## Chapter1

Public speaking used to advocate and persuade, convince, and communicate

Many people fear public speaking

Public speaking – way of making ideas public

Civic engagement, form of empowerment, and makes a difference

Orator – designate someone with special skills in public speaking

Public speaking vs conversation

1. Organize thoughts logically
2. Tailoring msg to audience
3. Telling story for max impact
4. Adapting to listener feedback

Differences

1. Public speaking – highly structured
2. Formal language
3. Different method of delivery

Stage fright – universal phenomenon , communication anxiety

Nervousness is normal. Many famous people were nervous. Produces adrenaline, makes heart race

Positive nervousness, make yourself excited or enthusiastic

The more speeches u give, the less scary it gets

Prepare, prepare, prepare

Think positively

Power of visualization

Most nervousness isn’t visible

No such thing as a perfect speech

Critical thinking – matter of logic, focused and organized thinking, ability to see clearly relationships

Speech communication process

- Speaker – depends on you

- Message – point to get across

- Channel – way to convey msg

- Listener – receives msg

- Frame of reference- words filtered through listener’s knowledge, experience, goals, values, and attitude

- Feedback – messages sent from listener to speaker

- Interference – Anything impeding communication of msg. External (Outside audience) and internal (in audience)

- Situation – time and place speech occurs in

Avoid ethnocentrism

Ethnocentrism – belief that own group of culture is superior to all

## Chapter2

Ethical integrity is important in public speaking

Goal of public speaking – gain desired response but ethically

Ethics – branch of philosophy dealing w issues of right and wrong in human affairs

What is moral, immoral, fair, unfair, just, unjust, honest, dishonest

Ethical decisions based on values, conscience, and sense of right and wrong

Make goals ethically sound

Be prepared for speech

Be honest

Avoid name-calling and forms of abusive language

Name calling – use of lang to defame, demean, or degrade others

Bill of rights – free-speech clause

Put ethical principles into practice

Plagiarism – plagiarius (kidnapper) – Present others ideas or lang as own

Global plagiarism – stealing speech entirely from another source and passing off as own

Patchwork plagiarism – pirates entire speech from 2/3 sources

Incremental plagiarism – Speaker fails to give credit

Quotes – attribute words to person

Paraphrases – restate or summarize ideas in own words

Keep record of title, author or org, date last updates, date accessed

Be courteous and attentive

Avoid prejudging speaker

Maintain free and open expression of ideas

Public speaking is form of power with heavy ethical responsibility

## Chapter3

Hearing – physiological process, involves vibration of sound waves on eardrumbs and firing of electrochemical impulses from inner ear to central auditory system of brain

Listenening – paying close attention to, making sense of what we hear

Appreciative listening – pleasure or enjoyment. Ex, music, comedy routine, or entertaining speech

Emphathic – emotional support for speaker, psychiatrist listening to patient or lending ear

Comprehensive – understand msg of speaker, class lecture

Critical – evaluating msg for purpose of accepting/rejecting it. Sales pitch or campaign

Causes of poor listening

* Not concentrating
* Believe in spare brain time – process while doing other stuff
* Listening too hard – Miss important points but remember dumb things
* Jumping to conclusion
* Focusing on delivery and personal appearance

Become a better listener

* Take listening seriously, work on it
* Be actively engaged
* Resist distractions
* Don’t be diverted by appearance or delivery
* Suspend judgement
* Focus on listening
* Listen for main points
* Listen for evidence
* Listen for technique
* Develop note-taking skills
* Key word outline best

## Chapter4

Ice breaker speech

Develop speech

Focus on topic

Develop topic

Organize speech – intro body and conclusion

Intro – get attention

Body – information

Chronological order

Topical order – speech topic into natural, logical, or conventional parts

Main points by introducing with transition

Conclusion – Final point

Delivery

Speak extemporaneously – plan major points and supporting material without trying to memorize

Rehearse

Present

Starting – move to front of room and face audience, relaxed but upright posture

Gestures – don’t plan but use it

Eye contact – makes speech impressive. Look left and right and center

Voice – use expressively

Dealing with nerves – sit quietly and deep breaths

## Chapter5

Topic – what the speech will be about

1. Subjects you know a lot about
2. Subjects you want to know more about

Most people speak best about subjects they know most about

Can make the speech a learning experience for self and audience

Brainstorming – method of generating ideas by free association of words and thoughts

