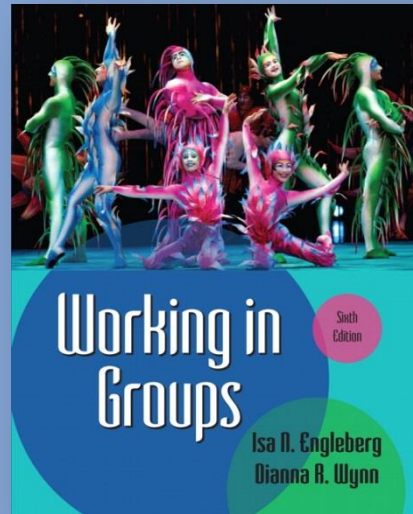


Working in Groups *6th edition*



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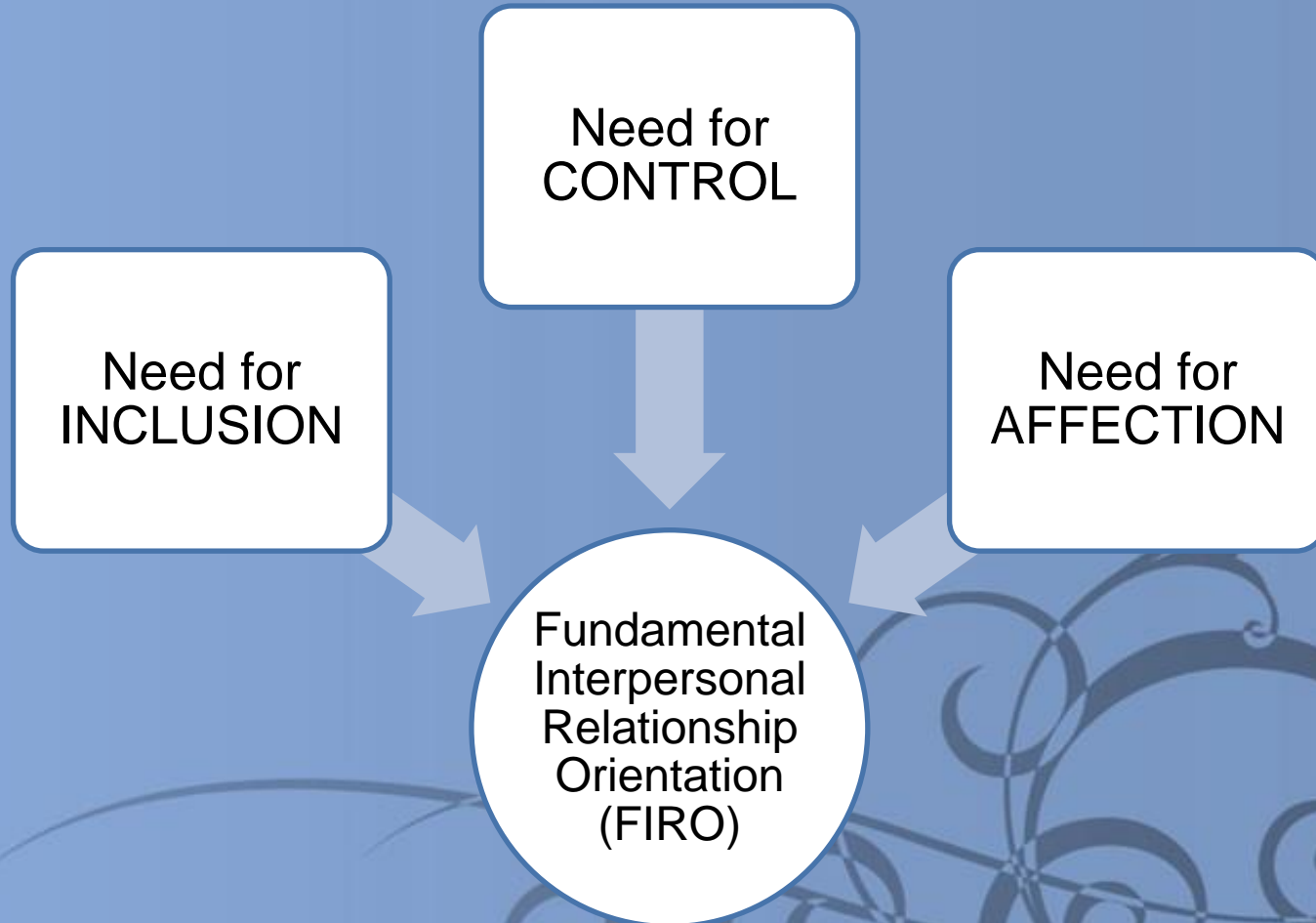
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Group Membership

