



How to Practice Nonviolent Communication

Reader
Approved

Three Methods: [Practicing NVC](#) [Handling Boundaries](#) [Communicating Well](#)

Nonviolent Communication (NVC)^[1] includes a simple method for clear, empathic communication, consisting of four areas of focus:

- Observations
- Feelings
- Needs
- Requests

NVC aims to find a way for all present to get what really matters to them without the use of **guilt**, humiliation, shame, **blame**, coercion, or threats. It is useful for resolving **conflicts**, connecting with others, and living in a way that is conscious, present, and attuned to the genuine, living needs of yourself and others.

Method
1

Practicing NVC

1 State the observations that are leading you to feel the need to say something. These should be purely factual observations, with no component of judgment or evaluation. People often disagree about evaluations because they value things differently, but directly observable facts provide a common ground for communication. For example,

- "It's 2:00 a.m. and I hear your stereo playing" states an observed fact, while "It's way too late to be making such an awful racket" makes an evaluation.
- "I just looked in the refrigerator and saw that there's no food, and I'm thinking that you didn't go grocery shopping" states an observed fact (with an inference explicitly stated), while "You wasted the whole day" makes an evaluation.

2 State the feeling that the observation is triggering in you. Or, **guess what the other person is feeling, and ask.** Naming the emotion, without moral judgment, enables you to connect in a spirit of mutual respect and cooperation. Perform this step with the aim of accurately identifying the feeling that you or the other person are experiencing in that moment, not with the aim of shaming them for their feeling or otherwise trying to prevent them from feeling as they do. Feelings are sometimes hard to put into words.^[2]

- For example, "There's half an hour to go before the show starts, and I see that you're pacing (*observation*). Are you nervous?"
- "I see your dog running around without a leash and barking (*observation*). I'm scared."

3 State the need that is the cause of that feeling. Or, **guess the need that caused the feeling in the other person, and ask.** When our needs are met, we have happy, pleasant feelings; when they are not met, we have unpleasant feelings. By tuning into the feeling, you can often find the underlying need. Stating the need, without morally judging it, gives you both clarity about what is alive in you or the other person in that moment.

- For example, "I see you looking away while I'm talking, and you've been speaking so quietly, I can't hear you (*observation*). Please speak up so I can understand."
- "I'm feeling uncomfortable (*feeling*) because I'm needing connection right now. Is now a good time to hang out?"
- "I saw that your name wasn't mentioned in the acknowledgments. Are you feeling resentful because you're not getting the appreciation you need?"
- Note that "needs" have a special meaning in NVC:^[3] they are common to all people and not tied to any

particular circumstance or strategy for fulfilling them. So, wanting to go to a movie with someone is not a need and a desire to spend time with a specific person is not a need. The need in that case might be companionship. You can meet your need for companionship in many ways, not just with that specific person and not just by going to a movie.^[4]

4 Make a concrete request for action to meet the need just identified. Ask clearly and specifically for what you want right now, rather than hinting or stating only what you don't want. For the request to really be a request—and not a demand—allow the other person to say no or propose an alternative. You take responsibility for getting your own needs met, and you let them take responsibility for theirs.

- "I notice that you haven't spoken in the last ten minutes (*observation*). Are you feeling bored? (*feeling*)" If the answer is yes, you might bring up your own feeling and propose an action: "Well, I'm bored, too. Hey, how would you like to go to the Exploratorium?" or perhaps, "I'm finding these people really interesting to talk with. How about we meet up in an hour when I'm done here?"

Method 1 Quiz

What's one step toward successful nonviolent communication?

Score

0 / 3

- Hint at your needs so the other person doesn't feel as if you're demanding something of them.
- Make an observation without attaching emotion to it.
- State the need that isn't being met, and tell the other person how they should be feeling.

Method
2

Handling Boundaries

Nonviolent Communication is an idealized style of communication, and it will not work in every single situation. Here is how to do it well, and recognize when a more direct, assertive communication style is necessary.