1. Personal inventory – make inventory of experiences, interests, hobbies, skills, beliefs, etc
2. Clustering – take paper and divide in 9 col: people, place, things, events, processes, concepts, natural phenomena, problems, and plans and policies. Then list 4-5 items per column. Make sub clusters too
3. Internet search

Find general purpose – inform, persuade, etc. Can be several

Inform – act as teacher or lecturer. Convey clearly, accurately, interestingly

Persuade – act as advocate or partisan. Change attitudes or actions. Convince

Specific purpose – 1 aspect of topic. Thesis that precisely indicates hopes of accomplishment

Ex.

Topic: Music therapy

General purpose: inform

Specific purpose: inform audience about benefits of music therapy for people with psychological or cognitive disabilities

Write purpose statement as full infinitive phrase, not as fragment

Express your purpose as statement, not as a question

Avoid figurative language in purpose

Limit purpose statement to 1 distinct idea

Mak sure specific purpose is not too vague or general

Questions to ask about specific purpose

Does my purpose meet assignment?

Can I accomplish my purpose in time allotted?

Is my purpose relevant to my audience?  
Is the purpose too trivial for my audience?

Is the purpose too technical for my audience?

Central idea – concise statement of expectations to say – thesis

Residual message – what you want audience to remember

1. Should be full sentence
2. Not a question
3. Not figurative language
4. Not vague or general

## Chapter6

Purpose of speechmaking is to get a desired response from listener

Audience centered – keep questions in mid

1. Who am I speaking to?
2. What do I want them to know, believe, or do?
3. What is the most effective way of composing and presenting speech to accomplish goal?

Speaker must make audience choose to pay attention

People are egocentric – they listen to things impacting them

Demographic audience analysis - People analyze audiences by looking at demographic traits like age, religion, race, ethnicity, and cultural background, gender, sex, group, etc

1. Identify general demographic features of audience
2. Gauge importance of features to a particular speaking situation

AVOID stereotyping

Age – relevance importance

Religion – passion and diversity

Cultural bacgkground – very diverse audiences. Be sensitive

Gender Careful of stereotypes

Group membership – Affiliations gives insight on interests and attitudes

Situational audience analysis – builds on previous analysis. Identifies traits unique to speaking situation at hand. Ex. Size of audience, physical setting, disposition, speaker, and occasion

Size/crowd impacts language, choice of appeals, and use of visual aids, along with formality

Setting – Helps with comfortness

Disposition impacts:

1. Interest – impacts listening levels
2. Knowledge – correlation and interest
3. Attitude – how they take in information, how to approach, etc
4. Disposition to speaker – must be convincing and confident
5. Disposition towards occasion – dictates length of speech and formality

Fixed alternative questions – offer fixed choice between 2 or more responses

Scale questions – rate

Open ended questions – max leeway in response

1. Plan question carefully to elicit precisely info needed
2. Use all 3 types of questions
3. Make sure questions are clear and unambiguous
4. Keep them brief

Adapting to audience

Before

1. Assess how likely audience is to respond
2. Adjust to make clear, appropriate, and convincing

During

1. Modify and adjust delivery to size and other things
2. Look out for audience feedback

Frame of reference – encompasses a person’s way of looking at the world. Based on life experiences, attitudes, beliefs, values, etc

## Chapter7

Personal experience adds color and human interest in speeches

Librarians – experts in library use and research. Ask questions to help find ur way, locate sources, track down pieces of info

Catalogue – lists all books, periodicals, etc. Tells availability of book too.

Call number – key to finding book on shelf. Need to find right section or stack after

Reference works – encyclopedias, yearbooks, quotation books, biographical aids, etc.

Encyclopedias – Britannica, African American Encyclopedia, encyclopedia of religion, and McGraw hill encyclopedia of science and tech

Yearbook – current information. Facts of File and World Almanac and Book of facts

Quotation books – Bartlett’s familiar quotations. More than 25k quotations. Oxfod dictionary of quotations. New quotable woman, ancient echoes: native American words of wisdom

Biographical aids – info abt people in news. International who’s who and who’s who in America

Newspaper and periodical databases – allows locating articles in thousands of publications. Time, Atlnatic, New York Times. Etc

Abstract – addition or instead of article. Summary. Don’t cite article on basis of abstract alone

Academic database – journals and scholarly research

Search engines – develop search strat to get precise info. Google is example.

