# Welcome to TechEx '15



Mr Chris Rattray

## **Background** It all started in a first year unit...



#### **BMA116 Communication for Business Professionals...**

- Previously I had recorded lectures using Echo360, duration approx. 35 mins, narrated PowerPoints with occasional webcam/screen share
- But...I was motivated to improve these and create:
  - 1) more professional and engaging lectures that could be used in more than one offering and possibly even other units
  - 2) an exemplar of how the principles of professional communication apply in practice (showcasing this for both my students and peers)
- My aim was to produce weekly topic videos (lectures) that:
  - ★ Could be uploaded to YouTube and conveniently viewed by students
  - ★ Were shorter in length (average 15 mins); clear, concise & engaging
  - ★ Enabled me to experiment with new technology; learn new skills
  - ★ Set an example among peers for using TELT; share my experience



# How I did it

#### The 6-step process I followed...



### 11 topics/lectures

- My aim was to 'introduce' the material to students
- Each lecture was supported by a chapter reading, additional materials in MyLO, a self-study quiz, a two-hour workshop or web conference
- For each lecture I would...

- Research and collate topic materials (text chapter, previous notes/lectures, additional materials) 
   <sup>(1)</sup>
   1-2 hours
- Write the script in word doc; proof read and edit myself; email to Chris in advance of studio time <sup>(2)</sup> 3-4 hours
- Turn up to booking and lights, camera, action on! Listen to Chris and wear appropriate clothing, drink water, be prepared <sup>(1)</sup> 1-2 hours
- Compile mark-up/editing instructions for Kevin (Senior Educational Technologist with TSBE) <sup>(1)</sup> 1-2 hours
- 5. Check first draft of YouTube video; email any further edits <sup>(2)</sup> 15-30 mins
- 6. Insert YouTube link into Learning Hub folder in MyLO for students to access
   ① 15 mins



## **Lecture script**



Week 9 Persuasion, Argumentation and Reasoning | Chapter 7 2

Week 9 Persuasion, Argumentation and Reasoning | Chapter 7

#### [Scene 1 Introduction]

Hello and welcome to this week's lecture on the topic of Persuasion, Argumentation and Reasoning. In many business situations, one of your key aims will be to persuade another person or group of your idea, opinion or strategy. Persuasion and influence are considered tacit skills, which we use every day for both good and bad reasons and in both personal and professional situations. Although we all do it, most of us are probably not aware of the different persuasive techniques we use or how we can avoid some of the common fallacies and weaknesses in communicating an argument. Developing your skills in effective persuasion, argumentation and reasoning can take time and will require you to engage in conscious and critical thinking. It's not about being aggressive, pushy or opinionated. Your ability to persuade others will also be affected by the research you do, your credibility, your assertions and thinking, and the type of appeal you use. This week we'll look at some different persuasive techniques and strategies and how they apply in internal and external organisational communication. Almost all business messages contain some degree of persuasion – whether this is applying for a job, presenting a new and complicated proposal to your shareholders, or selling a product to a customer. Understanding persuasive techniques will improve your ability to make requests, and influence the way others think, feel and behave.

#### [Scene 2 definitions]

The prescribed text defines persuasion as seeking to motivate the receiver to act. Persuasion can also be defined as communicating with someone who doesn't think or feel the same way that you do. By presenting them with evidence, logic, facts or benefits you can influence their opinions and attitudes, and even encourage them to behave in a certain way. In a business context, persuasion plays an important role in marketing, media releases, reports and proposals, job applications, speeches and tendering documents. In all these cases, the sender is projecting information in a persuasive manner and in many cases, influencing a decision that will be made. Take a sales pitch for example; here the purpose of your communication is to 'sell' a new product or idea you have. To do this successfully, you need to form an effective and convincing argument as to why your product is superior to other alternatives, and what the benefits of the product are according to your audience's needs and motivations. Simply projecting your opinion is not the same as asserting your argument. Communicating an argument whether in business or at university, involves showing your reader or recipient your reasoning processes and then using evidence to support your claims. At its most broad and basic level, logic refers to the series of steps you took to establish your proposition and or argument. If you write an essay without a plan and coherent structure, or you fail to refer to research or theory as evidence, then your argument will be considered weak and subjective. In business, we should



audience, for example, will also help make your message clear, positive and more compelling. Read carefully the relevant sections of Chapter 7, and pay attention to the professional practice tips throughout and the checklist for good arguments. You'll see there is also a section on skilful business writing and a contemporary industry example of a government report. Both are relevant for your group assignment and developing your skills in preparing professional and persuasive reports and proposals.

