# **Reflective Listening**

# What is It?

**Reflective listening** means understanding both what a person says and what a person feels, and then relaying this back to him or her in your own words.

# The Purpose of Reflective Listening

Suppose a student tells you about a difficult event with a classmate. A simple example of your response might be: "So you were really feeling angry with him." Imagine these three different responses from your tutee and the potential benefits:

#### "No. Not angry, just upset." (refining meaning)

If your summary is inaccurate, your tutee will clarify what s/he actually means. Used effectively, the skill increases understanding. We often assume too much as listeners.

#### • "Yeah, I guess I was." (building self-awareness)

Sometimes we do not fully understand what we are saying. By repeating the person's own logic and feelings, the listener allows the person to get a new perspective which can increase his or her understanding.

# "I sure was." (acknowledging or validating)

There is often a sense of affirmation when someone has noticed how we feel about something. When somebody says, "It's obvious how much you like your job," it feels good that others have noticed.

# **Guidelines for Reflective Listening**

If there is any one skill which makes friendships work, it's probably the ability to listen to one another. When listening to your student remember the following points:

#### Do:

- Give your attention to the person who is speaking.
- Maintain eye contact.
- Show that you understand by the occasional nod or smile.
- Observe non-verbal as well as verbal cues from the person.
- Hear the needs and feelings behind what the person says.
- Ask questions that will encourage the person to clarify his or her thoughts.
- Summarize the main points from time to time.

#### Don't:

- Interrupt the person.
- Start to tell your own stories, changing the focus to yourself.
- Give advice, try to cheer the person up, judge, or divert the topic.
- Look out the window or wave to others while the person is sharing his or her feelings with you.

# **Examples of Listening Responses**

Questioning How did you feel afterwards?

Could you tell me a little more about what happened?

Clarifying It sounds like you're not sure why your classmate treated you that way. Am I right?

**Understanding** It must be very hard to have two such wonderful opportunities to choose between.

**Summarizing** It sounds like you find him frustrating, yet you like him a lot.

# **Using Questions in Conversation**

Asking questions is an important part of being a good listener, but it's important to remember that there are several different types of questions, and different kinds of questions should be asked in different situations.

### • Open Versus Closed Questions

A **closed** question has a short, often one-word response. For example:

Do you like school? How many books have you read?

If you use too many close-ended questions, it'll be difficult to carry on a successful conversation. When you ask a closed question, you're forced to immediately come up with another question unless the speaker chooses to volunteer more than you asked.

An **open** question allows the speaker to give an expanded or more lengthy answer:

What is the most interesting experience that you've had in school? How did you get interested in geography?

#### Personal-Feeling Versus Informational-Factual Questions

An **informational** question asks for facts and figures. For example:

How long have you played tennis? What kind of computer do you own?

It may also be open-ended, such as:

How does an automobile work?

A personal question asks for feeling-level responses which only that person can give:

What did you enjoy most about your field trip?

In conversations, most people ask too many closed, informational questions. All types of questions are often necessary to keep a conversation going. Asking good questions gives the other person an opportunity to talk about meaningful topics.