

Composing Business Messages

- Collecting Information to Compose Messages

- Formal Research Methods

- Search Manually*
- Access Electronically*
- Go to The Source*
- Conduct Scientific Experiments*

- Informal Research and Idea Generation

- Look in The Files*
- Talk With Your Boss*
- Interview The Target Audience*
- Conduct An Informal Survey*
- BrainStorm For Idea*

- Organizing to Show Relationships **3.3**

- Direct Pattern

> Main Idea First

> Advantages:

- Saves The Reader's Time;*
- Set a proper frame of mind;*
- Prevents Frustration.*

- Indirect Pattern

> Following an Explanation and Evidence

> Advantages:

- Respects The Feelings Of The Audience*
- Encourages a Fair Hearing*
- Minimizes a Negative Reaction*

Improving Writing Techniques:

- Achieving Emphasis Through Mechanics

- > Underlining*
- > Italics*
- > Bold Face*
- > Font changes*
- > All caps*
- > Tabulation*

Achieving Emphasis Through Style:

- > Use vivid Words*
- > Label The Main Idea*
- > Place Important Idea First or Last*

- Using Active And Passive Voice

- Achieving Parallelism

FIGURE 3.2 Format for an Outline

Title: Major Idea or Purpose

- I. First major component
 - A. First subpoint
 - 1. Detail, illustration, evidence
 - 2. Detail, illustration, evidence
 - 3. Detail, illustration, evidence
 - B. Second subpoint
 - 1.
 - 2.
- II. Second major component
 - A. First subpoint
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - B. Second subpoint
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.

Tips for Making Outlines

- Define the main topic in the title.
- Divide the topic into main points, preferably three to five.
- Break the components into subpoints.
- Don't put a single item under a major component if you have only one subpoint; integrate it with the main item above it or reorganize.
- Strive to make each component exclusive (no overlapping).
- Use details, illustrations, and evidence to support subpoints.

FIGURE 3.3 Audience Response Determines Pattern of Organization

