

Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People want to be understood and accepted. 2 primal urges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Need to feel safe & secure ◦ Need to feel in control • Listen intensely → demonstrate empathy + show a sincere desire to better understand what the other side is experiencing
Prepare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal: reveal surprises in the negotiation • Hypotheses vs. assumptions: Use negotiation to test hypotheses • Uncover as much information as possible (not battle of arguments) • Uncover what counterpart actually needs (money, emotional, otherwise) → get them feeling safe to talk more • <u>Sole focus</u>: the other person and what they have to say
Tone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smile • Slow. It. Down • Three voices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <u>Late-night DJ voice</u>: Use selectively to make a point. Inflect voice downward. Calm and slow. Creates aura of trustworthiness without triggering defensiveness ◦ <u>Positive & playful</u>: Default voice. Voice of easygoing & good natured person. Relax & smile while talking ◦ <u>Direct / Assertive</u>: Used rarely
Mirror	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeat the last (or critical) 3 words of what someone else has said • Insinuates similarity which facilitates bonding • Connectors because they help your counterpart connect thoughts
Mirror Process	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use Late Night FM DJ Voice 2. Start sentences with <i>I'm sorry...</i> 3. Mirror 4. Silence, at least 4 seconds to let mirror work it's magic 5. Repeat
Tactical Empathy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imagine myself in the counterpart's situation • Recognize their perspective and vocalize that recognition • Understand counterpart's feelings & hear what is behind those feelings • Bring my attention to the emotional obstacles to getting an agreement done • Look at words, tone, and body language. Spot changes and look for incongruencies
Labels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validate someone's emotion by acknowledging it • <i>It seems like _____.</i> • <i>It sounds like _____.</i> • <i>It looks like _____.</i> • Pause to let the label sink in. Other party will fill in the silence • Every 4th verbalization should be a label
Neutralize the Negative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus first on clearing the barriers to an agreement • Label fears to diffuse their power • <i>Look I'm an asshole</i> <p>Process:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Observe without reaction & judgement 2. Label each negative feeling 3. Replace with a positive, compassionate & solution-based thought
Accusation Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List the worst things my counterpart can say about me first • Use labels to reinforce & encourage positive perceptions • Remove <i>I understand</i> from your vocabulary. Never use it

Start with No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to feel in control → get by saying <i>No</i> • Saying <i>Yes</i> makes people defensive • If I hear <i>No</i> → <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>What about this doesn't work for you?</i> ◦ <i>What would you need to make this work?</i> ◦ <i>It seems there's something here that bothers you?</i> • 3 types of Yes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Counterfeit: Yes as an escape route (want to say <i>No</i>) ◦ Confirmation: Reflexive response question. Affirmation with no promise of action ◦ Commitment: True agreement that leads to action • Trigger a No: <i>Is now a bad time to talk?</i> • Might sometimes need to force counterpart into a no <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Intentionally mislabel an emotion ◦ Ask a ridiculous question that can only be answered by a <i>No</i>
Email Magic	<i>Have you given up on this project?</i>
That's Right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good: <i>That's Right</i> • Bad: <i>Yes, You're Right</i>
Summary to trigger That's Right	<p>Trigger <i>That's Right</i> with a Summary:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Effective Pauses encourage the counterparty to keep talking 2. Minimal Encouragers: <i>Yes, OK, Uh-Huh, I see</i> → show I'm paying full attention 3. Mirroring: Listen & repeat back 4. Labeling: Give feelings a name & identify with how they feel 5. Paraphrase: Repeat in my own words to show I'm really understanding 6. Summarize: Re-articulate meaning of what is said + acknowledgment of the emotions = Paraphrase + Labeling
Never Split the Difference	Leads to a bad outcome for both sides, eg 1 black + 1 brown shoe
Deadlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deadlines make people do impulsive things • Resist the urge to rush as a deadline approaches • Take advantage of the rush in others • Share my deadlines: information asymmetry is the worse for me
Three uses of Fair	<p>Defensive move: <i>We just want what's fair</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emotionally rattled negotiators will raise their counteroffer • Correct response: <i>OK, I apologize. Let's stop everything and go back to where I started treating you unfairly and we'll fix it</i> <p>Nefarious accusation: <i>We've given you a fair offer</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jab meant to distract my attention • Correct response: <i>Fair? It seems like you're ready to provide the evidence that supports that.</i> <p>Positive: <i>I want you to feel like you are being treated fairly at all times. So please stop me at any time if you feel I'm being unfair and we'll address it</i></p>
Extreme Anchor	Bend counterpart's reality by anchoring the starting point <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Before making offer, emotionally anchor by saying how bad it will be 2. Set an extreme anchor to make my real number seem reasonable 3. Use a range to seem less aggressive
Loss Aversion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People will take more risks to avoid a loss than realize a gain • Make sure my opponent sees there is something to lose by inaction
Bend their Reality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anchor their emotions: Start with an accusation audit acknowledging all their fears. Anchor them in preparation for a loss

