Goal	People want to be understood and accepted. 2 primaturges: Need to feet safe & secure Need to feet in controt  Listen intensely → demonstrate empathy · show a sincere desire to better understand what the other side is experiencing	
Prepare	<ul> <li>Goat reveal surprises in the negotiation</li> <li>Hypotheses vs. assumptions: Use negotiation to test hypotheses</li> <li>Uncover as much information as possible (not battle of arguments)</li> <li>Uncover what counterpart actually needs (money, emotional, otherwise) — get them feeling safe to talk more</li> <li>Sole focus: the other person and what they have to say</li> </ul>	
Tone	Smile Slow. It. Down Three voices: Late-night DJ voice Use selectively to make a point. Inflect voice downward. Calm and slow. Creates aura of trustworthiness without triggering defensiveness. Positive & playful. Default voice. Voice of easygoing & good natured person. Relax & smile while talking Direct / Assertive: Used rarely	
Mirror	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	1. Use Late Night FM DJ Voice 2. Start sentences with I'm sorry 3. Mirror 4. Stence, at least 4 seconds to let mirror work it's magic 5. Repeat	
Tactical Empathy	Imagine myself in the counterpart's situation Recognize their perspective and vocalize that recognition Understand counterpart's feetings & hear what is behind those feetings 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	Validate someone's emotion by acknowledging it  It seems like  It sounds like  It looks like  Pause to let the tabel sink in. Other party will fitt in the silence  Every 4th verbalization should be a tabel	
Neutralize the Negative	Focus first on clearing the barriers to an agreement Labet fears to diffuse their power Look I'm an asshole  Process: Observe without reaction & judgement Labet each negative feeting Replace with a positive, compassionate & solution-based thought	
Accusation Audit	<ul> <li>List the worst things my counterpart can say about me first</li> <li>Use tabets to reinforce &amp; encourage positive perceptions</li> <li>Remove I understand from your vocabulary. Never use it</li> </ul>	

© Yan-David Erlich, 2016 Page 1 of 6

Start with No	<ul> <li>Need to feel in control → get by saying No</li> </ul>
	Saying Yes makes people defensive
	f I hear No →
	<ul> <li>What about this doesn't work for you?</li> </ul>
	What would you need to make this work?
	It seems there's something here that bothers you?
	3 types of Yes
	<ul> <li>Counterfeit Yes as an escape route (want to say No)</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Confirmation Reflexive response question Affirmation with no promise of action</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Commitment True agreement that leads to action</li> </ul>
	Trigger a No is now a bad time to talk?
	Might sometimes need to force counterpart into a no
	ntentionally mislabet an emotion
	<ul> <li>Ask a ridiculous question that can only be answered by a No</li> </ul>
Email Magic	Have you given up on this project?
That's Right	Good That's Right
-	Bad Yes, You're Right
Summary to	Trigger That's Right with a Summary:
trigger That's	Effective Pauses encourage the counterparty to keep talking
Right	<ol> <li>Minimal Encouragers, Yes, OK, Uh-Huh, I see → show I'm paying full attention</li> </ol>
-	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
Deadines	Deadlines make people do impulsive things
Deal Lies	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	Defensive move: We just want what's fair
Fair	Emotionally rattled negotiators will raise their counteroffer
Fair	Correct response: OK: I apologize. Let's stop everything and go back to where I started
	treating you unfairly and we'll fix it
	Nefarious accusation. We've given you a fair offer
	Jab meant to distract my attention
	Correct response: Fair? It seems time you're ready to provide the evidence that supports that
Extreme	Positive 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
	Positive 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.  Bend counterpart's reality by anchoring the starting point.
	Positive 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.  Bend counterpart's reality by anchoring the starting point.  1. Before making offer, emotionally anchor by saying how bad it will be.
	Positive 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.  Bend counterpart's reality by anchoring the starting point.
Anchor	Bend counterpart's reality by anchoring the starting point  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
Extreme Anchor Loss Aversion	Positive 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  Bend counterpart's reality by anchoring the starting point  Before making offer, emotionally anchor by saying how bad it will be  Set an extreme anchor to make my real number seem reasonable
Anchor	Positive I want you to feel tifte 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  Bend counterpart's reality by anchoring the starting point  Before making offer, emotionally anchor by saying how bad it will be  Set an extreme anchor to make my real number seem reasonable  Use a range to seem less aggressive  People will take more risks to avoid a loss than realize a gain

