HOW TO APPROACH A GROUP

- Present yourself with confidence.
- Always smile.
- Extend right hand.
- State name (and company).
- Know how to say what you do and what your company does in 15 seconds.
- Distinguish between "open" and "closed" triads.
- Don't approach two people who are facing shoulder to shoulder. It is likely they are having a private conversation.
- Do not fold your arms or put them in your pockets. It's not inviting.

GREETINGS

- Hi, Hey, Yo, What's up?, What's going on? are never appropriate.
- Hello is informal, but ok to use.

INTRODUCTIONS

- Use proper titles when introducing others.
- You can omit titles when introducing people of the same rank and position.
- Never introduce a co-worker/superior by first name.

INTRODUCING YOURSELF

- It is your duty to introduce yourself.
- Make sure to look people in the eyes and smile in order to seem confident and approachable.
- Name tags should be placed high on right shoulder.
- When should you introduce yourself?
  - When you recognize someone and he or she does not recognize you.
  - When attending a business or social gathering.
  - When seated next to someone.
  - When the person introducing you does not remember your name.
  - When it's a friend of a friend.

INTRODUCING OTHERS

- When introducing others, introduce the person lowest on the totem pole to the one highest.
- The name of the person of greater authority is always spoken first.
- The name of person of lesser authority is always spoken last.
- Logistically this means you must look at the most "important person" and say, "Ms. Throckmorton, I'd like to introduce to you Mr. Thomas, an intern in our IT department. Mr. Thomas, this is Ms. Throckmorton, the director of technical publications."

- When dealing with people outside the company, clients are considered more important than anyone working within the company, and hiring managers are more important than job seekers.
- If you are seated while being introduced to someone, stand to greet that person and shake his or her hand. Have a firm handshake, but avoid death grips.
- Tell something about the person whom you introduce.

DURING THE CONVERSATION

- Learn how to make small talk.
  - Be current on domestic and international events.
  - Know what events impact your company (or client's company).
  - Ask questions to focus on the other person, not you.
  - Do not interrupt and/or finish people's sentences.
- Avoid conversations about your health or diet habits, cost of things, personal life, mean gossip, off-color jokes, and controversial issues.
- Don't gaze about the room when in conversation. It's rude and it makes the other person feel insignificant.
- Do not touch others unless you know them well.

ENDING A CONVERSATION

- Do not just walk away if you see someone more interesting. ALWAYS make a closing statement before moving on.
- Examples of closers:
  - "Please excuse me. It was nice talking with you."
  - "It was really a pleasure to meet you. I'll look forward to seeing you again soon."
  - "I enjoyed talking with you. I hope to see you again soon."
- Summarize what was said, "Oh, it looks like you have a fascinating job and I wish you good luck on your project."
- Learn how to express closing statements.
- If graceful disengagement doesn't work, be more direct: "I see it is really getting late and I really must go," then back up physically. As a last result, say a parting statement while you are shaking hands to say good-bye.

BUSINESS CARDS

- Always have enough.
- Are a personal reflection and should not be wrinkled, scribbled on, have lines crossed out, outdated or soiled.
- Carry in a card case to keep fresh and protected.
- Present the card with the print facing the recipient.
- Your name should be the largest print on the card.
Do not talk about co-workers behind their backs.
- Beware of the grippers and avoid the office gossip.
- Spend time observing how people act, who performs well and who takes a positive view toward the job and organization.
- Beware of the grippers and avoid the office gossip.
- Be friendly, but do not join a clique.
- Focus on the positive qualities and inner potential of co-workers (strengths, not weaknesses).

RELATIONSHIPS AT WORK WITH CO-WORKERS
- Cooperate, get along with co-workers and develop a relationship of mutual support.
- Focus on the positive qualities and inner potential of co-workers (strengths, not weaknesses).
- Be friendly, but do not join a clique.
- Spend time observing how people act, who performs well and who takes a positive view toward the job and organization.
- Beware of the grippers and avoid the office gossip.
- Do not talk about co-workers behind their backs.

MEETINGS/NETWORKING EVENTS
- Offering to pay for the check if asked to a lunch/dinner meeting is always polite and shows good will. However, it is customary for the individual who extended the invitation to cover the check.
- Always have an agenda; know why you are attending the event and memorize names of those you wish to meet.
- Do not leave home without your business cards.
- Never rush into a room. Step to the right when you enter.
- Do not head for the bar or the food.
- Never exchange business cards while dining.
- Do not carry a bag or notebook that fills your hands.

EMAIL ETIQUETTE
- Craft a compelling subject line.
- Treat email like a business letter.
- Keep it short and simple.
- Use proper spelling, grammar and punctuation.
- Never send an email when you’re angry.
- Email is NOT confidential and can be forwarded.
- Read it and check your spelling before sending it.
- Answer an email within 24 hours.
- Always be professional!!!