1 Make sure a person is open to nonviolent communication. NVC uses a type of emotional intimacy that not all people are comfortable with all the time, and they have the right to set boundaries. If someone is not open to expressing their feelings, do not push or manipulate them into doing so.

- Do not start psychoanalyzing someone without their consent.^{[5][6]}
- If at any time someone no longer wants to talk about their feelings, they have the right to do so and can leave the conversation.
- People with intellectual and developmental disabilities, especially when stressed, may have trouble speaking in and interpreting NVC style. If this is the case, use clear and direct communication.

2 Recognize that no one is responsible for someone else's feelings. You are not required to change your actions just because someone else doesn't like them. If someone is asking you to bend over backwards or ignore your own wants and needs, you are allowed to say no.

- If someone is behaving aggressively, you can ask yourself what they need. However, this can be emotionally draining work, and it is okay to walk away and say "their negativity is not my problem."
- People are not obligated to cater to your feelings. If someone says no to your request, avoid getting angry or guilt-tripping them.

3 Be aware that nonviolent communication can be abused. People may use NVC to hurt others, and it is important to be able to recognize when this happens. Sometimes you don't need to meet someone's

"needs." It's important to remember that tone is less important than what the person has to say, and some feelings should not be shared.

- Abusers can use NVC to control others. For example, "I feel disrespected when you don't check in with me every 15 minutes."
- Criticism of tone can be used to derail a conversation about someone's needs (e.g. "I feel hurt when you say you're upset with me" or "I feel attacked when you use that tone"). People have a right to be heard, even if they can't say things in a way that will please everyone.
- No one should be forced to listen to deeply negative feelings about them. For example, it is not appropriate for a parent to tell their autistic child how horrible it is to put up with them, or for someone to tell a Muslim that they feel all Muslims should be deported. Some ways of expressing feelings can be abusive.

4 Recognize that some people may not care about your feelings. Saying "I feel humiliated when you make fun of me in front of my peers" isn't going to do anything if the other person doesn't care how you feel. Nonviolent communication can work wonders when people are accidentally hurting each other, but not when it is done on purpose, or when one party doesn't care whether they are hurting someone or not. In these cases, it's better to be clear by saying "stop it," "leave me alone," or "that hurts."

- Sometimes, if someone is upset with you, it isn't because you are doing something wrong. If one person is attacking another, both sides are not equally valid.
- Placing value judgments like "she is being mean" or "this is unfair and not my fault" is sometimes necessary, especially for abuse victims, oppressed people, bullying victims, and other people who need to protect themselves from others.

Method 2 Quiz

True or false: Nonviolent communication is always effective and can be used in all situations.

Score

0 / 3

- True
- False

Method
3

Communicating Well

1 Decide upon the solution together, if possible. When you do something together, you want it to be because you both voluntarily consent to it, as a way of fulfilling your own genuine needs and desires, not out of guilt or pressure. Sometimes you can find an action that meets both your needs, and sometimes you just have to amiably go your separate ways.

- If you're not ready to ask in this spirit, maybe you need more time, or more empathy. Or perhaps your instincts are telling you that this person does not care about your feelings. Reflect on what is stopping you.

2 Listen closely to what the other person says. Don't assume that you know how they feel or what is best for them. Instead, let them express their thoughts and feelings. *Validate their feelings*, slow down to ensure they feel heard, and make it clear that you care.

- If you spend too much time labeling their needs, they might feel like you are trying to play therapist instead of actually hearing what they have to say. Put the focus on what they are telling you, not on what you have decided they "actually" mean.

3 Take a break if one or both parties are too stressed to handle the conversation. If you're getting too

upset to speak thoughtfully and clearly, the other person is unwilling to talk openly, or either one of you wants to end the conversation, stop. You can have it at a better time, when both parties are willing and able.

- If conversations consistently end badly with someone, take a close look at the situation, because there may be a deeper problem.

Method 3 Quiz

True or false: When someone opens up, you should validate their feelings.

