Chapter 11

Exploring Public Speaking, 4th edition

Open Resource Textbook for Basic Public Speaking Course

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Overview

- □ The Importance of Delivery
- Methods of Speech Delivery
- Preparing For Your Delivery
- Practicing Your Deliver
- What to do When Delivering Your Speech

The Importance of Delivery

- Our fear of public speaking comes from the delivery part
- "A poorly-written speech delivered superbly is still a poorly-written speech."
- Public speaking requires more formality than talking, less than reading

Four Standards Methods of Speech Delivery

- Impromptu
- Manuscript
- Extemporaneous
- Memorized

Impromptu

No time for preparation

Common in everyday experience

□ If you must, keep in mind

Do not mention it is impromptu

Take a minute to devise a general structure

Use previews and other structural helps

Say "thank you" and finish

Manuscript

- Limits amount of eye contact, spontaneity, and vocal cues
- Best when specific wording (for legal, political issues) must be maintained
- Political speakers, etc. might use an autocue device
- Usually not used in basic public speaking course

Extemporaneous

- "the presentation of a carefully planned and rehearsed speech, spoken in a conversational manner using brief notes"
- Based on full preparation outline
- Allows for flexibility
- Demands practice
- Most common type, especially in speech classes

Memorized

- Enables speaker to have eye contact
- Valuable when exact wording needed
- Disadvantages
 - Takes much time to memorize
 - Can lack natural vocal cues
 - Cannot ad lib or go back to beginning if you forget

Preparing For Your Delivery

- Issues to think about
 - Lectern/platform
 - Size of speaking space
 - Indoors or Outdoors
 - Using a microphone—or not
 - Audience size

How to Practice

- Practice makes permanent
- Practice only makes perfect if you practice perfectly
- Practice your speech beforehand at home or elsewhere, the way you will give it in front of the real audience.

Practicing Considerations

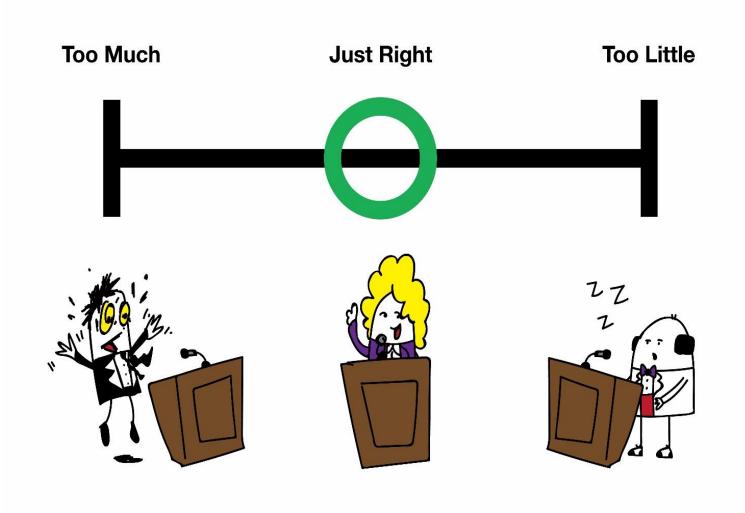
- Practice out loud (full volume)
- Practice standing up
- Practice with lectern (or something close)
- Practice with (at least part of) an audience
- Practice your speech for time
- Practice by recording yourself

Hands

- Use gestures as you naturally would
- Gestures should be larger for size of audience
- If not gesturing, place on sides of lectern
- Be mindful of excessive energy coming through hands from adrenaline

Feet/posture

- Feet about shoulder-width apart
- Firm foundation—not twisting feet around
- Knees bent, not locked
- Roll shoulders back for more breath support and better appearance
- Lectern is not part of the skeletal system!



Objects

- Only bring to the lectern what you absolutely need to give the speech.
- Be mindful of jewelry, fringe, hair in face—can be very distracting
- Comfortable shoes (strong support)

Lectern

Use for notes

- Lectern is not for
 - Leaning
 - Tipping
 - Hugging
 - Gripping for emotional support

Eye Contact

- Most important means of connection in Western cultures
- Want to approximate 80% of time maintaining eye contact
- Focus on individuals for about 5 seconds
- Be sure to balance right, left, back, front
- Don't stare down an individual (instructor)
- Eye contact takes practice!

Vocal aspects

- Volume speak to back of room
- Pitch need variety
- Rate need variety
- Pauses can be effective for attention
- Vocalized pauses (nonfluencies) awareness is first step

- □ The importance of practice no substitute
- □ The importance of energy
 - Vocal
 - Physical
 - Related to passion/desire to communicate