#### [Scene 3 tips and advice]

So what are some other quick and easy tips for making your business communication more persuasive and logical? Many link the art of persuasion, or sometimes known as rhetoric, with ancient Greek civilisation, where famous philosophers like Aristotle, proposed that our choice of language and verbal skills were powerful means of communicating truth, reality and logic. In the study guide you'll see how Aristotle's three means of persuasion can be applied to communication today. In other business or marketing units you'll study how emotional appeals and logic, for example, can be used as part of a negotiation strategy or marketing campaign. Another piece of advice for enhancing your persuasion skills is simple, clear and good thinking. Before you open your mouth or write an email, think about whether your information is grouped logically and linked properly. If your message is unclear, you'll struggle to make a positive impression on the receiver and convince them of your particular point of view. Don't underestimate the power of short simple sentences for communicating very clearly what you are proposing. Whether you're preparing for a verbal presentation or writing a letter, email or proposal, it's also useful to ask yourself... Is there any information missing? as this may be important to the audience forming an opinion and understanding your thinking. Another useful tip is to ask yourself: Have I structured my message clearly, so the reader or audience can easily follow and decipher my reasoning? A simple technique here is to use scaffolding and connecting the different parts of your argument with linking devices and key words. A clear and logical communicator will also check for hidden assumptions before they send persuasive messages. A statement such as 'all Greens supporters are hippies, naturalists and unemployed' contains a variety of hidden assumptions that could offend your audience or at the very least cause them to question your credibility. To convince people of their opinion or assertion a business professional should think critically about both sides to an argument or position they are taking. For example, before putting forward a proposal on social media usage, a business professional should research what the benefits and drawbacks of social media are, and use logic and evidence to explain how social media can actually be applied in many aspects of business, not the least of which is marketing and public relations.

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# **Editing/mark-up instructions**



Week 9	
Scene	Gemma's Instructions
What appears on screen	
Opening/Scene 1	Do the usual open slide, and insert in the top left corner of the
Note: the pace at which I speak in	screen: Persuasion, Argumentation and Reasoning
the first couple of scenes is quite	
fast, because the auto cue was on	Have this topic name appear beside me as I say it.
a slightly higher speed. Hopefully	
this doesn't make it too hard to	
apply these edits.	
"persuade another person or	Have appear beside me from start of sentence "In many
group of your idea, opinion or	business situations"
strategy"	
"Conscious and critical thinking"	Have appear beside me from start of sentence "Developing your skills in effective"
Research	Appear beside me as dot points as I say them, or from the start
Credibility	of sentence "Your ability to persuade others will"
<ul> <li>Assertions and thinking</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Appeals</li> </ul>	
Scene 2 Definitions	
"Persuasion: seeking to motivate	Have appear beside me as I say it – from start of first sentence
the receiver to act"	in this scene
Influence opinion and behaviour	Have appear beside me from start of sentence "By presenting
through presenting:	them with"
<ul> <li>Evidence</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Logic</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Facts</li> </ul>	
Benefits	
Insert free image "report pile"	Have this appear beside me as I say sentence "In a business
from Pictures collection I shared	context, persuasion plays an important role in marketing,
earlier	media releases, reports and proposals, job applications, speeches and tendering documents."
A sales pitch = sell your idea	Have appear beside me as I say sentence "Take a sales pitch
A suice pitch - seir your lued	for example"
1) Why your product is superior to	Have fly in one after other as I say these points as part of
other alternatives;	sentence that starts "To do this successfully"
<ol><li>What the benefits of your</li></ol>	
productare	
<ul> <li>Showing the recipient/reader</li> </ul>	Have appear beside me one after the other as I say these
your reasoning processes;	words, as part of sentence that starts "Communicating an
<ul> <li>Using evidence to support</li> </ul>	argument whether in business or at university"
your claims	
Insert photo of relevant sections of	Have images appear as full screen; Scroll down over these as I
Chapter 7, e.g.:	say the words; If you can it would be good to show 2-3 photos
<ul> <li>Page 225, starting with</li> </ul>	one after other to showcase there are a few different sections
Professional Practice Tip at	
top of page	"Read carefully the relevant sections of Chapter 7, and pay