Score

0 / 3

- True
- False

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Community Q&A

How do I address an older student who seems angry and refuses to participate in class projects?

Alexa rose

If this kid is having issues, then you approach them in a gentle, yet firm way. Ask the student if he or she would like to discuss if he/she is having a hard time with school or at home. Show him/her that you care and that you are willing to listen.

Not Helpful 1 Helpful 16

My husband does not always like to hear my opinion and thinks I am arguing. I am just sharing my thoughts without meaning any harm. He gets so angry with me. What do I do?

wikiHow Contributor

Before you start the conversation, tell him that you would like to share how you feel with him. If he just can't stand listening to you express your feelings, than he might not be the right guy. In a relationship, communication is key. If you feel like you can't express your feelings, that is not good. Try asking him specifically what bothers him about the way you share your opinions. Couples counseling might also be a good option to help you guys get through this.

Not Helpful 5 Helpful 26

How do I tell someone nicely that she is not a good friend?

wikiHow Contributor

Just tell that someone the truth about how you feel about it.

Not Helpful 2 Helpful 8

How do I deal with a boss that often uses NVC for his benefit?

wikiHow Contributor

That's the whole point of NVC: to connect and communicate positively in the relationships in your life. You could try using it yourself.

Not Helpful 11 Helpful 11

Sentence templates

Sometimes, a memorized sentence template can help structure what you need to say:

- "Are you feeling ____ because you need ____?" Empathize as well as you can to fill in the blanks, and you'll likely find yourself seeing the situation as the other person does.
- "Are you angry because you're thinking ____?" Anger is triggered by thoughts, like "I think you lied" or "I think I deserve a raise more than so-and-so did." Uncover the thought, and you are on your way to uncovering the underlying need.
- "I'm wondering if you're feeling ____" is another way to empathize, without explicitly asking a question. The phrasing makes clear that this is your guess, and not an attempt to analyze the other person or *tell* them what they are feeling. So moderate *your* statement of feelings or needs with simple words like "if you might, how about, could this be, maybe,..."
- "I see ____" or "I'm hearing that ____" are ways to state an observation clearly so that the other person hears it as an observation.
- "I'm thinking ____" is a way to express a thought so it is heard as a thought, which is capable of changing as you get new information or ideas.
- "Would you be willing to ____?" is a clear way to make a request.
- "Would you like it if I ____?" is a way to offer to help fulfill a need just identified, while leaving the other person still responsible for their own need.
- A complete template for all four steps could go: "I see ____ . I'm feeling ____ because I need ____ . Would you be willing to ____?" Or, "I see ____ . Are you feeling ____ because you need ____?" followed by "Would it help if I ____?" or a statement of your own feeling and need followed by a request.

Tips

- Avoid saying "You made me feel ____", "I feel ____ because you did ____," and especially, "You're making me angry." These put responsibility for your feelings on the other person, and they skip identifying the need that is the true cause of your feeling. An alternative: "When you did ____, I felt ____ because I needed ____." On the other hand, as noted earlier, if less-explicit phrasing is communicating your needs just fine, without making one person responsible for another person's feelings, then it's not necessary to spell things out so fully.
- All four steps are not needed in all situations.
- You can use the same four steps yourself to get clarity about your own needs and choose action intelligently. For example, if you're in a situation where you're upset, one approach is to berate yourself or others: "These people are idiots! Don't they know they're ruining this whole project with their narrow-mindedness?" Nonviolent self-talk might go something like this: "The other engineers were not convinced. I don't think they heard my case. I'm feeling upset

because I'm not getting listened to the way I need. I want the respect that comes with getting the reasons for my design heard, and my design accepted. Now how can I get that respect? Maybe not from this team. Or maybe I could meet with some of the engineers one-on-one, when conversation is not so heated, and see where things go from there."

