小組之特殊情況及其處理方法

陳炳輝(前FES總辦公室主任)

- 一·小組衝突及其處理方法:
- 1. 小組衝突的基本成因:組員間之需要、目標或價值觀念不協調。
- 2. 小組衝突的類別:
- a. 理性與秩序式:其重心環繞小組目標的達成,表達方式以理性爲基礎。
- b. 心理及情感式:因組員的性格或行爲不協調,或因組員未能有效克制自己情緒所 產生的衝突。
- c. 權力與控制式:指組員因爭奪權力和影響力而產生的衝突(如:職員會、工作小組等)。

3. 處理小組衝突的步驟

- a. 分析及確定衝突的成因
- i. 如何分析及確定: 誰/爲甚麼引起衝突?跟誰過不去?怎樣引起衝突?衝突的 程度有多大?等等。
- ii. 須注意的地方:
- 小組衝突的類別(請參考第二點);
- 但須留意三類情況有可能同時出現,例如:一位組員與組長磨擦,其原因可能同時包括意見不同、性格不和與權力鬥爭。
- 此時不應只找出那一個是「最終成因」,應該分析不同原因之形成及彼此之關係, 然後集中處理最突顯的因素(即觸發衝突的因素)。
- 在處理過程中,應密切注視事態的發展,以作適切的處理。
- b. 確定應否干預、制止衝突:即時干預?還是順其自然?
- 即時干預可能導致組員情緒不能疏導。
- 順其自然往往令小組及組員受傷害。
- 沒有絕對準則,要視乎衝突的破壞程度。
- 不常有嚴重的衝突。一旦有,也是不難發現的,如權力鬥爭。
- 一般的衝突。如某次的溝通不太好,引致不快或如好好先生也有情緒低落的時候。
- 不一定由組長處理衝突,其他組員也可以協助。
- c. 制定適當的介入策略
- i. 理性及秩序式的衝突:
- 防止此類衝突變質(例如變得情緒化);
- 建立理性的解決渠道以疏解衝突;
- 組長適當地介入,「理性衝突」很可能變成小組的發展動力。

「兩位似乎在這問題上意見不盡相同……我亦深知兩位均是為著順利完成小組目標

而提出自己的意見……或許讓我們一起來慢慢的逐步分析此問題,看看有沒有一個更好的辦法去完成吧……」

- 組長可扮演「公證人」。
- 在需要時,將帶有意氣的爭論內容轉移,如邀請其他組員給予意見。
- 在極端壞的氣氛下,暫停討論。
- 在小組結束時,分享一下大家的感受(預防性)。
- ii. 心理及情緒式的衝突
- 盡量控制及減弱其擴散力:嘗試理性及轉移視線。
- 以正面情緒去抗衡負面情緒:鼓勵回想「美好回憶」(如上次有不同意見時,大家理性地解決了問題,增進了互相的了解和接納)。
- 重提小組目標(例如傳福音)。
- 若到了十分情緒化的地步,不可能要求雙方冷靜。
- 也不能要求組員協助調解,因組員可能偏幫某一方。
- 應注意衝突雙方以及其他組員的理性及情緒反應
- 必要時運用權力說服一方讓步或暫停討論。
- iii. 權力及控制式的衝突:此類衝突較爲複雜,影響也較深遠。
- 分辨是理性或是感性的衝突,按上文3 c i 及3 c i i 的方法處理
- 協助建立一個人人有均等機會參與及發揮潛能和恩賜的小組(預防性)
- # 小組沒有衝突:中國人多不直接產生衝突,言語及行動上的磨擦亦可能較溫和, 故選擇緘默、迴避(如退組)者可能較多,所以別以為沒有衝突便高興,應多注 意那些沉默、迴避等行為背後的意義。
- # 處理小組衝突可循小組的性質;組員的特性;小組的成熟程度而有所不同。(如 事工小組,可從理性入手、分享小組,可加強溝通、初成立的小組,組長應介入; 成立已久的小組,藉小組本身的動力)。

二・特殊組員及其處理方法

- 1. 帶有攻擊性的組員:(如貶低他人、否定組員意見或情緒、挑戰小組目標、譏笑組員、爭功等等)。
- 攻擊可能是基於否定他人,籍以抬高自己,也可能是攻擊者的性格(過於自信) 或情緒使然。
- 要處理得好,必須先弄清楚攻擊者行爲背後的原因。
- 要能弄清楚,必須透過個別接觸及觀察其在組內的表現。
- 處理方法:
 - a. 透過小組事工的參與及合作,加深各人的認識,如:自信、自大者。
 - b. 即時處理,要求無心犯錯者即時道歉。

