# REVIEW AND TIPS FOR TEACHING THE SKILL OF COMMUNICATION

10.

Respect different points of view.

Avoid sarcasm, put-downs and gossip.

Ask questions to discover what is important to other people.

End conversations on a positive note.

Thank others for communicating.

Recognize and use proper verbal and non-verbal messages.

Use good listening skills.



COMMUNICATION

## Teaching Self-discipline: 15 Essential Skills



The skill of Communicating effectively is related to the ability to Share thoughts and ideas and to Distinguish facts from feelings.

## Skill #10 –Teach the skill of Communication to:

- Develop the use of precise language.
- Equip students with effective nonverbal and verbal skills.
- Root out the use of words/gestures that are offensive.
- Curtail the use of sarcasm, whining, gossip or complaining as a means of communicating.
- Teach students how to appropriately express needs, wants and opinions.
- Help students respect different points of view.

#### **Skill Illustration**

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COMMUNICATION

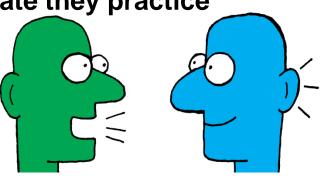
Gesture for skill: Pretend you are texting or hold your thumb and little finger to your ear.



#### **COMMUNICATING EFFECTIVELY**

When people communicate they practice

impulse control. They
WAIT until the other
person has finished
speaking or completed



their thought. They THINK: What words can I use that will accurately represent what I want to say.

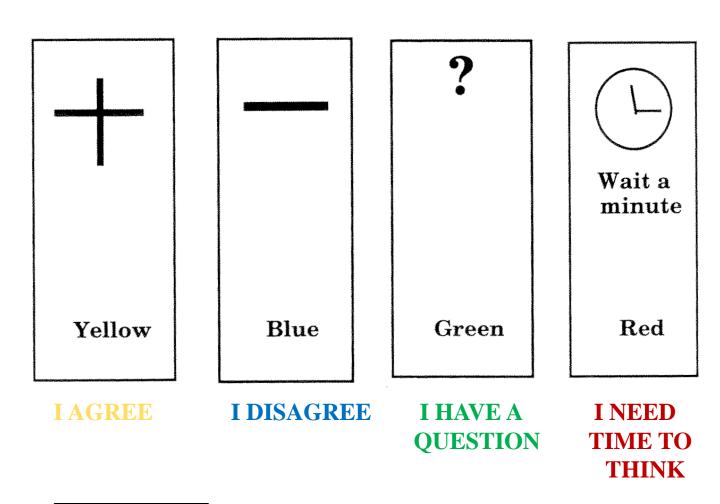
#### **COMMUNICATING WITH OTHERS**

- 1. Show a willingness to contribute to the conversation.
  - Let your face show interest in what the other person has to say.
  - Make yourself comfortable so you are not distracted.
- 2. Use the steps of focused listening.
  - Look at or toward the person
  - Repeat what you think the person is saying
  - Ask questions

- 3. Respect the other person's point of view.
  - Say, "That's interesting because....."
  - "Have you ever thought of this......"
  - "It sounds like we disagree...."
- Show a sense of humor Don't take yourself too seriously
- 5. Avoid sarcasm, defensiveness in tone and/or attitude
- 6. Try to understand the other person.
   Ask questions that begin with 'W' Who, What, When, Where, Why
- 7. Talk about ideas, books, projects, news events, sports, rather than gossip about people



### USE VISUALS TO HELP WITH COMMUNICATION



**AGREE** 

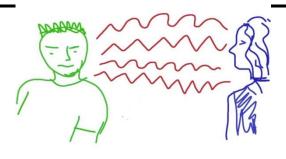
**DISAGREE** 

Select controversial topics that would allow for different points of view.

**UNDECIDED** 

### MODEL SKILL LANGUAGE

"I don't believe you have established the tone of voice you want to use during our discussion. Please try that again."



"Are you giving a helpful or hurtful message?"

"Your idea is good; your choice of words is offensive."

"Why don't you have the last word on this subject."

"Please use the criteria for a good conversation."

"Tell me a better word (less offensive, less harsh, etc.) you could use.

"What have you learned from our conversation."

## MAKE YOUR ROOM A NO PUTDOWN ZONE

#### **Putdowns:**

a) Are humorous only when all parties hearing the putdown enjoys that type of banter.



- b) Can reveal insecurity the person lacks self-confidence and communication skills.
- c) Can make people feel uncomfortable and betrayed.

## PEOPLE WHO ARE WELL LIKED MAKE OTHERS FEEL COMFORTABLE AND GOOD ABOUT THEMSELVES.

## Make Your Room a NoTattling/Complain-ing/Gossiping Room

- People tattle or complain because these techniques have excused them from work in the past.
- Peer reporting is a moral responsibility whenever people are in physical or psychological danger, being abused or are in unreasonable situations and cannot help themselves.
- People tattle or gossip so they can seem better than others or make others think they are 'in the know.'
- Ask yourself if you are tattling, gossiping or complaining to help or hurt someone?

Use lesson plans from the self-discipline skill curriculum to highlight these and other communication topics.

## USE COMMUNITY CIRCLES TO BUILD COMMUNICATION



USE FOCUSED LISTENING



RESPECT DIFFERENCES

USE STATEMENTS OF APPRECIATION



#### **Homework Assignments**

#### Communication

- Gather all family members 5 years of age or older for a family meeting. Set a timer for 15 minutes. Let each person answer the following questions.
  - What are you most looking forward to this week?
  - What one activity do you wish were over? Why?
  - How can a member of this family help you this week?

Put everyone's name in a hat and select a name. Try to do something nice for this person during the week.

- Select an 'object' to pass around the family circle. Only the person with the object speaks. If you want to ask questions you need to hold the object. Everyone shares a fact about their day or asks someone a question about what they heard.
- Engage in a family discussion about the best thing that happened today, the worst thing, and what individuals hope will happen tomorrow.
- For one day try to keep track of the number of minutes you carried on a conversation with each member of your family.
   Try to increase that time by a minute each day for the rest of the week.

#### **Assessing Progress**

- Use a rubric to assess progress.
- Show students the rubric after the skill is introduced
  - Lacks knowledge or willingness
  - Needs assistance
  - Basic mastery
  - Proficiency
- Let them self-evaluate at the end of the three weeks practice
- Share this information with parents.

(See sample rubrics from <u>Assessment Made</u> <u>Easy</u> - Tara Kassi)

#### REFLECTION

- 1. Identify something you learned or re-learned from this presentation.
- 2. Name one action step you will try each of the next three weeks.
- Review with students the ingredients of a good conversation. (Slides 5+6)
- Assign one of the homework activities suggested on slide 12.
- Select two or three phrases listed on slide 8 and monitor how often you use them during a week.
- Use one or more of the communication lesson plans found on the DWP flash drives.
- Design a self-assessment rubric for students to evaluate their progress in learning the skill of communication.