© Yan-David Erlich, 2016 Page 2 of 6

Rule of Three	Get them to say <b>yes 3 times</b> 1. Get them to give me a commitment. 2. Label • summarize → get a <i>That's Right</i> . 3. Calibrated <i>How</i> or <i>What</i> questions about implementation. Ask what will constitute success <i>What do we do if we get off track?</i>
	<ul> <li>Fty great distances to meet people in person</li> <li>Pay close attention to tone &amp; body language. See if they don't match up with literal meaning of words</li> <li>Use labels to discover source of the incongruence</li> <li>I heard you say 'Yes' but it seemed like there was a hesitation in your voice</li> <li>No, this is important Let's make sure we get this right</li> </ul>
7-38-55	7% content 38% tone of voice 55% body language & face
	Influence those behind the table  How does this affect the rest of your team?  How on board are the people not on this call?  What do your colleagues see as their main chattenges in this area?
	<ul> <li>How am I supposed to do that?</li> <li>How will we know we're on track?</li> <li>How will we address things if we find we're off track?</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Don't settle for I'll try. You're Right → Those mean I plan to fall</li> <li>Phrases to use</li> </ul>
How	Yes is nothing without How     Calibrated how? Questions help guarantee execution     Look for That's Right
	What's the objective / What are we trying to accomplish here? How am I supposed to do that?
	How can we solve the problem?
	<ul> <li>How would you like me to proceed?</li> <li>What is it that brought us into this situation?</li> </ul>
	How can I help make this better for us?
	What makes you ask? What about is important to you?
	Phrases to use
	You can't leave — What do you hope to achieve by going?     Avoid angry emotional reactions
	Only use why when defensiveness it creates is in my favor. Why would you ever change from the way you've always done things and try my approach?
	<ul> <li>Avoid questions that can be answered with Yes or tiny pieces of information</li> <li>Start every question with what how (&amp; sometimes but rarely why)</li> </ul>
	Don't use: Can, Is, Are, Do Does
Calibrated Questions	The listener has control of the conversation Goal is to suspend unbelief — calibrated questions to ask for help
	Surprise with a gift. Generate reciprocity by giving unrelated surprise gifts
	ideas to stimulate brainstorming  5  Use odd numbers Don't use round numbers
	4 Pivot to non-monetary terms: Give things that are not important. Get things that are Suggest
	<ol> <li>Establish a bolstering range: Recall a similar deal Range high so people will naturally want to satisfy the low end of my range.</li> </ol>
	<ol> <li>Let the other party suggest a price first. Especially if neither party knows true market value.</li> <li>Consider alternatives if other party is a shark or a rookie</li> </ol>

© Yan-David Erlich, 2016 Page 3 of 6

Spotting Liars	Liars  Use more words than truth tellers  Talk about him, her, it. one, they and their. Ra  Speak in more complex sentences (to cover	(CONSTITUTE) (A.C. CONSTITUTE) (CONSTITUTE) (CONSTITUTE) (CONSTITUTE)	
Spot Decision Makers	Watch pronouns  I, me, my → tess important in the decision of the outcome  We, they, them → actual decision maker leaving options open		
Use my own name	My name is Yanda     What's the Yanda discount?		
Saying <u>No</u> 4 times	1. How am I supposed to do that? 2. Your offer is very generous. I'm sorry that just doesn't work for me 3. I'm sorry but I'm afraid I just can't do that 4. I'm sorry, no  Use mirroring and open-ended questions in between Empathize 3x  • That's very generous of you  • That price is more than fair  • Thank you for taking the time to talk to me		
Types of Negotiators	Analyst (eg. Ryan) Acquiring facts & info > making a deal Time - Preparation Silence - Opportunity to think • Methodical & diligent. Hates surprises. • Self-imaged 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  Accommodator (eg. Chase) Building relationship > making a deal Time - Relationship Silence - Anger • Communicating — happy • Sociable, peace-seeking, optimistic, distractible, poor time managers  Assertive (eg. me. Mercil Being heard > making a deal Time - Money Silence - Opportunity to speak more • 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> <li>Doesn't like calibrated questions</li> <li>Apologies have little value</li> <li>Hypersensitive to reciprocity</li> <li>Get gift first - it must be a trap</li> <li>Give first - you must reciprocate</li> <li>Tools labels, specifically to compare analysis.</li> <li>Use data</li> <li>Use data to drive my reason, no ad-lib</li> <li>Use data comparisons to disagree</li> <li>Worst-type match: Assertive</li> <li>Watch tone &amp; body language → hesitancy won't come in words</li> <li>Risk may overpromise, agree to give you something they can't actually deliver</li> <li>Tools: What &amp; How calibrated questions focused on implementation</li> <li>Worst-type match: Accommodator</li> <li>Focus first on what they have to say Once they are convinced I understand them, only then will they listen</li> <li>Tools calibrated questions, labels, and summaries. Get a that's right</li> <li>Be careful with reciprocity (give an inch — take a mile)</li> <li>Wost-type match: Analyst</li> </ul>	

