

Communicating with individuals who gave different communication styles

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The paper " Communicating with Individuals Who Gave Different Communication Styles" is an outstanding example of a literature review on business. Communication refers to various ways and means used in sending messages to the audience. Positive outcomes and cohesiveness among the team members can be established efficiently, through an effective and efficient style of communication among the team players as well as the leader. Each has a different communication style, which ranges from intuition, thinking, feeling and sensing and this creates difficulty in communicating with other individuals who have different communication styles (Berard, 2013). The best communication style is the thinker and feeler style. According to Berard (2013), these two methods are interdependent and cannot function independently without the other. The feeler and thinker style pertains to the decision making process through the use of logical thinking as well as through feeling, which focuses on interactions among human as well as analysis of emotions and human interactions. The thinker and feeler style of communication focuses on problem-solving, making these techniques the most preferable in communication. Learning style refers to the behavioral pattern approach adopted in new learning. The best learning style is that which emphasizes some learning capabilities over other learning capabilities (König, 2005). According to Mattiske (2009), the five senses in a human being, such as the sense of smell, visual sense, kinesthetic and auditory sense, help people to learn and understand information as well as facts. The auditory learning style encompasses discussions and lectures in most cases, and on the other hand, visual learning contains visual aids such as charts drawings, colored markings, video presentations, and notes were

taken. Kinesthetic learning style comprises activities that are physical such as movement. In most cases, kinetic learning style revolves around group work activities. Auditory learning is the best learning style, since it more appealing to most learners who prefer this method convenient in school lectures, hence it makes learning more faster than other learning styles despite the fact that an individual must remain attentive to understand and assimilate the content (Mattiske, 2009). However according to Koning, (2005), various factors such as maturity, age, internal psychodynamics, and experience may affect ones learning style; hence an individual must have a unique way to deal on how to plan, understand as well as perceive his or her interactions. A careful balance between the auditory and kinesthetic learning style helps avoid unfair disadvantage or advantage over an individual, for instance, some individuals struggle to remain focused but do well in participatory activities, and there are some who perform poorly in physical activities but are attentive and focused in understanding and assimilating. According to Guffey and Lewey, 2010, public speaking can be less daunting if adequate and sufficient practice, preparation and rehearsal are made. Audience interaction and surprise limitations can help enhance one's peace of mind as well as easing tension. Before a presentation, one should do a thorough preparation by researching the topic or issue and ensure that he or she is well conversant then rehearse by practicing the whole presentation. Since a majority of the audience at times get tired due to prolonged talks, the presenter should time himself or herself through keeping track of his or her time. Descent dressing helps establish the credibility of the presentation since it makes one build confidence and feel

comfortable. Before the performance, one should greet the audience and make visual contact with some of the members before officially introducing himself or herself to the audience, and if one encounters tension, he or she should consider taking a deep breath to ease the pressure. During the presentation, one should maintain visual and eye contact with the audience, speak in a moderate voice tone and move naturally by changing standing positions. At the presentation stage, one should also emphasize to the audience the intended message in concluding the presentation. After the performance, If time permits, one can give room for questions and answers, and reinforce the main points of the presentation through answering the questions and after that, end with a closing remark by appreciating the audience for their time. Authenticity refers to the worth of trustworthy that conforms to an original. Authenticity also applies to be oneself and being truthful and genuine. Authenticity increases the presentations greater wellbeing and self-esteem. Authenticity makes the audience feel less inconsistent across some life roles in performance. Careful planning as well as cautious rehearsal through practicing the entire presentation in the form of PowerPoint helps maintain authenticity in a presentation. The presenter can rehearse individually or can do so before his or her friends or family member, or he or she can opt to use other methods such as video or audio recording devices which can help him evaluate his effectiveness after rehearsal (Guffey & Loewy, 2010). According to Antony & Swinson (2017), adequate preparations which include challenging anxious thoughts, and confronting fears through taking a deep breath helps reduce nervousness during presentations. One can fight anxiety by freely telling the audience

that he or she is feeling nervous, and this can help the presenter to calm down. The three strategies that are most effective and efficient in overcoming nervousness before and during presentations are: deep breathtaking, rehearsing and speaking to the audience freely about the agitation. Talking openly to the audience about the nervousness helps win the confidence of the audience to presenter's side. Some aspects of nonverbal communication set Power impressions. Charisma and body language are some of the non-verbal communication in soften model. Charisma refers to the ability to communicate with different walks of lives. Individuals with charismatic skills convince the masses to vote for them. Charm overrides the ability to describe whether one is credible since charismatic leaders can always lie to the masses and get away with it. The body language of handshake communicates the essential message. Shaking hands with someone whose hands are cold, the brain reacts depicting that the person is not calm (Wood, 2012). Chronological resume refers to a resume where information there is an ordering of data from the recent to the earliest, where employment integrates with the skills and one's accomplishments. However chronological resume is disadvantageous since it draws attention to any lack of progress in career. A functional resume is a type of resume that focuses on feats and skills and organizes informational background around ones practical benefits that one can offer to the employer. Functional resumes point out what someone is best specialized instead of what he or she previously did. A functional resume has some drawbacks since it is less used hence individuals may question its credibility

and suspect that it is designed to obscure critical information (Ingre & Basil 2016).