## LESSON 15 **COMMUNICATION**

#### **KEY POINT**

Do you like to tell stories? When are stories good for communicating? How do you tell a story?

Do you think it is OK to communicate with story telling? Does your culture permit story telling? Find out what Steve Jackson says about using stories for your communication?



#### **VOCABULARY**

Storytelling To tell a story.

Anecdotes To use a story to express an idea. To watch out Be careful

Watch out. The presentation is today. An interaction A lecture Talk Connection

They had an interaction with the next CEO. He family member Part of the family

How many family members do you have?

To convince Persuade I am very convincing. Storytelling Communicating You like storytelling.

To impress Influence

They impressed the company.

The style Chic

She has a nice style.

The children Young people (child) They have several children.

**Emotional Expressive** You are emotional.

May I do the lecture?

A presentation Performance We do presentations for work. Seminar Meeting

Is there a seminar next week?

An anecdote Stories

Anecdotes are good for impressing people.

The norm Standard What is the norm? A trend

Movement

Let's follow the trend.

### **SENTENCE BUILDERS**

Mike is convincing when storytelling. Paula is impressed with her style. His lecture was an emotional presentation. Nancy has anecdotes in her presentation.



# Convincing people with storytelling. by Steve Jackson (object pronouns me you he she it)

How we communicate is very important. In the past, who are the people who impressed you with their communication style?

Like with children it is better to tell a story than to tell them to do something. We connect better with stories. There is an emotional connection. We respond better. We remember

When we are in presentations for work or when we attend seminars, the usual method of communicating is information transfer. The questions is how can you transfer this information through anecdotes. Who is your target audience and what are the circumstances?

How to prepare your story?

When to use this technique. Cultural norms vary. There is a trend in companies now to use story-telling in communication. In some European cultures it is considered manipulative. In some Asian cultures is considered unacceptable to use as a technique. Watch out.

In conclusions we know communication trends are using these techniques more and more, so see how to use them and try them in your next interaction with a friend family member or professional circumstance.

### **QUESTIONS**

1) a) b) c)	With children it is better to give them a thing to do tell them what to do tell a story	
2) a) b) c)	It is better to present with anecdotes information seminars	_
3) a) b) c)	It is important to considerhow to manipulate preparation cultural norms	when presenting.
4) a) b) c)	Communication trends areusing these trends more and more not changing much the same across all cultures	

#### **GRAMMAR**

### **Grammar Point imperative Sample**

Get the phone.

Don't do that.

Let's go.

Let's not go.

#### **Explanation There is no suject**

To express a wish or cammand. For the first person plural use let's It is expressed in the present It has a negative for.

#### **Structure**

Second singluar and plural Presnt form of he verb.

Verb

Do not + verb Don't + verb

In the negative there is only the plural form in the negative. First person plural.

Let us or let's + verb (present form) Let us not + verb

Let's not +verb

#### **Examples**

### Questions

- 1) let' go to woek
- A. Let's B. Goes C. Going
- 2) eat your lunch
- A. Ests B. Let's C.eat
- 3) run the program
- A. Running B. Run C. To run
- 4) let's not visit the client
- A. Let's B. Not visit C. Not
- 5) don't talk to the boss
- A. Don't B. Not C. Talk
- 6) do not take a holiday
- A. Do B. Not C. Take
- 7) let's see what you can do.
- A. Let B. See C. Let's see
- 8) get out of the project.
- A. Gets B. Gets C. Get
- 9) talk with mike.
- A. Talks B. Talk C.talking
- 10) let's not buy the computer.