

Using Proper Etiquette

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Objectives

1. To recognize the importance of proper etiquette as it relates to interviewing and business situations.
2. To understand the elements and characteristics of proper etiquette.
3. To understand proper dining etiquette.

Activities

1. This guide includes activities to help you achieve the stated objectives.
2. Read through this guide to understand proper etiquette guidelines.
3. Refer to the additional resources that are available.
4. Refer to the *Writing Effective Letters* guide.
5. Ask a Career Center staff member about other workshops or courses that might be available on proper etiquette.

What is Etiquette?

Webster defines it as “the forms, manners, and ceremonies established by convention as acceptable or required in social relations, in a profession, or in official life.”

Some business organizations have administrative manuals in which acceptable codes of behavior are listed. Etiquette is respect, good manners, and good behavior. It is not just each of these things, but it is all of these things rolled into one.

For the purposes of this guide, we will focus on five elements of business etiquette: work, social, telephone, dining, and correspondence.

Work Etiquette

The following principles can be utilized by office employees to show proper etiquette; they include all aspects of the work environment.

1. Be timely. Arrive to work and meetings on time or early. Complete work assignments on time.
2. Be polite, pleasant, and courteous.



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3. Learn office politics. Utilize effective listening skills to discover appropriate office behavior. Pay attention to the way things are done.
4. Understand the four unwritten rules of business:
 - a. The Boss is the Boss: right or wrong, the boss always has the last word.
 - b. Keep the boss informed. Good or bad, you don't want the boss to hear information mentioned from an inappropriate source.
 - c. Never go over the boss' head without telling him or her first.

- d. Make your boss look good. Promotion and opportunities arise when you help the organization reach its goals.
- 5. Appearing professional and being well-groomed are essential. Dress for your next promotion or job.
- 6. Adopt a can-do attitude. Those who accept challenges and display creativity are valuable.
- 7. Be flexible. By remaining flexible and implementing change, you gain a reputation as a cooperative employee.
- 8. Give credit to everyone who made a contribution to a project or event.
- 9. Do not differentiate people by position or standing in a company.

Meeting People

Verbal and nonverbal behavior help define your social skills when meeting people. You can demonstrate proper etiquette by using effective handshakes, maintaining eye contact, and making the appropriate introductions.

1. Handshakes are vital in social situations.
 - a. Develop a comfortable handshake and keep it consistent.
 - b. Handshakes should not be too hard or too soft.
 - c. Make a solid connection of the web skin between the thumb and forefinger.
 - d. The host or person with the most authority usually initiates the handshake.
2. Eye contact is another critical factor when meeting people.
 - a. Eye contact increases trust.
 - b. It shows confidence and good interpersonal skills.
 - c. Eye contact shows respect for the person and business situation.
3. Proper introductions help to establish rapport when meeting people.
 - a. Authority defines whose name is said first. Say the name of the most important person first and then the name of the person being introduced.
 - b. Introduce people in the following order: younger to older, non-official to official, junior executive to senior executive, colleague to customer.
 - c. Keep the introduction basic.
 - d. Remember names for future reference.
 - e. Provide some information about the people you are introducing to clarify your relationship with that person.

- f. Always carry business cards and get business cards from the people you are meeting.
- g. Keep written notes on people in order to follow up, both personally and professionally.

Telephone Etiquette

When speaking on the telephone, proper etiquette is just as important as when you meet someone in person. Like face-to-face interactions, how you behave on the telephone can demonstrate your character to others.

1. Always try to return calls on the same day.
2. Keep business conversations to the point.
3. Do not keep someone on hold for more than 30 seconds.
4. Always leave your phone number if you ask for someone to call you back.
5. Maintain a phone log to refer back to for valuable information.
6. Listening is essential whether in person or on the phone.
7. Make sure your voicemail works properly.

Dining Etiquette

In today's world, much business is conducted at the dinner table. Whether at home or in a restaurant, it is important to have a complete understanding of how to conduct yourself. You can reduce dining anxiety by following these simple guidelines.

1. When possible, let the host take the lead.
2. Ask for suggestions/recommendations.
3. Do not order the most or least expensive menu items.
4. Avoid foods that are sloppy or hard to eat.
5. Avoid alcohol, even if others are drinking.
6. Choose the correct silverware. Knowing the formal table setting allows you to focus on the conversation rather than which utensil to use.

The Basic Table Setting (see figure):

1. Eating utensils are used from the outside in. Dessert forks/spoons are placed at the top of the plate.
2. Everything to the right you drink, to the left you eat.
3. When you don't know what do, watch your host.
4. When finished, leave your plate where it is. Do not push it away from you. Lay your fork and

knife diagonally across the plate and side-by-side, placing them as if pointing to the numbers 10 and 4 on a clock face. Place the sharp edge of the knife facing you.

- Practice proper table manners to increase your confidence and show your ability to handle social situations.

Napkin Etiquette:

- Place the napkin in your lap immediately after seated.
- Do not shake it open. Place the fold of a large napkin toward your waist.
- If you must leave the table during the meal put the napkin on your chair or to the left of your plate.
- When finished, place the napkin to the right of your plate.
- Always pass to the right.
- It is acceptable to pass to your immediate left if you are the closest to the item requested.
- Always pass the salt and pepper together.
- Ask the person nearest to what you want "to please pass the item after they have used it themselves."

