ACTIVE LISTENING TECHNIQUES

TECHNIQUE	PURPOSE	METHOD	EXAMPLES of what you would say in a dialogue
ENCOURAGING	To show interest To allow the person to talk	Use non-judgmental words with a positive tone of voice	"I see" "That's interesting" "Uh-huh"
ELICITING	-To get information -To encourage the person to show their feelings and concerns -To have an open conversation	-Ask open-ended, not leading, questions -Don't agree or disagree -Use encouraging body language, such as nodding	"Tell me more about: what you are worried about in this what is important for you
RESTATING	-To show that you are listeningTo verify your comprehension of what they've said	-Paraphrase the other's points -Avoid giving your own opinion -If you don't understand ask for confirmation	"So what you're saying is" "So the way you see it is." "Would it be correct to say.?
CLARIFYING	-To find out more about underlying concerns -To understand ambiguous or unclear statements	-Don't interrupt -Ask focused but open-ended questions	"I'm not sure what you mean by" "Could you please explain more about?" "can you explain why you believe that?"
EMPATHIZING	-understand events from others' perspectives - Show you respect their point of view	-Recognize others' experiences as validGive acknowledgement rather than agreement	"I can see why you feel that" "I can understand how you see it that way."
SUMMARIZIN G	To conclude the main ideas in the conversation	-Review issues which have been raisedHighlight the most important matters	"So your view of this whole situation is" "I understand that your concerns are"
REFRAMING	-To transition into problem solving -To refocus the discussion	-Build on others' ideas in developing your proposals	"Let's think about how we could change the situation "Since we both value

from past events to future	-Emphasize points of	let's see if we can"
goals	agreement and shared	"I'm sorry you feel that way,
-To encourage others to	interests	but I'm glad you raised the
rethink positions		issue."