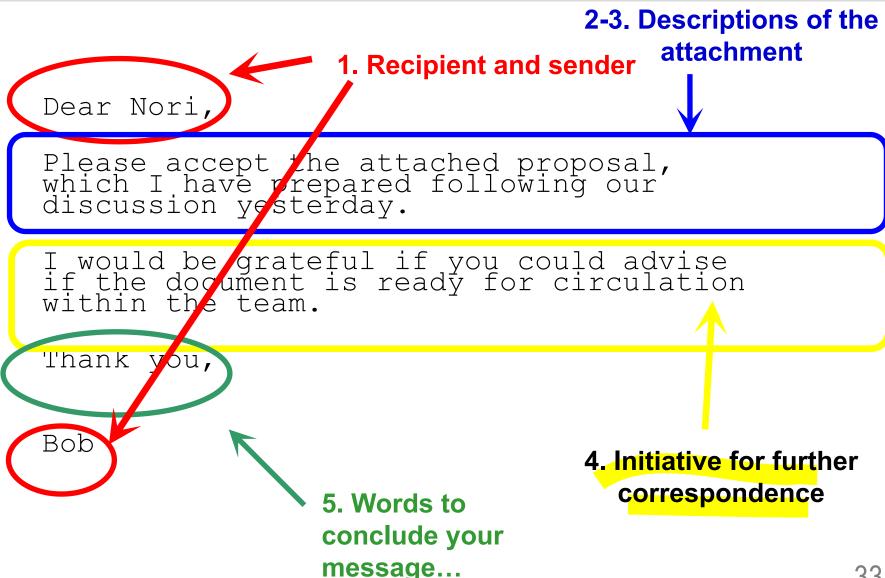
I would be grateful if you could advise if the document is ready for circulation within the team.

Thank you,

Bob



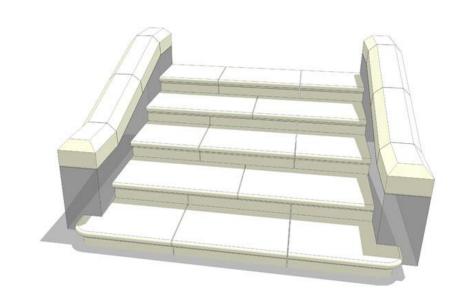
## What to include in a message



# 5-step approach to professional communications



- 1. Identify the objectives
- 2. Conduct research
- 3. Create background
- 4. Compose a message
- 5. Follow-up



# Step 1: Identify the objectives

Assess the situation carefully

Identify both long term and short term objectives



Separate your personal agenda from the organisational benefits

## Step 2: Conduct research

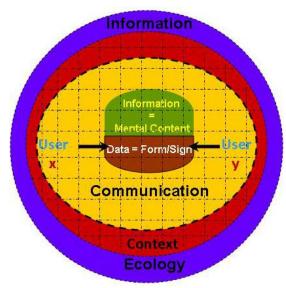


Know the contexts well

Use to establish the context of your communication

Gives alternative options of communication





### Step 3: Create a background



You frame all the participants before you initiate communication.







Understand the roles of each participant in the situation.



















## Step 4: Compose a message



Choose appropriate means of communication – written, verbal, etc.

Expect their negative intentions when you initiate communication

Assume their positive intention when they initiate communication.



# Step 5: Follow-up



Make sure that communication achieved what you wanted.

Assess the consequences and their implications.

What kind of follow-ups would be appropriate?



# How to compose a good message? University

#### General rules

- 1. Clearly state who's writing for whom
- 2. Clarify what the document is all about
- Detail the information in a clear, concise and conclusive manner
- 4. Make initiatives for the readers
- 5. End the message "nicely"

### Noriaki Sato,



My name is Suzie, and I am writing to ask you whether or not your lecture slides for FIT 2035 unit can be made available before each lecture.

Last year, I found the lecture slides extremely useful in preparation for lecture attendance.

I understand that lecture slides can not always be made available prior to the lecture, but I would be grateful if by any chance you could make the slides for this unit available during week.

Thank you,

#### Dear Mr Sato,



Noriaki Sata

My name is Suzle, and I am writing to ask you whether or not your lecture slides for FI 2035 unit can be made available before each lecture.

2. Clarification of the nature of the message

Last year, I found the lecture slides extremely useful in preparation for lecture attendance.

3. Details to support the primary message

I understand that lecture slides can not always be made available prior to the lecture, but I 5. Sort of nice way to would be grateful if by any chance you could make conclude the the slides for this unit available during the message week.

Thank vou.

4. Initiative for me

Suzie

... and of course the sender and the recipient (in an appropriate manner please!)

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### Types of Written Communication

**Email** 

Letter

Fax

Memorandum

**Proposal** 

Reports

### Sending a message: Think about tone



For example, to one's manager:

hey Ann. here is the doc. cheers, bob

## Sending a proposal



Dear Ann,

Please accept the attached proposal, which I have prepared following our discussion yesterday.

I would be grateful if you could advise if the document is ready for circulation within the team.

Thank you,

Fred

Boring but harmless!





Does any one have questions on assignment 2

### Summary



After this weeks: lecture, reading, and tutorial you should be able to:

- Define and describe the concept of an organisation;
- Understand what is meant by organisational goals, objectives and functions;
- Describe the characteristics of the functional, divisional and matrix organisation structures;
- Distinguish between formal and informal communication
- Discern what is the appropriate form of written communication in a particular situation
- Be able to create effective and appropriate written messages in a range of standard forms (email, letters, memos)
- Demonstrate competence in writing a report



#### **Week 10: Online Communications**

Email, SMS, wiki, blog, twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn..