Meyer's Management Models



75. Conversation Elevator

How can I engage in an effective conversation?

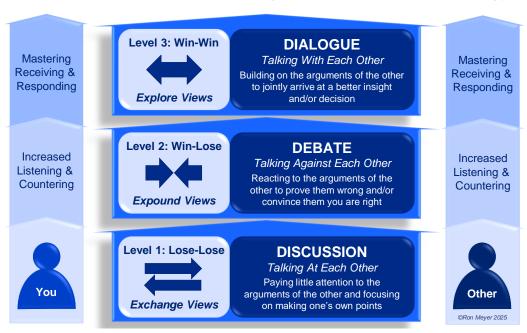
Key Definitions

While some people can work on their own, managers need to spend most of their time in *conversation* with others – engaging in two-way communication with the intention of achieving some result, such as gaining a better understanding, making a decision, or moving into action.

Conversations involve the simple act of verbally interacting with each other, sometimes on a one-to-one basis, while at other moments in larger group settings. But while interacting is commonplace and easy, interacting *effectively* is rarer and more difficult. It requires both sides to talk to each other in a particular way, in other words, to use a specific *conversation type*.

Conceptual Model

The *Conversation Elevator* model distinguishes three conversation types, that from bottom to top progressively lift the interaction to a higher level of effectiveness. The model suggests that if people are not intentional about how they engage in conversation, they will get stuck at the ground floor; in *discussion*, exchanging views, talking *at* each other, with little impact on either's opinion. To move one level up, to a *debate* type conversation, they need to start listening and talking *against* the other, with the intention of expounding their views and convincing the other. To elevate the conversation to the level of *dialogue*, at which people talk *with* each other, exploring each other's views, requires the mental shift of wanting to truly understand the other's perspective, in order to build on it. This is usually the most effective conversation type.



Key Elements

The three types of conversations are the following:

1. **Discussion: Exchanging Views.** A discussion is a type of conversation in which each speaker is more interested in being heard than in hearing – each broadcasts their own

- views, with limited attention being paid to arguments put forward by others. In the worst case, it is hardly two-way communication, but various people engaged in one-way communication simultaneously. Typically, people in a discussion will be caught up in their own thought processes, which they need to make consistent and justify, with little cognitive bandwidth to make sense of someone else's views. Therefore, they will keep on repeating their own truth and only respond to people's points if they neatly fit in their own worldview.
- 2. **Debate: Expounding Views**. A debate is a type of conversation in which at least one side is intent on "winning" proving they are right and the other is wrong. While in a discussion both sides are too busy with their own thought processes to hear what the other means, in a debate people do actually listen to each other, but to find weaknesses in the other's arguments, so they can open a new avenue of attack. The listening is not open-minded and constructive, but partisan and offensive, giving the verbal boxer more opportunities to land a counter punch. Still, a debate is more effective than a discussion in highlighting the relative strengths and weaknesses of various points of views. So, debates can be useful.
- 3. **Dialogue: Exploring Views**. A dialogue is a type of conversation in which both sides build on each other's ideas to reach more insight they use their different perspectives and joint brainpower to reach conclusions they won't have been able to achieve separately. This requires all participants to receive the others' arguments without immediate judgement and with the intention of trying to understand their point of view. Only once this new information is digested, can a tailored response be formulated that tries to bring the argument further. If the goal of both sides is to explore issues together and/or reach more considered decisions, then this type of conversation tends to be the most effective.

Key Insights

- Conversation is a key management tool. Talking might be managers' most widely used tool for getting things done. This talking is sometimes one-directional, as when managers give a presentation, tell people what to do, or give a compliment. But more often, it is two-way communication, in which people talk about issues and argue about potential ways forward. This verbal interaction between two or more people is called conversation.
- Conversation comes in three types. There are three types of conversations. A discussion is where parties exchange views, without much reaction to the others' opinions. This adds little value and is therefore classified as lose-lose. In a debate each party expounds their views, trying to prove they're right and the others wrong, making it a win-lose affair. In a dialogue all parties explore each other's views, with the intention of gaining deeper insight, making it a win-win type of conversation.
- Each conversation type has a different view of the other. Someone in discussion-mode sees the other as audience that needs to be told. Someone in debate-mode sees the other as opponent that needs to be convinced. Someone in dialogue-mode sees the other as sparring partner who can help to figure things out.
- Conversations can be elevated to a higher level. When people don't think about their
 conversation intentions and the role of their counterparts, they quickly get stranded in
 discussion. They can elevate a conversation to reach a specific goal, such as getting their
 way (debate) or gaining more understanding (dialogue) but need to do this consciously.
- **Effective conversation requires better listening**. Moving to a higher conversation level starts with trying to understand the other, reacting to their points, and then subsequently asking them to listen and respond to you, instead of allowing them to repeat their initial position. This process is also described in the *Disciplined Dialogue* model (#29).