Eat Properly:

- Begin eating only after everyone has been served.
- Bread and rolls should be broken into small pieces. Butter only one or two bites at a time. Butter should be taken from the butter dish and placed on the bread plate, not directly on the bread.
- Bring food to your mouth, not your mouth to the food.
- Chew with your mouth closed.
- Always scoop food away from you.
- Do not leave a spoon in the cup; use the saucer or plate instead.
- Taste before seasoning.
- Cut food one piece at a time.
- Do not smoke while dining out.
- Do not use a toothpick or apply makeup at the table.
- If food spills off your plate, pick it up with your silverware and place it on the edge of your plate.
- Never spit a piece of food into your napkin.

Remove the food from your mouth using the same utensil it went in with. Place the offending piece of food on the edge of your plate. Fish bones or seeds may be removed with your fingers.

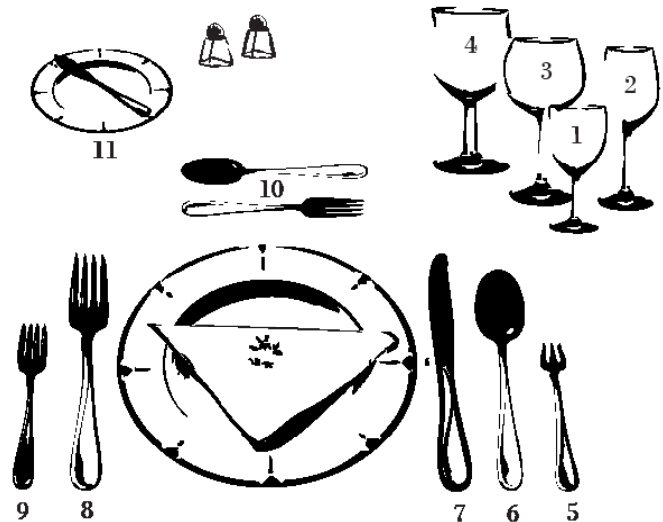
- Do not talk with your mouth full.
- Take small bites so you can carry on a conversation without long delays for chewing and swallowing.

Correspondence Etiquette

Whether you have just met someone or have known the person for some time, it is important to follow up meetings with written correspondence.

Write a follow-up/thank you letter in 48 hours.

- Whether a handwritten note or formal letter, always follow guidelines for writing effective business letters.
 - Women should be addressed as "Ms." no matter what their marital status.
 - Do not forget to sign your letter.
 - Always proof for typos and misspellings.
- Letters usually contain the following elements:
 - Opener: the opener should be friendly and tells the reader why you are writing.
 - Justification: the second paragraph reinforces or justifies what you are looking for and why you should get it.
 - Closing: close the letter by seeking the person to act on your behalf or request.



The Basic Table Setting

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Sherry glass | 5. Seafood fork | 9. Salad fork |
| 2. White wine glass | 6. Soup spoon | 10. Dessert fork and spoon |
| 3. Red wine glass | 7. Dinner knife | 11. Butter plate |
| 4. Water goblet | 8. Dinner fork | |

E-Mail Etiquette

1. E-mail is appropriate to use, but never use all caps and watch for typos.
2. Always include a subject line in your message.
3. Make the subject line meaningful.
4. Use correct grammar and spelling.
5. Use a signature if you can. Make sure it identifies who you are and includes alternate means of contacting you (phone and fax are useful).
6. Use active words instead of passive.
7. Do not ask to recall a message.
8. Use proper structure and layout.
9. Avoid long sentences.
10. Be concise and to the point.

Cell Phone Etiquette at Work

When at work your personal cell phone can have a negative impact on how you are viewed. By following some simple rules of cell phone etiquette, you will maintain your professionalism.

1. Turn your cell phone ringer off, or at least to vibrate.
2. Do not answer your phone while meeting with someone or take it to a meeting (or turn it off completely).
3. Let calls go to voicemail, unless expected and important.
4. Return voicemails and use your personal phone in a private place (not at your desk).
5. Inform others when you are expecting a very important call and that you will need to take it prior to any meeting.

More and more, proper business etiquette is viewed as an important part of making a good impression. These visible signals are essential to your professional success.

Additional Resources

- Brody, Marjorie & Pachter, Barbara. *Business Etiquette*. McGraw Hill Co., 1994.
- Craig, Elizabeth. *Don't Slurp Your Soup: A Basic Guide to Business Etiquette*. New Brighton, Minnesota: Brighton Publication, 1996.
- Dupont, M. Kay. *Business Etiquette and Professionalism*. Crisp Publications, 2000.
- Fox, Sue. *Business Etiquette for Dummies*. Wiley Press, 2008.
- Mitchell, Mary. *The Complete Idiot's Guide to Business Etiquette*. Indianapolis, IN: Alpha Books, 2004.
- Morrison, Terri & Wayne A. Conaway. *Kiss, Bow, or Shake Hands: The Bestselling Guide to Doing Business in More Than 60 Countries*. Holbrook, MA: Adams Media Corp., 2006, VIC M56.
- Post, Peggy & Peter. *The Etiquette Advantage In Business: Personal Skills for Professional Success*. Harper Resource, 2005.
- Stewart, Marjabelle Young & Marian Faux. *Executive Etiquette in the New Workplace*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1995.

Sample Web Sites

General

www.emilypost.com

E-mail Etiquette

<http://emailreplies.com>

Phone Interview & Etiquette

http://quintcareers.com/phone_interview_etiquette.html

Dining Etiquette

career.missouri.edu/index.php/resume-interviews/interviewing/dining-etiquete

International Business Etiquette

<http://career-advice.monster.com>

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