Specialized research rsrc - databases, reports, archives, etc

Govt rsrc - .gov

Wikipedia – biggest encyclopedia. 5th most visited website. Good starting

Evaluating internet docs – check credibility

Authorship – qualifications. Expertise

Sponsorship – sponsoring org must be impartial enough to cite

Recency

Interviewing – research or investigative

Research interviews – interview conducted to get info for speech

Before

Define purpose, decide who to interview, arrange, decide whether to record, prep questions

During

Dress appropriately, be on time, repeat purpose, set up recorder if using, keep on track, listen, don’t overstay

After

Review notes asap, transcribe notes

Tips for research

Start early, make preliminary bibliography (list of work cited for ideas), take notes, lots of notes, record in consistent format, make separate entry per note, distinguish between direct quotes, paraphrases, ideas

Think abt materials as self research

## Chapter8

Supporting materials make difference between poor speech and good one

Concrete examples have strong impact

Brief example – specific instances to pass or illustrate points

Extended examples – narratives, illustrations, or anecdotes

Hypothetical – imaginary

Use examples to personalize ideas

Reinforce with statistics or testimony

Make ex vivid or richly textured

Practice delivery to enhance ur extended example

Stats are used to clarify and support ideas

Mean – avg

Med – middle figure

Mode – num most frequent

Testimony – quotes or paraphrases used to support point

Expert testimony – testimony from acknowledged authorities in field

Peer testimony – opinions of people like selves, ordinary

Direct quote – word for word testimony

Paraphrasing – restate of summarize

Paraphrasing is better in 2 situations

1. When wording is obscure or cumbersome
2. When quote is longer than 2/3 sentences

Be accurate. Quoting out of context is dangerous

## Chapter 9

Strategic organization – put speech together in way to get particular result w particular audience

Main points – central features

Chronological order

Spatial order – top to bottom, left to right, front to back, inside to out, east to west, etc

Causal order – cause effect

Problem-solution order

Topical order – subtopics

Keep main points separate

Try to use same pattern of wording for main points

Balance time devoted to main points

Connectives – words or phrases joining thoughts and having relationship

Transition – words or phrases indication speaker finished 1 thought and moving to other

Internal preview – “first we’ll dive into …”

Internal summaries – remind listener of what they just heard

Signpost – very brief statements indicating where in speech

## Chapter10

Get attention and interest

Relate topic to audience

State importance of topic

Startle the audience

Arouse the curiosity of the audience

Question audience

Rhetorical question – question audience answers mentally

Begin w quote

Tell story

Use visuals

Reveal topic

Establish credibility (qualifications) and good will (perception of whether speaker has best interests of audience)

Preview body

Preview statement – statement in intro identifying main points to discuss

Conclusion

Signal end of speech

Crescendo ending – conclusion which speech builds to zenith of power and intensity

Dissolve ending – a conclusion generating emotional appeal by fading step by step to dramatic final statement

Reinforce central idea

Summarize speech

End with quote

Make dramatic statement

Refer to intro

Sample conclusion w commentary

## Chapter11

Prep outline – detailed outline developed during process of speech prep including title, specific purpose, central idea, intro, main points, subpoints, connectives, conclusion, and bibliography of speech

Visual framework – pattern of symbolization and indentation in speech outline showing relationships among speaker’s idea

Speaking outline – brief outline used to jog speaker’s memory during presentation of speech

Delivery cues – directions in speaking outline to help speaker remember how she or he wants to deliver key parts of speech

## Chapter14

Objects and models

Work with models and photos, drawings

Graphs help ease difficulty of numbers to show statistical trends and pattern

Most common is line graph

Pie graph best for showing simple distribution patterns

Bar graph good to show comparison among 2 or more items. Easy to understand

Charts are useful for summarizing large blocks of info

Video

Speaker should use body by illustrating and controlling timing and words

Pluses and minuses of presentation technology

Choosing whether slideshows or smth else to use is important, colors, etc

Presentation technology

Prep visual aids

1. Time and rsrc t devise creative, attractive aids
2. Usable while practicing

Keep visual aids simple

Make sure visuals are large enough

Use limited amount of text

Use fonts effectively- choose clear and easy to read, large enough, not all caps, don’t use more than 2 fronts on same slide, use same fonts on all slides