Meyer's Management Models

Insightful Tools to Kickstart Your Thinking

Publication Schedule

Publication Schedule				
	July 2019	Mind the Gap Model	Change Management	
	August 2019	Digital Platform Map	Digital Strategy	
	September 2019	Interaction Pressure Gauge	Interpersonal Interaction	
	October 2019	Revenue Model Framework	Revenue Model Typology	
	November 2019	House of Engagement	Organizational Engagement	
	December 2019	Confidence Quotient	Trust Building	
	January 2020	Competition Tornado	Competitive Strategy	
	February 2020	11C Synergy Model	Corporate Synergy Management	
	March 2020	Leadership Fairness Model	Leader-Follower Interaction	
	April 2020	Strategic Agility Model	Strategy Process Approach	
	May 2020	Control Panel	Corporate Control Dimensions	
	June 2020	Rising Star Framework	Talent Management	
	July 2020	Strategy Development Cycle	Strategy Process Steps	
	August 2020	7I Corporate Center Model	Corporate Organization	
	September 2020	Storytelling Scripts	Leadership Communication	
	October 2020	Strategic Bets Framework	Strategic Decision-Making	
	November 2020	Rebound Model of Resilience	Organizational Resilience	
	December 2020	4C Leadership Capabilities	Leadership Competences	
	January 2021	Digital Product Model Dial	Digital Strategy	
	February 2021	Digital Distribution Model Dial	Digital Strategy	
	March 2021	Empowerment Cycle	Employee Empowerment	
	April 2021	Innovation Box	Innovation Approaches	
	May 2021	Knowledge Sharing Bridges	Best Practice Sharing	
	June 2021	Followership Cycle	Leader-Follower Interaction	
	July 2021	Everest Model of Change	Change Management	
	August 2021	Fruits & Nuts Matrix	Priority-Setting	
	September 2021	Powerhouse Framework	People & Organization Strategy	
	October 2021	Strategy Hourglass	Strategy-Making Steps	
	November 2021	Disciplined Dialogue Model	Interpersonal Communication	
	December 2021	Team Building Cycle	Team Building Process	
	January 2022	Market System Map	External Analysis Framework	
	February 2022	Strategic Alignment Model	Business Level Strategy	
	March 2022	Creativity X-Factor	Creativity Enhancement	
	April 2022	Organizational System Map	Organizational Analysis	
	May 2022	Corporate Value Creation Model	Corporate Level Strategy	
	June 2022	Change Manager's Toolbox	Change Methodologies	

July 2022	Sustainable You Model	Personal Sustainability
August 2022	Value Proposition Dial	Business Level Strategy
September 2022	The Tree of Power	Organizational Power
October 2022	Psychological Safety Compass	Team Dynamics
November 2022	Strategic Action Modes	Strategy Process
December 2022	Corporate Management Styles	HQ Management
January 2023	Thinking Directions Framework	Reasoning Skills
February 2023	5l Innovation Pipeline	Innovation Process
March 2023	Resistance to Change Typology	Change Management
April 2023	Ambition Radar Screen	Motivation Analysis
May 2023	Corporate Strategy Framework	Corporate Strategy
June 2023	Cultural Fabric Model	Organizational Culture
July 2023	New Pyramid Principle	Presentation Approaches
August 2023	Activity System Dial	Value Creation Analysis
September 2023	Customer-Centricity Circle	Organizational Design
October 2023	Status Snakes & Ladders	Leadership Branding
November 2023	Stakeholder Stance Map	Stakeholder Management
December 2023	Best Practice Sharing Modes	Sharing Methods
January 2024	Duty of Care Feedback Model	Feedback Method
February 2024	BOLD Vision Framework	Organizational Vision
March 2024	MOVING Mission Framework	Organizational Mission
April 2024	Leadership Circle Map	Leadership Skills
May 2024	Digitalization Staircase	Digital Strategy
June 2024	Time Management Funnel	Personal Time Management
July 2024	Wicked Problem Scorecard	Organizational Decision-Making
August 2024	Hunting & Farming Typology	Sales Management
September 2024	Guiding STAR Matrix	Objective Setting Approach
October 2024	Corporate Synergy Typology	Corporate Level Strategy
November 2024	Self-Centered Thinking Traps	Thinking Styles
December 2024	Sustainability Maturity Ladder	Sustainability Management
January 2025	Top Line Growth Pie	Growth Strategy
February 2025	Innovation Sins & Virtues	Innovation Management
March 2025	Interaction Drivers	Communication Determinants
April 2025	Frictionless Flow Framework	Customer Journey
May 2025	Five Phases of Change	Change Management
June 2025	Courageous Core Model	Leadership Behaviors
July 2025	Integration Zippers	Corporate Strategy
August 2025	Innovation Arena	Innovation Management
September 2025	Conversation Elevator	Communication Approaches
October 2025	5T SMART Plan	Strategic Planning

Organizational Diamond Organizational Design November 2025 December 2025 New Learning Curve Personal Learning January 2026 Partnership Distance Model Interorganizational Relations February 2026 Dynamic Organization Paradigm Human-centered Organization March 2026 Embedded Identity Model Personal Awareness Corporate Level Strategy April 2026 Synergy Value Matrix May 2026 Low Performance Team Slide Team Building Leadership Journey June 2026 Leadership Development July 2026 Strategic Assignment Matrix **Corporate Strategy** August 2026 Triple Diamond Model Organizational Decision-Making September 2026 Personal Quick Guide Personal Effectiveness