THE POWER OF WHAT YOU SAY AND HOW YOU SAY IT

THE	POWER GRADIENT			
1	ISN'T NECESSARILY ABOUT POSITION			
2	LIMITS SHARE OF VOICE			
3	MAY TRAP US IN A "CONTINUE" MODE			
SHAR	RE A TIME YOU LACKED CONFIDENCE TO OPPOSE SOMEONE'S POINT OF VIEW			
SHAR	RE A TIME YOU KEPT QUIET AROUND SOMEONE OF AUTHORITY			
SHARE A TIME YOU BECAME OVERLY COMMITTED AND COULDN'T ACCEPT AN ALTERNATIVE				

THE POWER OF WHAT YOU SAY AND HOW YOU SAY IT

TYPES OF LIMITING COMMUNICATION



2 dominating

3 invulnerable

Declarative means	
Dominating means	
Invulnerable means	
COMMUNICATION AUDIT	
Did I contribute during this meeting? Why or why not?	
Was I comfortable speaking up? Why or why not?	
What percentage of time did I talk? Did I listen?	
Did I invite others to contribute their thoughts?	
Was I open to counter points of view? Why or why not?	

IMPROVING BEING HEARD

- **1** FORM COMPLETE SENTENCES WITHOUT HESITANCY
- 2 IMAGINE YOURSELF AN EQUAL
- **3** PRACTICE IN LOW-RISK SITUATIONS

THE POWER OF WHAT YOU SAY AND HOW YOU SAY IT

RAISING AWARENESS AROUND HOW YOU COMMUNICATE

Am I u	unknowingly backing someone into a corner?					
Am I creating space for others' contribution?						
Am I inviting thinking into the conversation?						
A	Am I humble enough to stay open to being wrong or corrected?					
TIPS F	OR EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION					
1	GET AWARENESS AROUND DECLARATIONS: Start to notice when you declare things, then add on a confirming question at the end. "This meeting went so well, right?" or "We're good to go, yes?" Statements that declare 'what is' back other people into a corner with little room to disagree.					
2	ASK THINKING QUESTIONS: We are wired to be do-ers and do-ers want to keep the wheels turning, maintaining progress, oftentimes not wanting to slow down or stop to think or question things. By asking questions that go beyond a simple yes or no answer, we engage others to think about the situation and be more thoughtful contributors to the conversation.					
3	CHUNK COMMUNICATION DOWN: The Leadership is Language book refers to chunking things down as working in "plays" as they do in football. A play is called, it is executed, then optimized prior to the next play. You don't play the game straight through without adjustments. Create a structure that allows the space and thought to check in along the way, which invites thinking and contribution to what's happened so far.					
Notes						

WEEKLY ASSIGNMENTS



WEEK ONE: AUDITING MY COMMUNICATION

COMPLETE THE WORKSHEETS PAGES 1-3 AS A START TO AUDIT HOW YOU FORM YOUR COMMUNICATION AND THE EFFECT IT MIGHT HAVE ON OTHERS, THEN ANSWER THE QUESTION BELOW.

and of week reflection:					
AT DID I NOTICE ABO	JT HOW I COMMUN	IICATE AFTER FILLI	NG IN THE QUESTIO	N PROMPTS?	

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WEEK TWO: TRACK YOUR COMMUNICATION PERCENTAGES

USE THIS CHART TO TRACK A WEEK'S WORTH OF MEETINGS AND ESTIMATE YOUR SPEAKING/CONTRIBUTION TIME. Check the box if you spoke in the meeting and fill in the % of time.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
<u></u>	%	%_	%	%_
%	%	%	%	%
%	%	%	%	%
%	%	%	%	%
%	%	%	%	%
%	%	%	%_	%
		%		%
<u></u>	%	%	%	%
	%	%		%

WEEKLY ASSIGNMENTS



WEEK THREE: REFLECT ON WHERE THERE'S ROOM TO IMPROVE

REVIEW YOUR NOTES IN THE PREVIOUS 4 WORKBOOK PAGES, THEN CONSIDER THE BELOW QUESTIONS.

End of week reflection:

WHERE OR WITH WHOM WOULD I LIKE TO IMPROVE HOW WE COMMUNICATE?

WHAT MIGHT BE GETTING IN MY WAY AS A COMMUNICATOR?

WHAT ARE A FEW SMALL STEPS I CAN TAKE TO IMPROVE HOW I AM HEARD IN CONVERSATIONS AND MEETINGS?

WHAT ARE A FEW SMALL STEPS I CAN TAKE TO IMPROVE HOW SAFE AND OPEN I MAKE IT FEEL FOR OTHERS TO COMMUNICATE WITH ME?