<p>Spotting Liars</p>	<p>Liars...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use more words than truth tellers ● Talk about <i>him, her, it, one, they</i> and <i>their</i>. Rarely <i>I</i> → distance from the lie ● Speak in more complex sentences (to cover up the lie) 						
<p>Spot Decision Makers</p>	<p>Watch pronouns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>I, me, my</i> → less important in the decision of the outcome ● <i>We, they, them</i> → actual decision maker leaving options open 						
<p>Use my own name</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>My name is Yanda</i> ● <i>What's the Yanda discount?</i> 						
<p>Saying <u>No</u> 4 times</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>How am I supposed to do that?</i> 2. <i>Your offer is very generous. I'm sorry that just doesn't work for me</i> 3. <i>I'm sorry but I'm afraid I just can't do that</i> 4. <i>I'm sorry, no</i> <p>Use mirroring and open-ended questions in between. Empathize 3x:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>That's very generous of you</i> ● <i>That price is more than fair</i> ● <i>Thank you for taking the time to talk to me</i> 						
<p>Types of Negotiators</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"> <p>Analyst (eg. Ryan) Acquiring facts & info > making a deal Time = Preparation Silence = Opportunity to think</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Methodical & diligent. Hates surprises. ● Self-imagined tied to minimizing mistakes ● Prefers to work on their own ● Reserved problem solver ● Information aggregator ● Skeptical by nature ● May appear to agree when just agreeing to think about it </td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Doesn't like calibrated questions ● Apologies have little value ● Hypersensitive to reciprocity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Get gift first = it must be a trap ○ Give first = you must reciprocate ● Tools: labels, specifically to compare analysis, ● Use data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Use data to drive my reason, no ad-lib ○ Use data comparisons to disagree ● Worst-type match: Assertive </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"> <p>Accommodator (eg. Chase) Building relationship > making a deal Time = Relationship Silence = Anger</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Communicating → happy ● Sociable, peace-seeking, optimistic, distractible, poor time managers </td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Watch tone & body language → hesitancy won't come in words ● Risk: may overpromise, agree to give you something they can't actually deliver ● Tools: What & How calibrated questions focused on implementation ● Worst-type match: Accommodator </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"> <p>Assertive (eg. me, Merci) Being heard > making a deal Time = Money Silence = Opportunity to speak more</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Getting solution perfect is less important than getting it done ● Loves winning above all else ● Most likely to get tunnel-vision. Focus on goal → miss opportunities to explore ● Emotions = bad ● Negotiation = intellectual sparring </td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Focus first on what they have to say. Once they are convinced I understand them, only then will they listen ● Tools: calibrated questions, labels, and summaries. Get a <i>that's right</i> ● Be careful with reciprocity (give an inch → take a mile) ● Worst-type match: Analyst </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Analyst (eg. Ryan) Acquiring facts & info > making a deal Time = Preparation Silence = Opportunity to think</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Methodical & diligent. Hates surprises. ● Self-imagined tied to minimizing mistakes ● Prefers to work on their own ● Reserved problem solver ● Information aggregator ● Skeptical by nature ● May appear to agree when just agreeing to think about it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Doesn't like calibrated questions ● Apologies have little value ● Hypersensitive to reciprocity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Get gift first = it must be a trap ○ Give first = you must reciprocate ● Tools: labels, specifically to compare analysis, ● Use data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Use data to drive my reason, no ad-lib ○ Use data comparisons to disagree ● Worst-type match: Assertive 	<p>Accommodator (eg. Chase) Building relationship > making a deal Time = Relationship Silence = Anger</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Communicating → happy ● Sociable, peace-seeking, optimistic, distractible, poor time managers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Watch tone & body language → hesitancy won't come in words ● Risk: may overpromise, agree to give you something they can't actually deliver ● Tools: What & How calibrated questions focused on implementation ● Worst-type match: Accommodator 	<p>Assertive (eg. me, Merci) Being heard > making a deal Time = Money Silence = Opportunity to speak more</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Getting solution perfect is less important than getting it done ● Loves winning above all else ● Most likely to get tunnel-vision. Focus on goal → miss opportunities to explore ● Emotions = bad ● Negotiation = intellectual sparring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Focus first on what they have to say. Once they are convinced I understand them, only then will they listen ● Tools: calibrated questions, labels, and summaries. Get a <i>that's right</i> ● Be careful with reciprocity (give an inch → take a mile) ● Worst-type match: Analyst
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Deflect the Punch	<p>Counterparty will start with an extreme anchor. Get ready to deflect the punch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By saying "no": <i>How am I supposed to do that?</i> • By deflecting the anchor: <i>What are we trying to accomplish here?</i> • Pivot to terms: detour to non-monetary issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>Let's put price off to the side for a moment & talk about what would make this a good deal?</i> ◦ <i>What else would you be able to offer to make that a good price for me?</i> • Respond with your own extreme anchor
