

Lecture Overheads: Teamwork

Communication for Managers

15.279

Fall 2012

Here's what you said . . .

I did all the work
on my teams

If I didn't do the
work, it didn't get
done

I never trusted
anyone else to do
the work

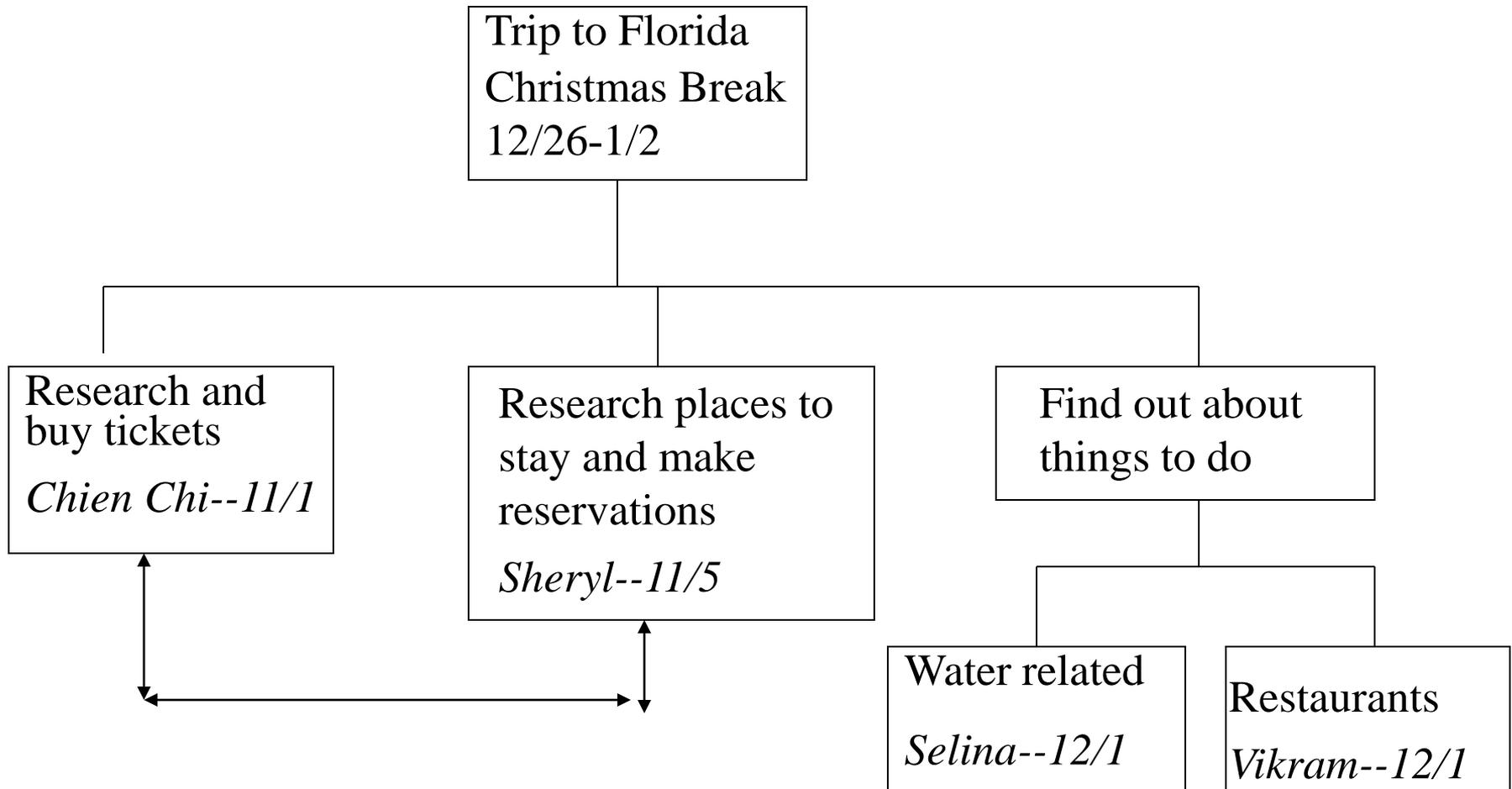
No one did work
as well as I
wanted it done

