
SESSION 5

Objectives:

- To identify assertive, passive and aggressive behavior.
- To practice responding in a variety of ways to specific situations.
- To apply the skills learned to date to prevention of interpersonal violence and abuse.
- To use visualization to further enhance these skills.

Session Outline:

- Assertiveness
- Introduction of Prevention Skills

Updating

Did any of you communicate differently with people this week?

What happened?

Did any of you feel afraid to speak up about something you were feeling?

What other feelings did you have?

This week we're going to talk about some of the feelings associated with communicating, how they shape your communication and some ways to communicate more effectively. Also we're going to talk about what to do when people don't listen and respect what you're saying.

Assertiveness

Who knows what it means to be assertive?

Assertiveness is a behavior, it's a way of communicating.

When a person is assertive, s/he is directly communicating feelings, needs, or opinions without threatening or trying to manipulate another person. It is not threatening or forceful. It is simply and clearly communicating or standing up for your rights.

By definition assertive behavior is appropriate.

The ability to be assertive is not something that we are born with or even that comes naturally. It is a skill developed over time. It goes hand in hand with how we feel about ourselves and other people in the world.

Learning to communicate assertively reflects honesty and respect for yourself and others.

In order to be assertive, you have to practice. We can talk about all the techniques, points of view and skills. But they won't be useful to you until you begin to practice them, refine them and learn how to use them to communicate in a way that reflects the kind of person you want to be and the types of relationships you want to have.

Flip chart 13

Types of Behavior:

- ✓ Assertive
- ✓ Aggressive
- ✓ Passive
- ✓ Passive-aggressive
- ✓ Indirect

It is important to recognize the differences in all of these types of behavior.

Aggressive behavior or aggressive communication is without regard for the feelings or needs of others. It is self-centered.

Passive behavior is often without regard for the feelings or needs of yourself. It is also a way of putting the responsibility for what happens to your life in the hands of someone else.

Passive-aggressive behavior is expressed by angry people. It is a way of being passive to cover up your anger. It is very frustrating to be with passive-aggressive people because they don't act outwardly angry, but they don't help get things done and often find ways to stop everyone else too.

Indirect behavior includes roundabout tactics, like crying in the hope the other person will feel sorry for you and give in; playing games such as "I'll only love you if you let me have my own way"; pouting, or being whiney.

Assertive behavior is responsive to your needs without infringing on the needs or rights of others. It respects everyone involved.

Encourage group members to recognize when they have behaved in these ways at different times.

It is useful to recognize which way you are behaving because then you have choice. You can continue to behave that way or you can choose to behave another, more effective way.

Application

Present the following situations and ask the group to identify whether the response is assertive, aggressive, passive or passive-aggressive or indirect. Keep the flip chart available for reference.

Situation: Your friend asks you to come over to make pizza and you have a test you need to study for. Your response is:

1. "Well, if you really want me to."
2. "Don't you know I have a test? You never think about anybody but yourself."
3. You grudgingly go to your friend's house, but you let the pizza burn when your friend has to leave the room.
4. "I'd really love to, but I need to do well on this test. Maybe we could do it another night this week."
5. Go over, but sit with a long face and your arms crossed in front of you, refusing to participate.

Situation: Your mother wants you to take your sister with you to your dance class because she can't find a sitter. Your response is:

1. Agree to take her, but tease her and treat her rudely all the way there and back home.
2. Whine, "You don't love me as much as you love her."
3. You explain, "I don't think I can watch her and be in the class. Could we see if the neighbor could

watch her for awhile and I'll come straight home from dance."

4. You say, "That's not my job, I'd rather not go than be stuck with her."
5. You say, "I didn't want to dance today anyway. I'll just stay home."

Situation: Your teacher mistakenly calls your name when the person next to you was the one throwing paper wads.

You:

1. Tell her to "Wake up! The kid next to me did it."
2. Go and tell her after class that you want her to know it wasn't you, that she mistakenly thought it was you but that the person next to you had thrown it.
3. Put your head down and cry.
4. Bow your head and say nothing.
5. Don't say anything, but sneak back in the room later and write something mean on the blackboard.

Situation: You're staying overnight with a friend. Her parents go out and tell you not to worry, they'll be back soon. You feel uneasy and want to call your parents. You:

1. Refuse to talk the rest of the evening.
2. Feel worried, but decide they'll be back soon and you're too much of a worrier anyway.
3. Stay, but break something in their house on purpose.

4. Tell them that it's irresponsible to leave you alone and you demand that they drop you at home before they go anywhere.
5. Tell them that you're not allowed to stay alone at anyone's house and that you'd like to call and clear it with your parents before they leave.

Situation: Several friends are shoplifting at the convenience store. They dare you to join them. You say:

1. "I don't think that's something I want to do, I'll see you later."
2. "Well, if you're sure we won't get caught."
3. "You're all just stupid. I hope you get caught!"
4. "Go along with the group, but when they get caught, blame it all on them, saying they 'made' you do it."

Can you think of some situations from your everyday life where you would have a variety of ways to respond?