Use color effectively

Use images strategically

Display visuals where listeners can see them

Avoid passing visual aids among audience

Display only while discussing

Explain aids clearly and concisely

Talk to audience, not visual

Practice with aid

Check room and equipment

## Chapter16

Persuasion – process of creating, reinforcing, or changing people’s beliefs or actions

Degrees of persuasion

Strongly opposed, moderately opposed, slightly opposed, neutral, slightly in favor, moderately in favor, strongly in favor

Think of speech as a mental dialogue with your audience

Mental dialogue with your audience – mental give-and-take between speaker and listener during a persuasive speech

Target audience – portion of whole audience that speaker most wants to persuade

Question of fact – question about truth or falsity of assertion

Nonpartisan – speaker acts lecturer or teacher

Partisan – speaker acts as advocate

Topically organized

Question of value – question about worth, rightness, morality, and so forth of idea or action

Justify judgement against identifiable standards

Questions of policy – deal with specific courses of actions

Goal may be to gain passive agreement or motivate immediate action from your listeners

Speech to gain passive agreement – persuasive speech in which speaker’s goal to convince audience that given policy is desirable without encouraging audience to take action in support of policy

Speeches to gain immediate action – persuasive speech in which speaker’s goal is to convince the audience to take action in support of a given policy

Need – first basic issue in analyzing question of policy: Is there a serious problem or need that requires a change from current policy?

Burden of proof – obligation facing a persuasive speaker to prove that a change from current policy is necessary

Plan – second basic issue in analyzing question of policy: If there is a problem with current policy, does the speaker have a plan to solve the problem?

Practicality – third basic issue in analyzing question of policy: Will speaker’s plan solve problem? Will it create new and more serious problems?

Problem solution order – A method of organizing persuasive speeches in which the first main point deals with the existence of a problem and the second main point presents a solution to the problem.

Problem cause solution order - A method of organizing persuasive speeches in which the first main point identifies a problem, the second main point analyzes the causes of the problem, and the third main point presents a solution to the problem

Comparative advantages order - A method of organizing persuasive speeches in which each main point explains why a speaker’s solution to a problem is preferable to other proposed solutions.

Monroe’s motivated sequence - A method of organizing persuasive speeches that seeks immediate action. The five steps of the motivated sequence are attention, need, satisfaction, visualization, and action

1. Attention
2. Need
3. Satisfaction
4. Visualization
5. Action

## Chapter 17

Ethos – name used by Aristotle for what modern students of communication refer to as credibility

Factors of credibility

Competence – how audience regards a speaker’s intelligence, expertise, and knowledge of subject

Character – how audience regards speaker’s sincerity, trustworthiness, and concern for well-being of audience

Credibility – audience’s perception of whether a speaker is qualified to speak on a given topic. 2 major factors influencing speaker’s credibility are competence and character

Types of credibility

1. Initial – credibility of speaker before she or he starts to speak
2. Derived – credibility of speaker produced by everything she or he says and does during speech itself
3. Terminal – credibility of speaker at end of speech

Creating common ground – technique in which speaker connects himself or herself with values, attitudes, or experiences of the audience

Logos – name used by Aristotle for logical appeal of a speaker. 2 major elements of logos are evidence and reasoning

Reasoning – process of drawing conclusion on basis of evidence

Reasoning from specific instances – reasoning that moves from particular facts to general conclusion

Reasoning from principle – reasoning that moves from general principle to specific conclusion

Causal reasoning – reasoning that seeks to establish relationship between causes and effects

Analogical reasoning – reasoning in which a speaker compares 2 similar cases and infers that what is true for first case is also true for the second

Fallacy – error in reasoning

Hasty generalization – most common fallacy. Fallacy in which speaker jumps to general conclusion on basis of insufficient evidence

False cause – fallacy in which speaker mistakenly assumes that because 1 event follows another, first event is cause of the second

Invalid analogy – analogy in which 2 cases being compared are not essentially alike

Bandwagon – fallacy which assumes that because something is popular, it is therefore good, correct, or desirable

Red herring – fallacy that introduces an irrelevant issue to divert attention from subject under discussion

Ad hominem – fallacy that attacks person rather than dealing with real issue in dispute

