

Leadership Development Program

*Advanced Communication
Sample Slides*

Projecting Confidence

Know exactly what
you are trying to
say

Downplay
uncertainty

Ask only a few
questions

Don't react
emotionally when
you are challenged

Make bold
statements

The Central Idea

Write a one sentence summary of speech

This is what people should absolutely remember

Does It Have Logical Divisions?

Are There Reasons Why It Is True?

Can You Support It?

Can you narrow it/

Building rapport

People will then trust you and feel that you care

Start Before You Begin

- Mingle; Learn Names
- Opportunity to reinforce or correct audience assessment
- Make a good first Impression

People listen to people they like

Presenting the main points

Main Point-Transition-Main Point-Transition-Main Point

Supporting
Evidence

Examples

Feedback &
Questions From
Audience

Attention to, and
Focus on,
Audience
(Listening)

Delivering Speech - Transitions

A word or phrase that indicates when a speaker has finished one thought and is moving on to another.

- “In addition to ...
- “Now that we’ve seen...
- “Not only...
- “So the evidence is...
- “Let’s look at...
- Eg “Now that we have seen how serious the problem of faulty credit reports is...

Communication systems exercise - example



7

Downward communication examples

Ensure every person receives a copy of

- the strategic plan, which includes the organisation's mission, vision, values statement, strategic goals and strategies about how those goals will be reached.
- an employee handbook that contains all up-to-date personnel policies.
- A basic set of procedures for how routine tasks that are conducted
- their job description and the organisation chart.
- yearly performance reviews, including their goals for the year, accomplishments, needs for improvement, and plans to help the employee accomplish the improvements

A defensive communication climate

Judgemental	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emphasis on apportioning blame, making people feel incompetent
Non-caring	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Detached and impersonal, little concern for others
Deceptive	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hidden meanings, insincerity, manipulative communications
Superior	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Status and skill differences emphasized in communications
Controlling	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conformity expected, inconsistency and change inhibited
Dogmatic	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Little discussion, unwillingness to accept views of others or compromise

Silos

Reasons silos develop

- Lack of top management awareness and involvement
- Absence of cross-functional knowledge, processes, and tools
- Fear of sharing knowledge
- Misaligned metrics
- “I win – you lose” mentality