2. 沉默的組員

- 找出沉默之原因:
 - a. 性格:被動、內向、遲疑、慢熱。
 - b. 對小組失望/對某些組員失望。
 - c. 溝通產生阻礙/不明白。
 - d. 對話題沒興趣。
 - e. 默默支持。
 - f. 自我反省。

● 處理方法:

- a. 直接提問(但會產生壓力),如:「你是否不高興?」。
- b. 間接提問「你有什麼意見/補充?」。
- c. 鼓勵他與其他組員一起合作以加強溝通和認識
- d. 分派他獨自負責一些工作,事後向組員匯報,使其獨自發言的機會 (例如文書、聯絡等)。
- e. 無須干預。
- f. 每一次小組聚會預留少許時間來彼此溝通,檢討在聚會中的感受。 (促進溝通)
- 3. 多言的組員
- 性格:自卑,表現自己
- 處理方法:給予肯定,鼓勵他讓別人也有機會表達意見。
- 4. 經常遲到的組員
- 原因:時間不適切。
- 處理方法:改時間,懲罰。
- 5. 不投入的組員:出席不穩定、不大參與討論、對事工的參與忽冷忽熱。
- 原因:
 - 性格:對事物投入程度較低或投入感不能持久。
 - 同一時間參與太多活動。
 - 期望有所不同。

● 處理方法:

- 事先聲明小組的性質和要求。
- 利用小組本身的吸引力,如活動、良好關係。

HOW YOU ACT IN CONFLICTS

1 = never typical of the way I act in a conflict

The proverbs listed below can be thought of as descriptions of some of the different strategies for resolving conflicts. Proverbs state traditional wisdom, and these proverbs reflect traditional wisdom for resolving conflicts. Read each of the proverbs carefully. Using the following scale, indicate how typical each proverb is of your actions in a conflict.

2 = seldom typical of the way I act in a conflict 3 = sometimes typical of the way I act in a conflict
4 = frequently typical of the way I act in a conflict
5 = very typical of the way I act in a conflict
1. It is easier to refrain than to retreat from a quarrel.
2. If you cannot make a person think as you do, make him or her do as you think.
3. Soft words win hard hearts.
4. You scratch my back, I'll scratch yours.
5. Come now and let us reason together.
6. When two quarrel, the person who keeps silent first is the most praiseworthy.
7. Might overcomes right.
8. Smooth words make smooth ways.
9. Better half a loaf than no bread at all.
10. Truth lies in knowledge, not in majority opinion.
11. He who fights and runs away lives to fight another day.
12. He hath conquered well that hath made his enemies flee.
13. Kill your enemies with kindness.
14. A fair exchange brings no quarrel.
15. No person has the final answer but every person has a piece to contribute.
16. Stay away from people who disagree with you.
17. Fields are won by those who believe in winning.
18. Kind words are worth much and cost little.
19. Tit for tat is fair play.
20. Only the person who is willing to give up his or her monopoly on truth can
ever profit from the truths that others hold.
21. Avoid quarrelsome people as they will only make your life miserable.
22. A person who will not flee will make others flee.
23. Soft words ensure harmony.
24. One gift for another makes good friends.
25. Bring your conflicts into the open and face them directly; only then will the best
solution be discovered
26. The best way of handling conflicts is to avoid them.
27. Put your foot down where you mean to stand.
28. Gentleness will triumph over anger.
29. Getting part of what you want is better than not getting anything at all.
30. Frankness, honesty, and trust will move mountains.
31. There is nothing so important you have to fight for it.
32. There are two kinds of people in the world, the winners and the losers.
33. When one hits you with a stone, hit him or her with a piece of cotton.
34. When both give in halfway, a fair settlement is achieved.
35. By digging and digging, the truth is discovered.