Strategic umbrage	<i>I don't see how that would ever work</i>
I statements	<i>I feel _____ when you _____ because _____.</i>
Ackerman Bargaining	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Set target price 2. Plan your offers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Buyer: 65% → 85% → 95% → 100% ◦ Seller: 135% → 115% → 105% → 100%. 3. At final offer add non-monetary item to show that I'm at my limit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use an Accusations Audit to pre-empt the first offer to take the edge off <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>You're going to think I haven't done my homework</i> ◦ <i>You're going to feel insulted by my offer</i> ◦ <i>I'm embarrassed to tell you my offer</i> • Use lots of empathy and ways of saying <i>No</i> in between to get other to counter before I increase my offer • Use precise, non-round, odd numbers
Black Swans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 Black Swans in every negotiation • Every negotiation is new → don't let old patterns blind me • Always ask myself: Why are they communicating what they are communicating right now
3 Types of Leverage	<p><u>Positive Leverage</u>: I have something they want</p> <p><u>Negative Leverage</u>: My ability to make my counterpart suffer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More powerful because of loss aversion • To use, first find what is important to them: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Who is their audience? ◦ What signifies status and reputation to them? ◦ What most worries them? • Identify with labels: <i>It seems you strongly value the fact that you've always been paid on time</i> <p><u>Normative Leverage</u>: Using the other party's norms to advance my position</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show inconsistencies between their beliefs and their actions • No one likes to look like a hypocrite • To discover norms: Ask what my counterpart believes in and listen openly • See what language they speak and speak it back to them
Listen, listen, listen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review everything I hear. Double check • Use backup listeners whose only job is to listen between the lines • Compare notes with team members to discover new information
Similarity Principle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People trust those who are in their <u>in group</u> • Look at and mirror attitudes, beliefs, ideas, and even modes of dress
Power of hopes & dreams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visualize what counterpart wants out of life → use those aspirations to get them to follow • Everyone wants to believe that we are capable of the extraordinary • Display a passion for what my counterpart has always wanted and convey a purposeful

	<p>plan on how to get there → changes my counterpart's perception of what is possible to change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are all hungry for a map to joy → be courageous enough to draw it and others will follow
... <i>because</i> ...	People respond favorably to requests made in a reasonable tone of voice and followed by a <i>because</i> reason (even if the reason isn't great)
Not crazy	People acting crazy are often not. Instead, counterpart: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> is Ill Informed: has incomplete or different information to me is Constrained: may not have power to close the deal has Other Interests: hidden interests that justify his behavior
Get Face Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Get face time Observe unguarded moments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First few minutes before you get down to business Last few moments as everyone is leaving Interruptions, odd exchanges, etc... When something doesn't make sense, there's an opportunity. Dig in!
Negotiation One-Sheet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Goal: specific scenario that represents best case <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set optimistic but reasonable goal & define it clearly Write it down Discuss my goal with a colleague (commitment & consistency) Carry the written goal into the negotiation Summary: Couple of sentences about the known facts that have led up to the negotiation. Aim for <i>That's Right</i> in response Labels / Accusation Audit: 3-5 labels to perform an accusation audit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>It seems like _____ is valuable to you</i> <i>It seems like you don't like _____.</i> <i>It seems like you value _____.</i> <i>It seems like _____ makes it easier.</i> <i>It seems like you're reluctant to _____.</i> Calibrated questions: 3-5 to reveal value & overcome potential deal killers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For my counterpart: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>What are we trying to accomplish?</i> <i>How is that worthwhile?</i> <i>What's the core issue here?</i> <i>How does that affect things?</i> <i>How does this fit into what the objective is?</i> To identify behind-the-table deal killers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>How does this affect the rest of your team?</i> <i>How on board are the people not on this call?</i> <i>What do your colleagues see as their main challenges in this area?</i> To identify and diffuse deal-killing issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>What are we up against here?</i> <i>What is the biggest challenge you face?</i> <i>How does making a deal with us affect things?</i> <i>What happens if you do nothing?</i> <i>What does doing nothing cost you?</i> <i>How does making this deal resonate with what your company prides itself on?</i> Follow up with labels to their answers to the calibrated questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>It seems _____ is important.</i> <i>It seems you feel like my company is in a unique position to _____.</i> <i>It seems you are worried that _____.</i> Non-cash offers: list of non-cash items possessed by my counterpart that would be valuable? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What could they give me that would make me do this for free?