❧ Chapter Three ❧

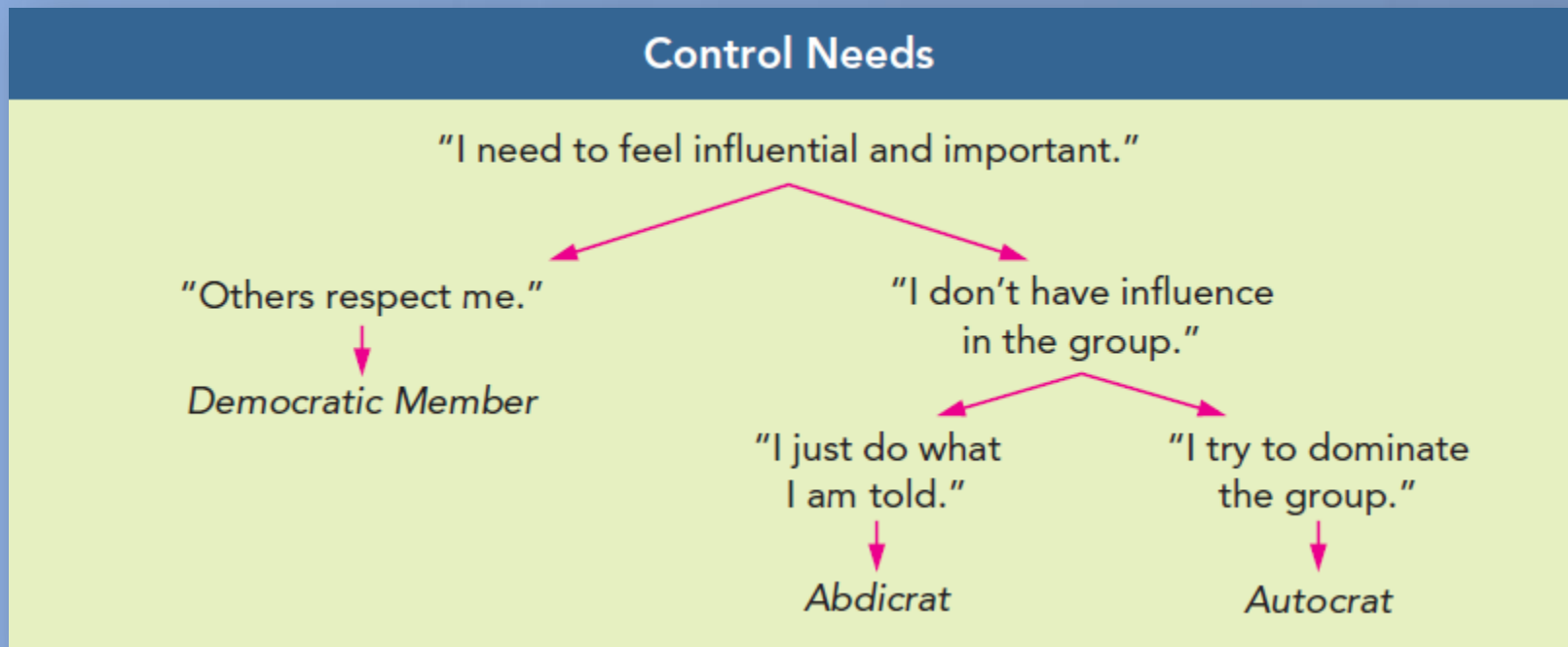
Schutz's Theory of Interpersonal Needs



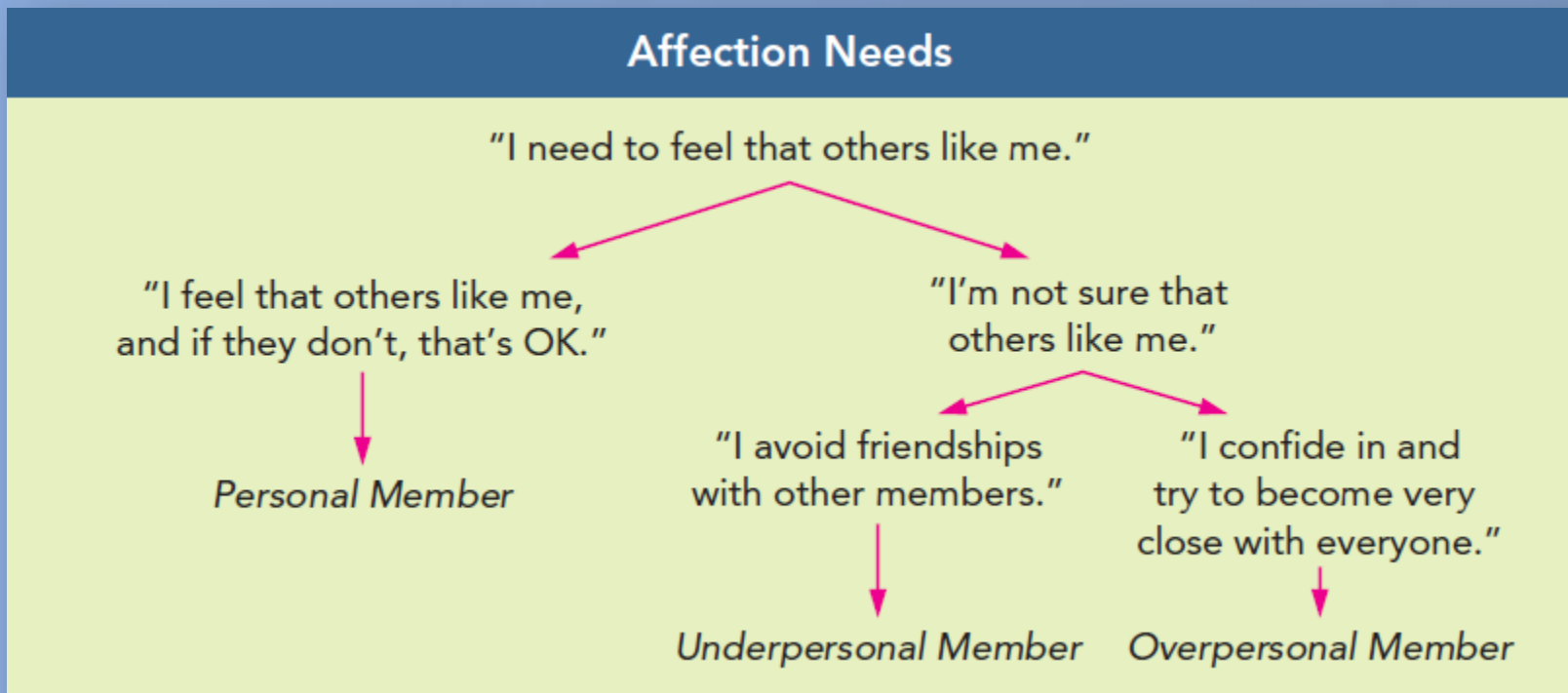
Inclusion Needs



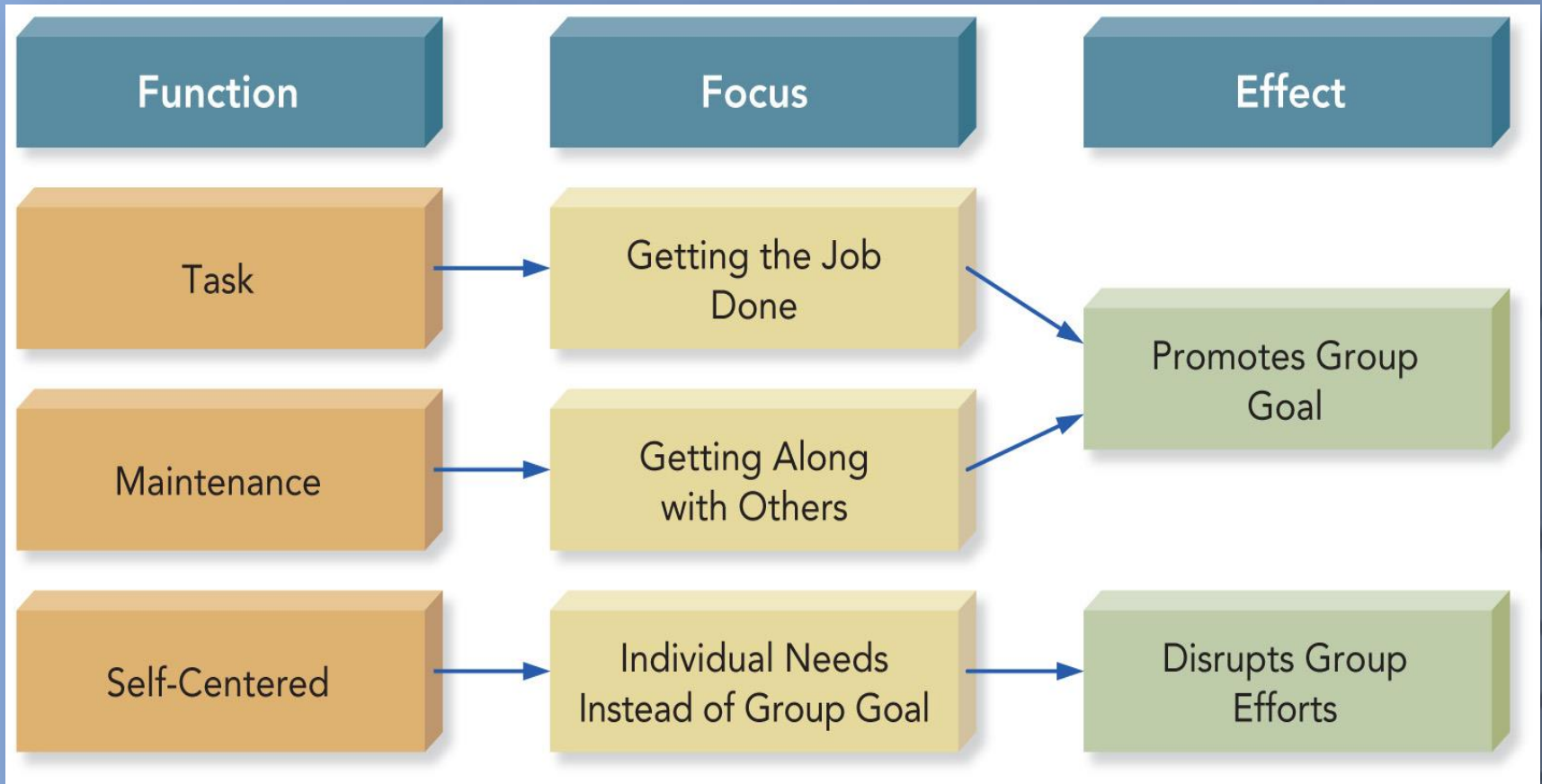
Control Needs



Affection Needs



Group Role Categories



Benne and Sheats' Group Task Roles

1

- Initiator

2

- Information Seeker

3

- Coordinator-Chairperson

4

- Information Giver

5

- Opinion Seeker

6

- Opinion Giver

7

- Clarifier-Summarizer

8

- Implementer-Completer

9

- Evaluator-Critic

10

- Energizer

11

- Procedural Technician

12

- Recorder-Secretary

Benne and Sheats' Group Maintenance Roles

1

- Encourager-Supporter

2

- Harmonizer

3

- Compromiser

4

- Tension Releaser

5

- Gatekeeper

6

- Observer-Interpreter

7

- Follower

Benne and Sheats' Self-Centered Roles

1

- Aggressor

2

- Blocker

3

- Dominator

4

- Recognition
seeker

5

- Clown

6

- Deserter

7

- Self-
confessor

8

- Help-seeker

9

- Special
interest
pleader

PowerPoint Quiz

“Maria, we haven’t heard from you yet and want to make sure that everyone gets a chance to weigh in on this issue” would most likely be said by a group member assuming the role of a(n):

