15.281 Advanced Leadership Communication Listening and the Power of Inquiry 22 February 2016

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Agenda

- Characteristics and Uses of Active Listening and Reflection
- Advocacy and Inquiry
- Practice Skills
- Preview of Wednesday's Class

The Importance of Active and Reflective Listening

What Research Shows

Time spent on each aspect of communication process:

- 40% Listening
- 35% Talking
- 16% Reading
- 9% Writing



• Make others feel supported



We jump up the ladder

- Our beliefs, assumptions and values influence the data we select, the meanings we add, and the conclusions we draw.
 - We select what we will treat as important.
- We add meanings and draw conclusions.
- Our thinking is effortless, fast, and works routinely.
- Our conclusions appear obvious to us and we rarely think about the steps.



- If we could not jump up the ladder without stopping to think, life would pass us by.
- With likeminded colleagues we get things done quickly and efficiently, because we don't have to "reinvent the wheel" we share a "common language" and assumptions.

And it gets us into trouble...

- People have different perspectives
- People in the same situation reach different conclusions.
- All believe their conclusions are obvious, with no need to illustrate the steps.
- The result: confusion, conflict and misunderstanding with all sides "hurling conclusions" at one another from the top of their ladders or simply withdrawing.

How to listen actively

- Allow others time to finish sentences and pause
- Remain in the present
- > Know you will have time to think about your response
- Remain neutral, non-judgmental
- Hold advice and opinion

Advocacy

- Stresses critical thinking critiquing
- Creates adversarial thinking confrontation
- Tests one viewpoint against the other to find the strongest
- Many leaders focus on advocacy
- Presenting our views and arguing strongly for them
- Debating forcefully to influence others

Inquiry

- A complementary skill to advocacy that:
 - Seeks to discover information about why a particular view is held
 - Asks questions about underlying assumptions, beliefs, and reasoning
 - Explores:
 - Why do you believe this?
 - What logic leads to this conclusion?
 - What facts and data do you have?
 - What examples or past experience exists?

Inquiry continued

- Inquiry is supported by an attitude of wanting to understand, explore, learn, expand
- It is not a technique to cross examine individuals or find fault

Exercise: Listening and Humble Inquiry

- To raise awareness of your listening skills
- To practice verbal and non-verbal dimensions of active listening
- To practice humble inquiry

Inquiry Exercise

 In groups of three, Person A (Inquirer) will ask Person B (Explainer) a question of interest. Person B responds at length-you have up to five minutes-and Person A humbly inquires about what he/she is learning. Person C observes.

Possible Questions of Interest

- What can you teach me about
- >... the management task you do best?
- ➤... how to manage others?
- >... adapting to a new environment?
- ... ethical decision making in business?
- >... asking for a raise/promotion?
- ➤... leadership?

Preview for Wednesday

- Leadership Communication: Maximizing Feedback Conversations
- *READ:* The Double Meaning of Feedback; How to Give Feedback That Works; and The Secret to Giving Transformational Feedback

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