Chapter 1

Exploring Public Speaking, 4th edition

Open Resource Textbook for Basic Public Speaking Course

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Overview of chapter

- Defining public speaking
- Anxiety and public speaking
- Understanding the process of public speaking
- The value of learning public speaking in your life
- Some starting principles in public speaking

Defining public speaking

- Organized
- Face-to-face
- Intentional (purposeful) attempt
- To inform, entertain, or persuade
- A group of people (usually five or more)
- Through words, physical delivery, and perhaps visual/audio aids

Anxiety and public speaking

- Glossophobia: a severe fear of public speaking
- Most people's anxiety is lower than a true phobia
- Sources of anxiety:
 - All or nothing thinking
 - Overgeneralization of experiences
 - Fortune telling
 - Fixed mindset about intelligence, skill, and learning
 - Fear of failure and rejection

Addressing anxiety in public speaking

- Mental preparation
 - Focus on message rather than self
 - Be realistic about experience and what's at stake
- Physical preparation
 - Protein rather than high sugar content
 - Sleep well the night before
 - Wear comfortable clothes and shoes
 - Utilize stretching techniques

Addressing anxiety in public speaking

- Contextual preparation
 - Know the venue, circumstance, and audience
 - Arrive early
- Speech preparation
 - Do not procrastinate: Kiss of Death for a speaker!
 - Practice several times beforehand in a setting and way as close to the real setting as possible; Record self
 - Amy Cuddy: "Fake it til you become it."
 - YOUNEVER LOOK AS NERVOUS AS YOU FEEL.

- "Enlarge or projected conversation"
- Commonalities with other forms of human communication
- Seven elements: People, Context, Message, Channel, Noise, Feedback, Outcome

- ☐ First element: People
- Senders/receivers
- Exchange roles

- Second element: Context
 - Historical
 - Cultural ("the system of learned and shared symols, language, values, and norms that distinguish one group of people from another" Floyd, 2017)
 - Social (relationship)
 - Physical

- Third element: Message
 - May be informal and spontaneous (conversation)
 - May be formal, intentional, and planned (speech)

- Fourth element: Channel
 - "Means through which a message gets from sender to receiver"
 - Face-to-face and immediate as opposed to mediated (computer, phone)
 - Verbal and nonverbal
 - Face-to-face adds to urgency, immediacy, and "linear" nature

- ☐ Fifth element: Feedback
 - Verbal
 - Nonverbal
 - Used to evaluate effectiveness and decide next steps in interaction

- □ Sixth element: Noise (Interference)
 - Contextual
 - Physical
 - Psychological (stressors, anxieties, past experiences, etc.)
- Seventh element: Outcomes
 - Internal, external
 - Short-term, long-term

- Encoding: putting thoughts and feelings into words or symbols
- Decoding: putting words and symbols into personal meaning
- Models of communication
 - Linear, transmissional Weaver (bowling)
 - Interactive (ping-pong)
 - Transactional (Charades)

The value of learning public speaking in your life

- Career: one of many desired communication skills
- Academic: expect to give any presentations in college
- Personal
 - Critical listening and thinking skills
 - Gain confidence, overcome fear
 - Find voice
 - Influence your world
 - Make friends!

Some starting principles in public speaking

- Timing is everything (comply with time limits)
- Public speaking requires muscle memory
- Like all communication, public speaking has a content and relationship dimension
- Emulate good speaker, but don't imitate
- Build on strengths, address weaknesses
- Remember the power of story