- a. Harmonizer
- b. Standard monitor
- c. Observer-interpreter
- d. Gatekeeper
- e. Procedural technician

Group and Member Confidence

Members who lack confidence are less likely to share what they know or voice their opinions.

Confident members are more effective group members.

Confident groups are more likely to succeed.

Communication Apprehension

Virginia P. Richmond and James C. McCroskey,
Communication: Apprehension, Avoidance, and Effectiveness

- “An individual’s level of fear or anxiety associated with either real or anticipated communication with another person or persons.”
- About 20 percent of the general population experiences very high levels of communication apprehension.

How Confident Are You?

Are you comfortable participating in group discussions?

Do you like to get involved in group discussions?

Are you afraid to express yourself at meetings?

Are you relaxed when answering questions at a meeting?

High Apprehensives

Avoid participation

Talk less often

Agree with others

Smile or giggle inappropriately

Fidget

Use awkward fillers phrases, e.g. "uh"

Have difficulty following a discussion

Low Apprehensives

Initiate
discussion

Speak more
often

Assert
themselves

Are more likely
to become
leaders

Choose when
to speak or be
silent

Appear
confident

May dominate
discussion

Constructive Feedback

Guidelines for providing constructive feedback to enhance member confidence:

- Focus on the behavior, not the person.
- Describe rather than judge behavior.
- Provide observations rather than opinions.
- Choose an appropriate time and place for feedback rather than ignoring the situation.
- Give feedback to help others rather than to meet your own needs.

If you are a low apprehensive . . .

Supportive highly apprehensive group members by:

providing constructive feedback.

_____.

_____.

Assertiveness

Speaking up and acting in your own best interests without denying the rights and interests of others

Assertive Group Members

Appear confident, honest, open, and cooperative

Volunteer ideas and opinions

Ask and answer questions without fear or hostility

Stand up for their beliefs, even when others disagree

Express their feelings openly

Respect and defend the rights and opinions of others

Balancing Passivity and Aggression

Passive members

often lack confidence.

are reluctant to express their opinions and feelings, fear criticism, and usually do what they are told

Aggressive members

act in their own self-interest at the expense of others.

