

Negotiating language meeting criteria board game

| regenum g ramg | dage incetting on | 9 | T | |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| shorter-term contract | time off for the | work abroad | working from home/ | START attending an event (e.g. |
| Contract | Dirtii Oi a Cillid | | telecommuting | trade fair) |
| renegotiate | | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | car parking |
| something | Instructions for students | | | space |
| reducing the | Roleplay the situation written in the square which | | | change teams/ |
| amount of the | you are on. Ones in italics are negotiations within a | | | sections/ |
| order | company and so can be more informal. Decide | | | departments |
| changing the | exactly you are negotiating with before you start | | | changing |
| specifications | speaking, and ask your partner to play that part. | | | amount of the |
| that you want | Start from the very beginning of the negotiation and continue to the very end of the exchange each time. | | | order |
| price rise | | | _ | promotion |
| | | to face, you can o | | |
| changing | online meeting, by email, on the telephone, by | | | getting rid of a |
| delivery terms | teleconference, by video conference, or even by | | | middleman |
| performance- | phone message. | | | changing the |
| related pay | You will move | by the number of | noints that your | delivery terms |
| pay rise | | ou, one for each o | - | personal targets |
| noid for training | | think that you me | | changing |
| paid-for training | | negotiation: | t dannig tine | changing working hours |
| negotiate with | smoothly starting (small talk, getting down to | | | changing your |
| another team | business, etc) | | | responsibilities |
| negotiate with a | sticking to your position/ insisting/ (polite) | | | cheaper |
| different | negative responses | | | supplies |
| division | 3. softening your position/ changing your mind | | | |
| negotiate with a | 4. suggesting compromises/ suggesting solutions | | | fewer business |
| different | 5. trading/ linking offers and conditions | | | trips |
| department | 6. moving the meeting on/ not getting stuck on | | | |
| negotiate with | points 7. giving reasons | | | getting more/ |
| an existing | 8. asking about their position/ getting them to | | | better |
| customer/ client | speak | | | technology |
| negotiate with a | 9. smoothly ending | | | take time off for |
| supplier | 10. the right level of formality/ friendliness | | | a vacation |
| negotiate with a | Only the person whose turn it is gets points (not | | | larger office |
| subcontractor | | their partner). | • , , | longer to |
| negotiate with a | , , | | | longer to |
| prospective customer/ client | | | | complete a |
| customen chefit | | | | project |
| negotiate with a | move branches | more people in | more budget for | longer-term |
| co-worker | | your team | your project | contract |
| | | | | |



Brainstorm suitable language for the functions above into these gaps:

1. Smoothly starting (small talk, getting down to business, etc)

| •• | omooning charming (omain tank, gotting down to baomood, oto) |
|-----|---|
| 2. | Sticking to your position/ Insisting/ (Polite) negative responses |
| 3. | Softening your position/ Changing your mind |
| 4. | Suggesting compromises/ Suggesting solutions |
| 5. | Trading/ Linking offers and conditions |
| 6. | Moving the meeting on/ Not getting stuck on points |
| 7. | Giving reasons |
| 8. | Asking about their position/ Getting them to speak |
| 9. | Smoothly ending (summarising, mentioning future contact, etc) |
| 10. | Formal language/ Polite language |
| 11. | Informal language/ Friendly language |

Compare as a class, then use that list to roleplay the situations that you skipped.

p. 2.Written by Alex Case for UsingEnglish.com © 2014/ 2024 Over 300 pages of negotiating materials at https://www.usingenglish.com/e-books/negotiating/