Since practicing is an important part of feeling confident when learning a new skill, we're going to practice asking for what we want in an assertive way. I want each of you to think of something you would like to ask for in an assertive way.

For example, "I feel tired. I would like to stand up and stretch." or "I can't think of anything. Could you give me some help?"

FLIP CHART 14

Remember:

- ✓ get yourself centered
 - ✓ breathe
 - ✓ make eye contact
 - ✓ talk in a normal voice
 - ✓ be honest and direct
-

It's okay to ask for what you want. That doesn't mean you will always get it.

But, most of us are afraid to ask for what we want because we are afraid of hearing the word "no." We take it personally. We think that when someone says "no" to our request, they have said "no" to us as a person.

Saying "no" is a right each of us has. And, if it is our right, it is also a right other people have.

It is okay to say "no" if someone asks you to do something you think is wrong or that your parents would think is wrong. It is okay to say no to things that feel wrong, that your instinct tells you shouldn't do.

There are even times that saying "no" will keep you safe.

Application

Actually roleplay the following scenarios.

- ▶▶ **What if a friend says, "Let's take this shortcut through the woods."**

In almost every situation, children can decide how to respond. Sometimes they need to say "no" in order to take care of themselves or just because they feel like it.

Discuss the importance of being responsible for what you say and how you say it. For example, if they say "no" when asked to go to bed, what happens?

- ▶▶ **What if a friend wants to pick flowers from someone's yard on the way to school. What would you say passively, aggressively, or assertively?**
- ▶▶ **What if a friend suggests you buy a snack for her because she doesn't have any money, but you're saving up for something. What would you say passively, aggressively, or assertively?**

What if someone makes fun of you for not going along with the group? What would you say?

Think of some situations in which you ask for something assertively and deal with the consequences assertively?

For example, you say, "I'm doing a report in school on giraffes and I'd really like to finish watching this special." Mom or dad say "no." Your response could be, "Could we tape it then and I'll finish watching it after school tomorrow?"

This way you've worked out a compromise.

Earlier we said that one of the reasons people don't like to ask for what they need is because they don't like to hear the word "no."

Well, another reason is because often we are afraid it will put the relationship at risk, that the other person may not like us or love us anymore.

This feeling may be very strong, but it is important to speak up for yourself and tell people what you need.

Undelivered Communication

Flip chart 15

"More relationships are ruined by what is NOT said than by what IS said."

source unknown

Not letting people know how you feel is the biggest problem in most relationships.

This is called undelivered communication or unfulfilled expectation — both of which come from withholding or not letting someone know what you wanted or needed or thought. When you have upsets or things that didn't happen the way you wanted them to and you hold on to them instead of letting someone know, pretty soon they begin to get in the way of being with that person and things get worse and worse.

Remember when we said "There's more to what you say than what you say." Those feelings and thoughts that you hold on to begin to show in your tone and body and face, even when you try to hide them.

So it is important to speak up. While there are limits to your opportunity to do this as young people, the goal is to shape and control what you can, to work with things that are beyond your total control and to get help when you need it.

The reality of the world some young people live in is that lots of grownups would like you to be passive all the time. It makes their life easier. At the same time, many grownups want to hear what you have to say if you are appropriate in how you say it and if you pay attention to things like when you say it and who else is around.

Assertive communication is one way to be heard, understood and to have a better chance of having your wishes or needs met.

Confrontation Exercise

This is an extremely powerful exercise! It is at the heart of prevention of abuse and of breaking down blind obedience to adults, which makes many young people vulnerable. Begin with group members who have a particularly strong ego or self-esteem, so you are sure they won't fall apart. Participation in this

exercise gives group members the experience of standing up for themselves successfully.

Out of the blue admonish one of the children for doing something they didn't do. Wait for the reaction. Most children will silently do what they are told.

For example:

"Marvin, I've told you to listen and you haven't, now go to the corner and take a time-out."

"Sally, you know you're not allowed to wear your coat in this room, now you'll have to stay 15 minutes late."

"Tina, you simply haven't participated enough in this group so we're going to ask you not to come anymore."

Ask if they deserve what you have done.

Ask how they might respond assertively to let you know you've made a mistake. Do this example with all or most of the children.

Allow them to coach each other as appropriate. Talk about assertive, aggressive, passive and passive-aggressive responses.

In each case, they should resolve this by an assertive response, setting straight the injustice, in a clear voice with good eye contact. As they are going along, ask them if it feels better when they are able to communicate clearly with eye contact.

Really emphasize the fact that they don't have to do what they are told when it is unjust simply because they are children.

Prevention Of Sexual Abuse & Dating Violence

Let's talk about being responsible for ourselves and our feelings.

Because your bodies belong to you, do you have the right to say who touches you and how?

What do you do if someone touches you in a way that you don't like.

Let's try some simple ways people touch us and see what you could say.

Who wants to do one with me?

It is important that you actually do this with the volunteer so they get the experience of telling you to stop.

➡ **Do you like to have people pinch your cheek?**

Actually role-play this allowing them to act out a response.