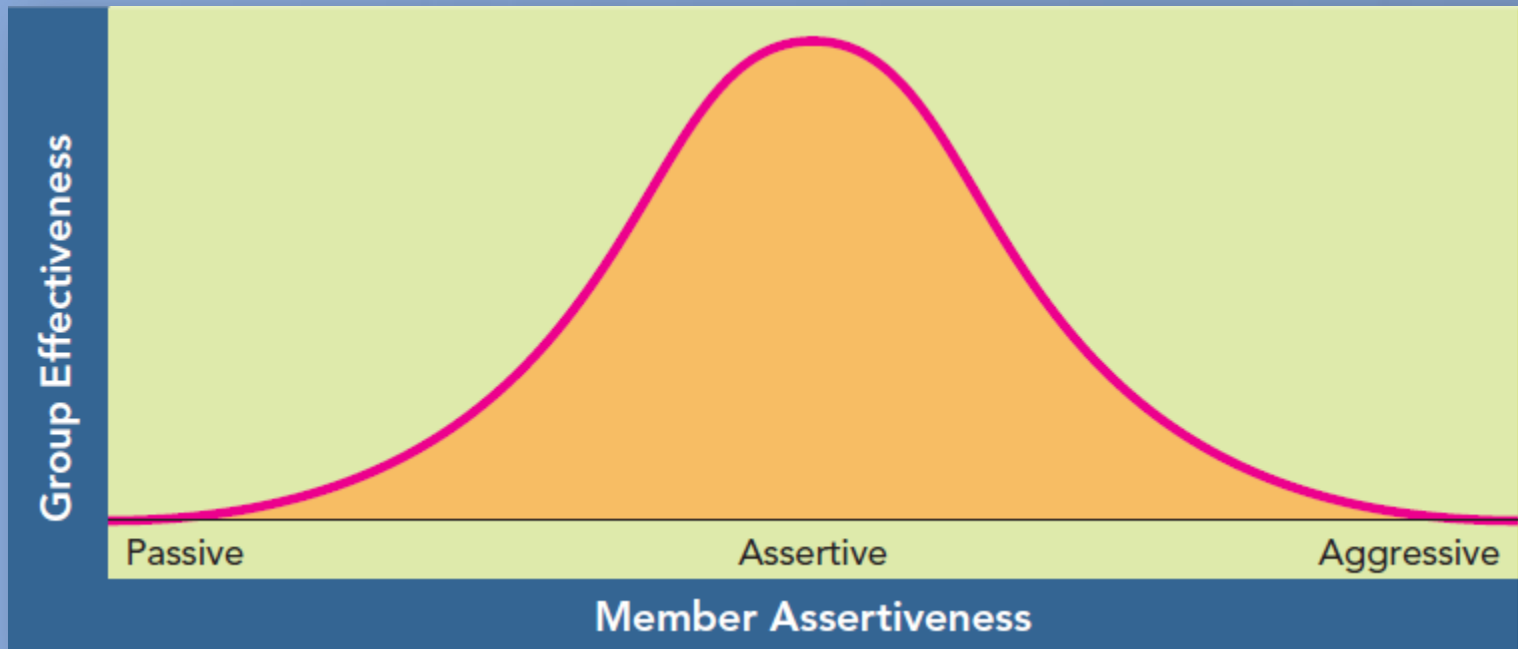
are critical, insensitive, combative, and even abusive

Passive-Aggressive Members

Passive-aggressive members mask aggression by appearing passive or cooperative.

- They rarely exhibit aggressive behavior.
- They do not respect the rights of others.
- They often get what they want by
 - undermining others behind their backs.
 - deceiving others about their intentions.

Group Effectiveness and Member Assertiveness



Assertiveness Skills in Groups

- Devote time to preparing for meetings.
- Ask a colleague to help you get a chance to speak.
- Express your opinions clearly.

- _____.
- _____.
- _____.
- _____.

Assertiveness Skills in Groups

Devote time to preparing for meetings.

Ask a colleague to help you get a chance to speak.

Express your opinions clearly.

Maintain direct eye contact.

Assume an assertive body posture.

Express your feelings as well as thoughts.

Speak expressively (volume, pitch, rate).

Match the Need to the Group

Need

- A. Physiological
- B. Safety
- C. Belongingness
- D. Esteem
- E. Self-Actualization

Group

- ___ police force
- ___ family
- ___ garden society
- ___ adult literacy group
- ___ sorority/fraternity
- ___ executive club
- ___ pro basketball team

Identify Roland's Role(s)

Roland expresses his personal opinions and feelings. He summarizes group progress and draws conclusions. When group members argue, he mediates conflict and paraphrases what others say.

- Compromiser
- Gatekeeper
- Harmonizer
- Observer-Interpreter
- Evaluator
- Clarifier-Summarizer
- Energizer
- Opinion Giver
- Recognition Seeker
- Follower

PowerPoint Quiz

Highly apprehensive group members . . .

- a. are less intelligent than other members.
- b. are less hard-working than other members.
- c. are more intelligent and creative than other members.
- d. are more likely to be seen as leaders.
- e. can successfully participate in group discussions.

Strategies for Coping with Communication Apprehension

- Strategy: Know that you are not alone.
- Strategy: _____.
- Strategy: _____.
- Strategy: Learn communication skills.
- Strategy: _____.
- Strategy: _____.
- Strategy: _____.