© Yan-David Erlich, 2016 Page 4 of 6

Deflect the Punch	Counterparty will start with an extreme anchor. Get ready to deflect the punch  By saying "no": How am I supposed to do that?  By deflecting the anchor. What are we trying to accomplish here?  Pivot to terms: defour to non-mone tary issues:  Let's put price off to the side for a moment & talk about what would make this a good deal?  What else would you be able to offer to make that a good price for me?  Respond with your own extreme anchor		
Strategic umbrage	I don't see how that would ever work		
statements	I feetwhen you because		
Ackerman Bargaining	<ol> <li>Set target price</li> <li>Plan your offers         <ul> <li>Buyer 65% → 85% → 95% → 100%</li> <li>Setter: 135% → 115% → 105% → 100%</li> </ul> </li> <li>At final offer add non-monetary item to show that fin at my limit</li> <li>Use an Accusations Audit to pre-empt the first offer to take the edge off</li> <li>You're going to think I haven't done my homework</li> <li>You're going to feet insuited by my offer</li> <li>I'm embarrassed to tell you my offer</li> <li>Use lots of empathy and ways of saying No in between to get other to counter before I increase my offer</li> <li>Use precise, non-round, odd numbers</li> </ol>		
Black Swans	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 me		
3 Types of Leverage	Positive Leverage: I have something they want  Negative Leverage: My ability to make my counterpart suffer  More powerful because of loss aversion  To use, first find what is important to them.  Who is their audience?  What signifies status and reputation to them?  What most worries them?  Identify with labels it seems you strongly value the fact that you've always been paid on time  Normative Leverage: Using the other party's norms to advance my position  Show inconsistencies between their beliefs and their actions  No one tikes 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	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	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> <li>Visualize what counterpart wants out of life — use those aspirations to get them to follow</li> <li>Everyone wants to believe that we are capable of the extraordinary</li> <li>Display a passion for what my counterpart has always wanted and convey a purposeful.</li> </ul>		

© Yan-David Erlich. 2016 Page 5 of 6

	plan on how to get there → changes my counterpart's perception of what is possible to change  We are all hungry for a map to joy → be courageous enough to draw it and others will follow	
- because	People respond favorably to requests made in a reasonable tone of voice and followed by a because reason (even if the reason isn't great)  People acting crazy are often not Instead, counterpart  is Itt 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	
Not crazy		
Get Face Time	Get face time Observe unguarded moments 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	The Goal specific scenario that represents best case Set optimistic but reasonable goal & define it clearly Write it down Discuss my goal with a cotleague (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 That's Right in response Labels / Accusation Audit 3-5 tabe is to perform an accusation audit seems like is woluble to you Is seems like is woluble to you Is seems like you don't like Is seems like you wake makes it easier. It seems like you're reluctant to Is seems like you're reluctant to Is seems like you're reluctant to What are we trying to accomplish? How is that worthwhite? What's the core issue here? How does this iff into what the objective is? How does this affect things? How does this affect the rest of your team? How on board are the people not on this call? What are we up against here? What happens if you do nothing? What happens if you do nothing? What does doing nothing cost you? How does making it is deal resonate with what your company prides itself on? Follow up with labels to their answers to the calibrated questions If seems you feet like my company is in a unique position to If seems you are womed that  Non-cash offers is to finon-cash items possessed by my counterpart that would be valuable? What could they give me that would make me do this for free?	

© Yan-David Erlich, 2016 Page 6 of 6