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Education Conference & the Golf Industry Show Feb. 4-8 • San Diego



Communication Hot Topics

Word Games: Simple Steps to Improve Your Written Communication

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Key considerations

- Tone
- Structure
- Editing
- Modern methods



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Know the tone:

- •Report to your board or employer: Formal
- •Piece in an outside publication: Formal
- •Article in facility newsletter: Formal, but friendly

- •Article in chapter newsletter: Less formal
- •Blog: Casual, but still professional



Why replace the bunkers?

Formal: "The performance of existing bunkers was substandard, with drainage and contamination issues. The bunkers were previously renovated in 1985 and were thus long overdue based on most industry-generated reports of normal bunker lifespan in the Midwest."

Formal but friendly/Less formal:" The bunkers had drainage and contamination issues. They were last renovated in 1985, which is well past the normal lifespan in the area."

Casual, but professional: "You've probably noticed that the bunkers don't drain well. It's not surprising, as the last time they were renovated, 'Back to the Future' was the No. I movie in the country."

You can determine which tone is best by knowing who your audience is, and what message you are trying to convey to them.







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Help your audience

- Be concise it's OK to say rain and not a precipitation event.
- Stay focused.
- Avoid technical jargon and write for the lowest common denominator.
- Be careful with gender usage-don't assume everyone is male.



Structure Types of written pieces: Informative

Persuasive/call to action



An informative should answer these six basic questions:

- •Who-Who is the story about? (this can be a group or individual)
- •What-What is the story about?
- •When-When did this happen
- •Where-Where did the event occur?
- •Why-Why did this happen?
- •How-How did this happen?

What not to do in a persuasive piece

Don't talk about the weather-unless the column is about weather

Don't present information as fact, cite sources

Don't assume everyone shares your opinion. Show why you are "right."

Don't involve politics or controversial issues - unless the column is

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about politics or the issue

Don't ramble, present a clear message

Don't go back to high school-stay away from inside jokes



The lead or introduction



A lead is the first paragraph of any piece. It's also the most important. It must accomplish several things:

Give readers the main point of the story
Get readers interested in reading more
Accomplish these in as few words as possible
Ask yourself: If the rest of the piece was deleted, would reader's get the basic facts with your introduction?

Leads should be no longer than 35-40 words. Readers want their information delivered quickly, and a short lead does that.





Know No really, editing is very inportent important.



Editing tips

- Read it out loud and also silently.
- Edit, then edit again.
- Read it backwards to focus on the spelling of words.
- Spell check is your best friend and worst enemy.
- Have others read it.
- Not just typos, check names, check dates, check facts.

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• Sleep on it.



Some common mistakes

- They're (they are), There (refers to a place) and Their (it belongs to them).
- Your (it belongs to you) and You're (you are).
- Its (it belongs to it) and It's (it is).
- A lot not Alot.
- An apostrophe means possession, not plural: BMPs, not BMP's.
- Effect is a noun (Higher water bills are an effect of the recent drought.). Affect is a verb (The drought affected our water bill.).

Active voice vs. passive voice

Active voice is more concise and easier to read.

Active: The crew mowed the back nine. Passive: The back nine was mowed by the crew.

Active: Bob took a soil sample. Passive: The soil sample was taken by Bob.

Active: The chapter raised money for research. Passive: Money was raised by the chapter for research.



Modern methods

- Blogging
- Social media



Basic rules still apply, even if the delivery method is different.



Overall BMPs

- Anything you write online, including Facebook, Twitter, a blog, should be considered public domain.
- Keep your personal accounts strictly personal and your professional accounts strictly professional.
- Don't post anything you wouldn't want your employer (or your grandmother) to see.

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 Make sure you are staying consistent with the overall philosophy and image of your facility.



Blogger basics



- Make a commitment.
- Keep a list of ideas.
- Decide the voice.
- Have a set time to write. (daily, weekly, monthly)
- Proofread everything.
- Add pictures when you can. Check out other blogs at http://www.gcsaa.org/Community/ Member-blogs.aspx



Social Media strategies

- Quick, but professional.
- Don't make it a one and done effort.
- Twitter, Facebook, other or all?
- You can manage them together.
- Don't write like a texting teenager.
- Editing is still necessary.



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