page where there is a	checklist for good arguments. You'll see there is also a section
Checklist for good arguments	on skilful business writing and a contemporary industry
<ul> <li>Page 233 Starting at top with</li> </ul>	example of a government report. Both are relevant for your
heading Skilful business	group assignment and developing your skills in preparing
writing	professional and persuasive reports and proposals"
-	
Scene 3 Tips and Advice	
Try to find free image of Greek	Have appear beside me as I say the words "Many link the art of
Philosophers, Aristotle if possible	persuasion, or sometimes known as rhetoric, with ancient
	Greek civilisation, where famous philosophers like Aristotle,
	proposed that our choice of language and verbal skills were
	powerful means of communicating truth, reality and logic"
Show image Gemma emailed to	Have appear as full screen when I start the sentence "In the
Kevin of Aristotle's triangle	study guide you'll see how Aristotle's three means of
Kevin of Aristode 3 dialige	persuasion can be applied to communication today"
	personal can be appreade communication today
	Can fade out as I start the next sentence so on screen for long
	enough for students to seecome back to me when image
	over
s my information:	Have appear beside me as I say these words
<ul> <li>Grouped logically?</li> </ul>	
Linked properly?	
s there any information missing?	Have appear beside me as I say it
Have I structured my message	Have appear beside me as I say it
learly so that the reader can	have appear beside me as i say ic
follow my reasoning?	
nsert scaffolding image	Insert beside me as I say "A simple technique here is to use
insert scarrorung image	scaffolding and connecting the different parts of your
	argument with linking devices and key words
Check for hidden assumptions as	Have appear beside me as say sentence "A clear and logical
these can offend your audience or	communicator will also check for hidden assumptions before
-	
cause them to question your	they send persuasive messages"could keep on screen until I
credibility.	finish the next couple of sentence with words "them to
	question your credibility"
nsert free image 'chess knights' as	Appear beside me as I say ". To convince people of their
example of both sides of argument	opinion or assertion a business professional should think
	critically about both sides to an argument or position they are
	taking"
Scene 4 Reasoning	
1. Inductive reasoning	Have fly in/appear beside me as I say these words, to emphasis
2. Deductive reasoning	these points.
nductive reasoning: going from	Have appear beside me as I say sentence "Inductive reasoning
something particular to the	is a type of thinking that occurs when someone observes
general	something particular or specific, and then applies that thinking
	to the general population."
Deductive reasoning: going from	Have appear beside me as I say sentence "Deductive
the general to particular	reasoning, on the other hand argues from the general to the
	particular."
Scene 5 Conclusion	
Note: I read through this list of	



## The end result Delivered to students via YouTube videos







## My experience as a lecturer and what I would do differently next time...



- ★ Recording lectures in this way does take time, particularly in terms of writing scripts, and editing/mark up – this was more than I anticipated so I'd start sooner
- ★ Book studio time in advance and ensure you allow sufficient time (e.g. 2-3 weeks) for editing, before lecture needs to go live
- ★ Have someone read over your scripts before recording (something I didn't do) and enlist a proof-reader for editing instructions also
- ★ Rehearse, rehearse! Read out aloud to check your language and flow (avoid too much jargon, use anecdotes or quotes to start or end on)
- ★ Divide your lecture into scenes, and think about background images and "side text" as you write the lectures
- ★ Avoid referring to specifics in the semester or your teaching program etc. I plan to reuse these lectures more than once!
- ★ Body language, appearance/clothing, voice etc. all help to make you more engaging – watch your recordings and learn from them, and seek feedback from peers and students!



## Chris' experience as a producer and his advice for newcomers



- ★ Have an idea of the end result you're trying to achieve so your planning and consultation with the producer is concise and clear.
- ★ The producer can help refine your idea but your vision is your own.
- ★ Be prepared to show examples of things you like and don't like in an online video.
- ★ Trust the process and that you will find a workflow that works for you.
- ★ Your producer/director is there to help you feel comfortable in front of the camera so you can deliver your material in an assured manner.
- ★ Take time to re-watch your footage to see how you could improve take note of rate of speech, enunciation, and gesticulation. Be generous and kind to yourself rather than embarrassed and critical.
- Preparedness beats "winging it" on camera. Confidence on camera comes from knowing your material.



## Student evaluation



#### via the BMA116 Semester 1 2015 internal survey

In Week 7 I administered an internal survey and received 272 responses. This survey contained specific questions about the new online lecture series.

#### Have you been watching the weekly online lectures?

10% (*n*=28) said 'no' 90% (*n*=244) said 'yes'

#### Of the 244 who had been watching:

55% had watched 'all'; 35% watched 'most'; 10% watched 'one or two'

# To what extent do you feel the online lectures have assisted you in getting to know the topic?

1% (n=3) said 'not helpful at all' 9.5% (n=23) said 'not very helpful' 64% (n=156) said 'somewhat helpful' 25.5% (n=62) said 'very much'

# Do you prefer a mini-lecture delivered online instead of attending a face to face lecture each week?

36% (n=97) said 'no'; 64% (n=173) said 'yes'



## **Student evaluation** via the BMA116 Semester 1 2015 internal survey



#### Tell us your thoughts about the mini pre-recorded lectures in this unit...

"At first I thought it was too short, but now I find them practical and helpful"

"A real face to face one would be better. That being said, the ability to pause and rewind makes note taking easier"

"A positive is we can access them when it suits us rather than an allocated time. Doesn't have that feel of a lecture with interaction between class, and lecturer"

"Mini lectures are a good way to get the required information without being boring. Workshops are a better use of resources because you get practical experience"

"Very useful – short and concise, but gives an added dimension to the info delivered through the text. Its also great being able to jump back through the video"

"They are very clear and informative. The word that pop up are very useful for note taking"

"Its great. Its effective and I learn more from a pre-recorded lecture because I can easily be distracted in a face to face lecture"

"I take in more information face to face, but I am able to watch the mini lecture as often as I like, which is good"



## **Thanks for listening...**



# **Questions?**



TASMANIAN SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS