

MASARYK UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND ADMINISTRATION

Basic communication skills

Jan Řezáč 07/03/2016



Topics today:

- Nonverbal communication
- Active listening and Art of asking questions
- Questions & practice

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Nonverbal communication

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NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION

- WORDLESS SIGNALS
- Goal: Making subconscious observations explicit
- What are some examples of nonverbal communication?



NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION

- WORDLESS SIGNALS
- Goal: Making subconscious observations explicit
- Distance
- Eye contact
- Facial expressions
- Tone of voice
- Gestures
- Posture
- Physical contact
- Motion & Intensity
- Dress/dress code

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DISTANCE • I. zone – private, 0 - 45 cm

Intimate communication (partners, parents and children, close friends)

o II. zone – personal, 45 - 100 cm

∞ Greetings, shaking hands, family dinner, friends at lunch)

o III. zone – social, 100 - 360 cm

∞ Meetings in the store, shop, post office, bank, meetings, offices etc.

• IV. zone – public, 360 cm and more

» Lectures, theatre etc.

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EVALUATING NONVERBAL SIGNALS

• Eye contact

Is eye contact being made? If so, is it overly intense or just right?

o Facial expression

What is their face showing? Is it masklike and unexpressive, or emotionally present and filled with interest?

• Tone of voice

Does their voice project warmth, confidence, and interest, or is it strained and blocked?

• Posture and gesture

Are their bodies relaxed or stiff and immobile? Are shoulders tense and raised, or slightly sloped?

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EVALUATING NONVERBAL SIGNALS

• Physical contact

Is there any physical contact? Is it appropriate to the situation? Does it make you feel uncomfortable?

o Motion & Intensity

Do they seem flat, cool, and disinterested, or over-thetop and melodramatic?

o Timing and pace

Is there an easy flow of information back and forth? Do nonverbal responses come too quickly or too slowly?

o Sounds

Do you hear sounds that indicate caring or concern?

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FEEDBACK FOR EFFECIVE NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION

• Observe the reaction of the listener

• Pay attention to the level of interest/no interest of the audience

• Adjust the content and form to your audience



THE ART OF LISTENING

- **Listening** means *understand*, not only hear
- Passive listening just accepting the voice signals without any effort to understand them and decode them, does not involve the context or situation Non-listening making no effort to listen
 Marginal listening is easily distracted
 Evaluative listening focuses on content but disregards the speaker's
 feeling
 Active listening pays close attention and gives verbal and non-verbal
 - feedback.
- Active listening sensitive perception of the partner, connected with empathy, sympathy, the context and nonverbal behaviour is taken into account

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Why is active listening important?

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Why is active listening important?

- managers will be able to prevent misunderstanding caused by overhearing important information;
- managers will be able to understand their colleagues' needs and problems, to know their opinions, experience and attitudes, i.e., to gain important information;
- this will help managers to establish a relationship with their colleagues;
- managers will be able to judge the personality and the current mental state of the persons they are speaking to and choose an effective way of negotiating accordingly.

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Goal	Through	By asking or		
		saying		
To encourage	Choosing neutral words, varying intonation, encouraging the other person to keep talking	Can you tell me more? What else can you remember? What a good idea! You thought of a different way to		
To clarify	Asking for clarification, more or different information	Are you saying that? What else can you tell me about?		

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Goal	Through	By asking or saying
To restate	Showing that you are listening and understand what is being said	I thought I heard you say So, you need to know why I am asking you to share? This is a tough one. We may need to think about it.
To reflect	Showing understanding of the other's feelings and body language	This is really important to you. You seem worried about this. How proud you must feel!

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Goal	Through	By asking or saying
To summarize	Reviewing the conversation, deciding what to do next	So it is about Let me make sure that I understand what you mean
To validate	Acknowledging and appreciating the issues, effort and feelings discussed	I know how hard you have worked to help me understand. Thank you for staying calm while you helped me learn why you were so confused.
To build	Continuing the discussion, asking questions or offering ideas.	What would happen if we? Have you thought about? What else could we try?

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TASK -Active listening, Cca 6 minutes in total

- Create pairs, in them describe your future job plans
- **Be a bad speaker.** Nervous, stopping, forgetting, jumping from one topic to another
- Your partner uses the mentioned techniques to **be a good listener**

I thought I heard you say So, you need to know why I am asking you to share? This is a tough one. We may need to think about it.	Can you tell me more? What else can you remember? What a good idea! You thought of a different way to	So it is about Let me make sure that I understand what you mean What would happen if we? Have you thought about? What else could we try?
This is really important to you. You seem worried about this. How proud you must feel!	Are you saying that? What else can you tell me about?	I know how hard you have worked to help me understand. Thank you for staying calm while you helped me learn why you were so confused.



Functions of questions:

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Functions of questions:

- questions establish a relationship as they are an indication of interest;
- a good choice of questions will control the speech of a talkative or silent communication partner;
- by questions we can control the negotiation naturally (topics of conversation are not given by those who answer but those who ask).

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Asking questions

- Open and close ended questions
 - Open-ended questions: "what", "how", "when", "why"
 - Open-ended questions are very useful when: you need to gain maximum information, especially about a conversation subject you are not much familiar with; you need to create a good atmosphere and build rapport; you do not know your communication partner and for a successful negotiation you need to learn about their character as much as possible.
 - Generally, open-ended questions are mainly suitable at the beginning of a meeting.



Group exercise: Talk, Ask, Observe

- Create groups of 3 people
- One is talking about his/her area of expertise, hobby, project. Attention is at good nonverbal communication.
- Second person asks questions, with goal of either learning or hiring. Important is to keep the conversation going.
- Last person **observes BOTH**, and **gives feedback** after cca 4 minutes.
- Then change within group.

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• How to have better comm skills

- <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D5hMN_XkP</u> <u>QA</u>
- o <u>http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4kyvjEpXuPg</u>

• <u>http://www.skillsyouneed.com/present/presentati</u> <u>on-nerves.html</u>