你如何處理紛爭 ("HOW YOU ACT IN CONFLICTS"中文版)

以下所列的是處理紛爭的一些傳統智慧。請細閱並評級以反映哪些傳統智慧是你處理紛爭時的標準。

- 1 = 我從不如此處理紛爭
- 2 = 我極少如此處理紛爭
- 3 = 我有時如此處理紛爭
- 4 = 我經常如此處理紛爭
- 5 = 我總是如此處理紛爭
- 1. 克制以致不爭吵比在爭吵時離開更容易。
- 2. 若不能使別人與你一樣想法,便使他做你所想的。
- 3. 温和的言語能贏取剛硬的心。
- 4. 你幫助我,我也會幫助你。
- 5. 來讓我們一起理論。
- 6. 當二人爭執時,先保持安靜者是最應獲得讚賞。
- 7. 權力勝於權利。
- 8. 圓滑的說話使道路暢通。
- 9. 寧可一同分餅也不可大家都沒餅吃。
- 10. 真理的基礎是知識而非大眾的附和。
- 11. 在爭吵中毅然離去的,他將在未來的日子繼續爭吵。
- 12. 誰能贏得漂亮一仗,必使他的敵人逃跑。
- 13. 用仁慈來消滅你的敵人。
- 14. 公平交易便沒有紛爭。
- 15. 沒有人擁有最後的答案,但每人都可貢獻他的見解。
- 16. 與那些跟自己不同見解的人保持距離。
- 17. 勝利是屬於那些深信能勝利的人。
- 18. 仁慈的言語是可貴的卻又毋須付上太大的代價。
- 19. 以牙還牙是公平的。
- 20. 只有那些願意放下認為自己才是擁有真理的想法的人,才能從別人所認定的真理中獲益。
- 21. 避免與那些愛爭執的人接觸,因他們只會令你沮喪。
- 22. 堅持己見的人,令他人逃跑。
- 23. 溫和的言語是和諧的保證。
- 24. 致送禮物,能使你與別人成為好友。
- 25. 公開和正視你與別人的衝突,才能讓問題得到妥善處理。
- 26. 逃避是處理衝突的最佳方法。
- 27. 堅定立場,永不言敗。
- 28. 温柔勝過憤怒。
- 29. 爭取自己應得的一份總勝於什麼也得不到。
- 30. 坦誠、誠實和可靠能移山。
- 31. 沒有一件事是重要到你必須為它而戰。
- 32. 世上只有兩類人——勝利者和失敗者。
- 33. 以柔制剛。
- 34. 當二人各讓一步,就會得出公平的決定。
- 35. 不斷發掘,便可發現真理。

Scoring 記分表

Withdrawing (離開)	Forcing (強迫)	Smoothing (軟化)	Compromising (妥協)	Problem-Solving (處理問題)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
Total: 總分	Total: 總分	Total: 總分	Total: 總分	Total: 總分

1.1. Effective Groups

1.2. Ineffective Groups

- Goals are clarified and changed so that the best possible match between individual goals and the group's goals may be achieved; goals are cooperatively structured.
- Members accept imposed goals; goals are competitively structured.
- Communication is two-way, and the open and accurate expression of both ideas and feelings is emphasized.
- Communication is one-way, and only ideas are expressed; feelings are suppressed or ignored.
- Participation and leadership are distributed among all group members; goal accomplishment, internal maintenance, and developmental change are underscored.
- Leadership is delegated and based upon authority; membership participation is unequal, with high-authority members dominating; only goal accomplishment is emphasized.

- Ability and information determine influence and power; contracts are built to make sure individuals' goals and needs are fulfilled; power is equalized and shared.
- Position determines influence and power; power is concentrated in the authority positions; obedience to authority is the rule.
- Decision-making procedures are matched with the situation; different methods are used at different times; consensus is sought for important decisions; involvement and group discussions are encouraged.
- Decisions are always made by the highest authority; there is little group discussion; members' involvement is minimal.
- Controversy and conflict are seen as a positive key to members' involvement, the quality and originality of decisions, and the continuance of the group in good working condition.
- Controversy and conflict are ignored, denied, avoided, or suppressed.
- Interpersonal, group, and intergroup behaviors are stressed; cohesion is advanced through high levels of inclusion, affection, acceptance, support, and trust. Individuality is endorsed.
- The functions performed by members are emphasized; cohesion is ignored and members are controlled by force. Rigid conformity is promoted.
- Problem-solving adequacy is high.
- Problem-solving adequacy is low.
- Members evaluate the effectiveness of the group and decide how to improve its functioning; goal accomplishment, internal maintenance, and development are all considered important.
- The highest authority evaluates the group's effectiveness and decides how goal accomplishment may be improved; internal maintenance and development are ignored as much as possible; stability is affirmed.
- Interpersonal effectiveness, self-actualization, and innovation are encouraged.
- Organizational persons who desire order, stability, and structure are encouraged.

D. W. Johnson, F. P. Johnson, *Joining Together*, 6th ed. (Boston:Allyn & Bacon, 1996), p. 35.

修訂於 2008 年 2 月

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