- As simple as NVC is, it can be much harder to put into practice than it looks. Read the book, attend a workshop or two, try it out in your own life and see what you learn. Make mistakes, see what went wrong, and try out what you've learned next time. In time, it flows naturally. It helps enormously to see it demonstrated by someone who is already good at it. There's a wealth of material about NVC beyond the four steps: ways of dealing with specific kinds of difficult situations (children, spouses, work situations, street gangs, countries at war, violent criminals, drug addicts), deeper ideas about needs vs. strategies and other key distinctions, alternatives to dominance, choosing among empathy for someone else, empathy for yourself, or expressing yourself, cultures where Nonviolent Communication is the normal style, and more.
- You might not always guess what someone is actually feeling or needing when empathizing. The fact that you are listening and want to understand, without criticizing or judging or analyzing or advising or arguing, will quite often lead them to open up more so that you have a better or different *sense of* what is going on. Genuine interest in the feelings and needs that are driving each other's actions will lead you someplace new, someplace that you can't predict before you have that understanding. Often you can help someone else open up by first honestly sharing your own feelings and needs.
- The above examples and templates are **formal NVC**: a way of speaking that makes each of the four steps completely explicit. Formal NVC is helpful for learning NVC and in situations where misunderstanding is likely. In everyday practice, you would likely use **colloquial NVC**, where you use informal language and depend heavily on context to communicate the same information. For example, if you're with a friend as his bosses meet right after his performance review, you might say, "You're pacing, Dave. Nervous?" rather than the less natural-sounding, "When I see you pacing, Dave, I'm wondering if you feel nervous because you want to keep your job so that you can meet your needs for sustenance and shelter?"
- NVC can be helpful even if the other person doesn't practice it or know anything about it. You can practice it unilaterally and get results. Although the NVC website charges for their training, they have many free beginning resources, free audio and online courses, etc., to get you started; at the "NVC Academy" link below.
- When someone speaks to you in the language of condemnation, name-calling, or dominance, you can always *hear* what they say as an expression of their unmet needs. "You klutz! Shut up and sit down!" is likely an expression of an unmet need for elegance and beauty in motion. "You are such a lazy loafer. You are really making me angry!" could be an expression of their unmet need for efficiency or for helping others contribute their talents to life. You'll have to find out.

Warnings

- The basic technique is to first connect emotionally to identify each other's needs, then work out a solution or bring up reasons to understand things differently. Going straight to problem-solving or argument usually leaves people feeling not listened to or leads them to dig in their heels even more.
- In NVC, "needs" are not things that you must-have-or-else: a need is not an excuse to say "you have to do this, because it's my need."
- Do not attempt to argue with an angry person, just hear them out. Once you have understood their genuine feelings and needs and shown them that you have heard them non-judgmentally, they may become ready to hear yours. And then you can search for specific action to take which benefits you both.
- In a highly emotional situation, showing empathy for one feeling will often draw out more feelings, many of them negative. When this happens, just keep empathizing.

For example, a roommate might say, "You put my sweater in the dryer and now it's ruined! You're a careless slob!" You might answer with empathy: "I hear that you're feeling upset because you're thinking that I'm not careful enough with your things." You might get an answer like, "You don't think about anyone but yourself!" Just keep empathizing: "Are you feeling angry because you're needing more care and consideration than I've been giving you?"

Depending on the intensity of emotion and how poor communication was in the past, you may have to go a number

of rounds before you get a response like, "Yes! That's exactly what I mean! You don't care!" At this point, you can bring up new facts ("Actually, I didn't run the dryer today") or apologize or propose new action, like some way for your roommate to know that you do care.

- Empathy isn't purely a mechanical process. Just saying certain words is not enough. You want to genuinely tune into the other person's emotions and needs, see the situation as they do. "Empathy is where we connect our attention, our consciousness. It's not what you say out loud."^[7] Sometimes it can help to imagine how you might feel in their situation. Listen past their words: what's really alive in them, what matters that's leading to their action or words?

Sources and Citations

- *Nonviolent Communication* by Marshall Rosenberg. PuddleDancer Press, 2003. (second edition; added a chapter on self-empathy)
- [The Center for Nonviolent Communication](#)
- [NVC Academy, online training](#)

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