HANDOUT: ACTIVE LISTENING TECHNIQUES

TECHNIQUE	PURPOSE	METHOD	EXAMPLES of what you would say in a dialogue
ENCOURAGING	To show interest	Use non-judgmental	"I see"
	To allow the person to talk	words with a positive tone of voice	"That's interesting"
			"Uh-huh"
			"Mmm"
ELICITING	To get information	Ask open-ended,	"Tell me more about"
	To encourage the person to show their feelings and concerns	not leading, questions Don't agree or disagree	what you are worried about in this
			what is important for you
	To have an open conversation	 Use encouraging body language, such as nodding 	
RESTATING	To show that you are	Paraphrase the	"So what you're saying is"
	listening. To verify your comprehension of what they've said	other's pointsAvoid giving your own opinion	"So the way you see it is "
			"Would it be correct to say?
		If you don't understand ask for confirmation	

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 valid. Give acknowledgement rather than agreement	"I can see why you feel that" "I can understand how you see it that way."
SUMMARIZING	To conclude the main ideas in the conversation	•	Review issues which have been raised. Highlight 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 from past events to future goals To encourage others to rethink positions	•	Build on others' ideas in developing your proposals Emphasize points of agreement and shared interests	"Let's think about how we could change the situation "Since we both value let's see if we can" "I'm sorry you feel that way, but I'm glad you raised the issue."