Everyone looked
to me to do the
work

**Here's the good news:
You're at MIT**

**But you need to follow 3
simple rules**

Sample WBS—Planning a Vacation



Facilitator/Coordinator

- **Why?**

If everyone is responsible, no one is

- The coordinator/facilitator should
 - Focus the team toward the task
 - Get all team members to participate
 - Keep the team on deadline
 - Suggest alternatives
 - Help team members confront problems
 - Summarize team decisions

Setting Ground Rules

- Goals and expectations
- Work norms
- Facilitator norms
- Communication norms
- Meeting norms
- Consideration norms

High Performing Teams*

- Definition of team
 - Deliverables include both individual results and “collective work products”
 - Complementary skills and mutual accountability
 - More than the sum of its parts
- Common commitment
- Shared leadership

Meeting Guidelines

- Use an agenda! If you don't have one at the beginning of the meeting, make one
- Small talk is O.K. at the beginning of the meeting, then get down to business
- Do mid-meeting check in
- End with next steps clearly articulated
- See Project Team Productivity Tools

Communication Behaviors to Observe

- Who participates
- Who doesn't
- How do people take turns?
- Who talks to whom?
- Who responds to whom?
- How are interruptions handled?
- Is silence O.K.?
- Is anyone dominating the conversation?
- How are decisions made?
 - By consensus?
 - By voting?
 - By one person?

And be sure to
observe your own
feelings, reactions,
and behaviors.

It's All About Communication

Practicing good communication skills

+

Refraining from communication
roadblocks



Engaging in dialogue

Building trust

Being productive

Four Principles of Communication

- All communication takes place on the content and relationship level
- We cannot not communicate
- Often the problem with communication is the assumption of it
- Metacommunication is very useful

What Makes Teams Troublesome*

- Individual behaviors
- Group social psychology

* Even people with good intentions can get into trouble

Individual Behaviors

- “Ego integrity”
- Self-interest versus group interest
- Inability to observe self and/or use feedback
- Different styles of
 - Learning
 - Interaction
 - Expression

Group Behaviors

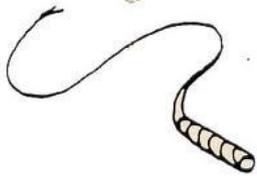
- “Defensive routines”
- Us versus them
- Reluctance to test assumptions publicly
- Getting “off task”
- Lack of boundaries
 - Ill defined roles
 - Unclear objectives and/or expectations

Common Problems in Teams

Hogging—talking too much

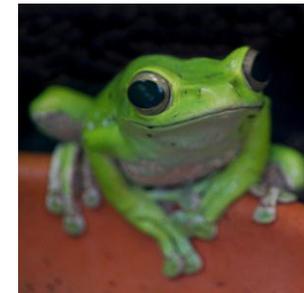


Photograph courtesy of [Ro Irving](#) on Flickr.



Flogging—beating an issue to death

Frogging—jumping from topic to topic



Photograph courtesy of [@Doug88888](#) on Flickr.

Bogging—getting stuck on an issue



Photograph courtesy of [Macomb Paynes](#) on Flickr.

Dead buffaloes—tiptoeing around a contentious issue



Photograph courtesy of [Brian Mensching](#) on Flickr.

Handling Difficult Behavior

- If a team member is
 - Talkative
 - Quiet
 - Argumentative or complains a lot
 - A free rider
- Try the following
 - Using the two-minute rule
 - Asking the person a question
 - Being explicit about your responses and reactions
 - Talking through norms at the beginning

Handling Group Problems

- If the group is
 - Foundering
 - Digressing
 - Deciding too quickly
 - Being indecisive
 - Feuding
- Try the following
 - Use an agenda
 - Use the “parking lot”
 - Use a facilitator
 - Use a voting plan
 - Address the problem or go to a third party

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