Active Listening

Communication Skill



Active Listening: Treating listening as an active process, rather than a passive one. This means participating in conversation, rather than acting as an audience. Active listeners show they are listening, encourage sharing, and strive to understand the speaker.

Show You	ı're Listening —			
message tha	•	are not important. Putt	doing other things while l ing away distractions allo	•
			e and short verbal cues th s excited) show interest a	
Verbal:	"mm-hmm" / "uh-huh'	" "that's interesting"	"that makes sense"	"I understand"
Nonverbal:	nodding in agreemen	t reacting to emotion	nal content (e.g. smiling)	eye contact
Ask open-ended questions. These are questions that encourage elaboration, rather than "yes" or "no" responses. Open-ended questions tell the speaker you are listening, and you want to learn more. "What is it like to?" "How did you feel when?" "Can you tell me more about?" "How do you?" "What do you like about?" "What are your thoughts about?"				
	ons. In your own word	•	er's most important point ted through tone or body	s. Be sure to
•	been having a hard tim at everything isn't done,	_	o much to do and I can't kee	ep up. My boss is
Listener: It so	ounds like you're doing	your best to keep up, but	there's too much work. Tha	t sounds stressful!

Be present. Listening means paying attention to body language, tone, and verbal content. Focus your attention on listening, instead of other mental distractions, such as what you want to say next. When possible, save sensitive conversations for a quiet time with few distractions.

Listen with an open mind. Your job is to understand the speaker's point of view, even if you don't agree. Avoid forming opinions and making judgments until you fully understand their perspective.

Strive to Understand