

Assertiveness how to take more control over what matters to you

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Today

- What is assertiveness and why is it important for you?
- Strategies for building your assertiveness techniques
- An opportunity to practice, and receive feedback
- Resources and support



What is assertiveness and why does it matter?



Assertiveness

- Someone who is assertive behaves confidently and is not frightened to say what they want or believe (Cambridge Dictionaries Online)
- Confident and direct in claiming one's rights or putting forward one's views (Collins English Dictionary)
- Confident and forceful behaviour (Oxford Dictionaries Online)



Assertiveness is a form of behaviour and a communication skill that we can learn to use, build strategies for, practice and improve



Without assertiveness....

- Powerless
- Unheard
- Frustrated
- Resentful
- Regretful
- Unhappy
- Stuck



And with assertiveness...

- In control
- Listened to
- Satisfied
- Respected
- More confident
- Happier
- Able to bring about change



Your examples

- In threes, spend 15 minutes talking about examples where you have used, or observed, effective assertive behaviour
- What makes these examples of assertiveness?
- What did the people involved do?
- What can you say are the key components of effective assertiveness?



Effective assertiveness components

- Appropriate context and timing
- Discussion / interaction / conversation (2-way)
- Clear objectives
- Considered, researched, planned talking points
- Sources of advice / sounding-boards

What happens if you overdo assertiveness?



Your assertiveness strategies



Ask yourself:

- What are you thinking and feeling about the situation?
- What outcome are you looking for, and what needs to happen to bring this about?
- Why is the other person / people taking that position?
- How and when can you approach the situation to begin a dialogue?
- How can you put your point across clearly, and calmly?
- Where can you find additional support and advice?



Now in more detail...



Reflection

- Why is this situation important to you?
- How are you feeling about it as it stands?
- What has stopped you from addressing the situation before?
- How can you build an assertive strategy to engage with what you want to change?



Outcome

- What precisely do you wish to address?
- What is your end goal?
- What exactly needs to happen to reach this point?
- What are your key parameters / nonnegotiables?
- How can you track progress / establish markers for identifying that the right steps are being taken?



Understanding

- What has led the other person / people to assume the stance they have?
- How can you illustrate you recognise their point of view?
 - ... but still maintain your own position?
- How can you start the discussion?
 - ... and at what point do you decide they have understood you?



Approach

- Where and when are you going to have the conversation?
- How are you going to maintain a positive approach?
- What information do you need to prepare effectively?
- At what points might you decide to stop the conversation?



Communication – words and phrases

- Prepare your key phrases in advance –
 practice them so that they are clear and nonescalatory
- Be prepared to repeat them, perhaps more than once
- Be prepared to clarify when asked, or check that your responder has understood
- Have some responses ready too in case there is push-back / surprise



Communication – Body Language

- Speak clearly, calmly and confidently
- Maintain good eye contact
- Stand or sit so that you feel comfortable, and in control
- Try to avoid 'nervous in knots' body language
- Don't be afraid of pauses of moments of silence – you both might need them
- Remember to keep breathing



Support

- Who could you ask for advice / to act as a sounding-board / practice your approach with?
- Would it be helpful to have someone else present?
- Who might support you after your assertive conversation?
- What other resources might be relevant?



Time to practice...



Assertiveness scenarios

- At home challenging an assumption
- At university defending a position
- At work negotiating a role or decision



Assertiveness practice

Work in threes:

AsserterA, B, C

Responder
 B, C, A

ObserverC, A, B

- Preparation: agree who is leading on which example, review and prepare scenarios – 15 minutes
- A leads dialogue with B, who responds, and C observes
- Swap round so each person acts as asserter,
 responder and observer 10 minutes per rotation



Feedback

How did the Asserter feel?

How did the Responder feel?

What did the Observer notice?



Resources and support

- Each other
- Tutor / supervisor
- Mentor
- Inspiring examples / stories
- Texts:
 - Anne Dickson, 2002, A woman in your Own Right
 - Gael Lindenfield, 2001, Assert Yourself
 - Susan Newman, 2006, The Book of No
 - Allan and Barbara Pease, 2005, The Definitive Book of Body Language



To summarise

- A lack of assertiveness can impact our lives negatively
- We can all build strategies to be more assertive
- By practicing we can learn how to be more effectively assertive
- This will improve our confidence and help us to be more in control of what matters to us



QUESTIONS

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