How does it make you feel when people touch you in ways you don't like?

Discuss anger, confusion, embarrassment, worry, etc.

What would you say to get the person to stop?

Role-play each of the following dilemmas being sure they use all the avenues of communication; words, body language, eye contact, etc.

- pinching on arm
- rubbing back of neck
- bear hugs
- auntie who fusses over you
- slaps on the back

What are the issues that come up when you speak up for yourself?

- being rude
- obedience
- embarrassment
- not knowing what to say
- person acts offended
- feeling they won't like you or want to be with you

Each of you has a right to speak up if someone touches you in a way you don't like or feel comfortable with.

Let's try some more role-plays.

- What if I'm a friend of your dad's and I'm hugging you too hard.
- You can say "Don't." But I can then say "Don't what?" But if you say "Please don't hug me so hard,

I don't like it." that leaves very little room for question.

- ▶▶ What if I'm your Uncle and I want you to sit real close to me and you feel uncomfortable? When you ask to get up, I ask you to stay because you're my favorite niece.
- ▶▶ What if I'm your boyfriend or girlfriend and I said "I came all the way over here just to be with you. You like me, don't you?"
- ▶▶ What if I said "If you don't want to do this with me, I don't think we can keep seeing each other."

These examples are pretty easy. But the principles apply to lots of situations including dating, things that happen in your most important relationships. If you don't speak up for yourself, you put yourself at risk.

We've covered a lot of information today, including types of behavior and consequences.

I'd like you to pay particular attention this week to your own style of communication and that of others.

Try to identify if people are acting in passive, aggressive or assertive ways and what the consequences are of each type of behavior.

Consider how effective each type of behavior is for those individuals and for yourself.

Relaxation

Now get comfortable, close your eyes, begin counting your breathing.

Presenter count aloud,

Allow yourself to relax and go into your own thoughts.

Now think of some touch that you don't like. Picture yourself looking at the person, moving their hand away and saying, "Please don't do that, I don't like it."

Now think of another kind of touch that you don't like. Again picture yourself looking at the person, telling them to stop and having them stop.

Now think of a time when someone asked you to do something that made you uncomfortable. Picture yourself looking right at them and saying NO.

Now think of a time when you were asked to do something that you really wanted to do. Picture yourself looking right at the person and saying YES.

Now think of another time when someone asked you to do something that made you uncomfortable. Picture yourself standing up for your own needs and rights and saying, "No, that makes me feel uncomfortable. Leave me alone."

Now think of yourself as someone who is willing to speak up to take care of yourself no matter how hard it might be.

Now see yourself as being able always to stand up straight and say what you want to say to anyone. All this week you will carry with you that picture of yourself speaking up.

Now, pay attention to your breathing again for a moment, move about in your chair, bring your attention back into the room and when you are ready open your eyes.

SESSION 5 — SELF-WORK ACTIVITIES

1. Look at how you talk to people and how they talk to you. Practice being assertive. Notice what works and what doesn't work
2. Do the Who Am I exercise. Remember, THERE ARE NO RIGHT OR WRONG ANSWERS TO THIS EXERCISE.

Who Am I Exercise

List for yourself the following:

Things I like about myself.

Things I don't like about myself.

Things I like to do when I'm alone.

Things I like to do with other kids.

Things I like to do with grownups.

Things I hate doing that others ask me to do.

Things I wish I could do but think I can't.

Now notice some other things on the list that might tell you about yourself. See if there are any surprises. Ask yourself:

Do I have a preference for doing things by myself or with others or both?

Do I have a preference for inside or outside things?

Do I have a preference for kids or adults?

Do I do things I don't really like to do to please others?

Do most of the things I like to do cost money?

When I look at the things I like to do most, are those the things my parents would say I like to do most?

Were there any surprises in doing this list, anything I learned about myself?

(Exercise adapted from *I Am Not A Short Adult*, Marilyn Burns, pg. 17)

Dear Parents,

Welcome to Session 5 of the CHALLENGE Program.

This week we are exploring different patterns of behavior. We talked about the differences between assertive, aggressive and passive behaviors. We aren't teaching that one is better than another. Rather, we are looking at how we behave, how people respond, how children shape their own behavior.

Assertive behavior is that which communicates directly one's feelings, needs or opinions without being threatening or trying to manipulate the other person. It is not forceful. It is simply and clearly communicating or standing up for your rights. By definition, assertive behavior is appropriate behavior.

We can support the development of assertive behaviors by listening carefully and helping children to identify their own behavior patterns, by considering the consequences of that behavior and by providing opportunities to discuss other options.

We also began to discuss prevention of sexual abuse and dating violence skills. Prevention means stopping abuse before it happens. It means being able to recognize what makes you feel uncomfortable, how to speak up for yourself and how to get help when you they need it.

With the integration of communication skills, assertive behaviors and willingness to speak up children are more able to prevent interpersonal violence and abuse.

Sincerely,

Types of Behavior:

- ✓ Assertive
- ✓ Aggressive
- ✓ Passive
- ✓ Passive-aggressive
- ✓ Indirect

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