Either or – fallacy that forces listeners to choose between 2 alternatives when more than 2 exist

Slippery slope – fallacy which assumes that taking a first step will lead to subsequent steps that cannot be prevented

Appeal to tradition – fallacy which assumes that something old is automatically better than something new

Appeal to novelty – fallacy which assumes that something new is automatically better than something old

Pathos – name used by Aristotle for what modern students of communication refer to as emotional appeal

1. Fear
2. Compassion
3. Pride
4. Angeroo
5. Guilt
6. Reverence

* Use emotional language
* Develop vivid examples
* Speak with sincerity and conviction

Evidence – Supporting materials used to prove or disprove something

1. Use specific evidence
2. Use novel evidence
3. Use evidence from credible sources
4. Make clear point of your evidence

## Informative Speech

Name: Ameera Syed

Specific Purpose: To inform the audience on the moral issues with AI, specifically how its lack of consciousness impacts bias and reliability.

Central idea/Thesis: As AI becomes more popular in usage, its lack of consciousness raises moral concerns, specifically with reliability and bias, because it can not truly understand, reason, or take responsibility for any output given.

Introduction

1. [Attention Getter]
   1. How many of us use ChatGPT daily? Most of us do, it's been heavily implemented in common day use. I find myself turning to it for simple questions ranging from snack suggestions to medical advice. Now, here’s the issue with that, though, with AI lacking a consciousness and being biased, how reliable are the responses produced? There’s no telling if AI is reliable or not; it only spits human-like answers confidently.
2. [Common Ground]
   1. We appreciate the convenience of AI; it’s useful in the sense that it saves time, simplifies tasks, and feels like a smart friend. However, because it appears to have many benefits, as humans, we often forget that there are downsides as well, and often forget that AI is simply a machine and doesn’t understand what it’s outputting.
3. [Credibility]
   1. As a student pursuing computer science, I have been fascinated with AI and its impact on the world. In researching this topic, I looked into several philosophers, including Descartes and Kant. I have also researched an article that differentiates lying, hallucination, and soft/hard BS. These sources helped explore 2 points. 1. AI does not have consciousness, and it is only a machine following patterns, and 2. The absence of consciousness impacts its bias and ethical reliability.
4. [Thesis statement]
   1. While AI simulates and displays intelligence, its lack of consciousness impacts its ability to understand and reason, forcing issues with reliability and biased since it only relies on its stored data for both.

Connective: [Transition moving from the thesis to your first main point]

1. To better understand this, let me first discuss why AI lacks consciousness and why this matters.

Body

1. [First main point] - AI simulates intelligence, but data replication without understanding does not constitute intelligence.
   1. [Define/Explain main point] – Since AI is only changing symbols and following code, it doesn’t understand, it just appears like it does. Now, let me explain what I mean by this. Artificial intelligence is programmed through machine learning, it has input such as data and then algorithms that process it. The output made is based on the algorithms that analyze the data. There are different levels of AI, however, in general, in order for AI to work, it will use patterns to simulate similar output to its stored data. It uses trained models to detect patterns and relationships, so in reality, it’s only manipulating symbols and following rules, not actually understanding the input or how to reach an output.
      1. Support (Example) - For instance, if all students receive full marks on their exam because they had previous exam questions and answers as reference notes whilst taking the exam, then the exam hasn’t properly weighed their understanding.
      2. Explain - AI constantly relies on stored data; without this data, AI has nothing, no patterns to display, nothing. Therefore, in a similar case, if AI has an endless storage of data to reference and is unable to understand the material, it also lacks intelligence. People are tested on their intelligence by being given material to learn and understand. Tests are given without reference material; however, AI constantly has that reference material. This is similar to John Searle’s famous Chinese Room argument.
         1. John Searle’s Chinese Room argument focuses on a scenario in which a person, who doesn’t understand Chinese, is sat in a room with a book to manipulate Chinese symbols. These characters are passed, and using the rulebook, the person can make output that is coherent and accurate, even though they don’t understand Chinese.
            1. The situation represents that although it appears the person understands Chinese, they are able to manipulate the characters to match accurately. However, internally, they do not understand any part of it. Similarly, AI references stored material and data, manipulating the symbols, while people have to teach it

Connective: AI chatbots, such as ChatGPT, confidently produce answers which may trick people into thinking AI is accurate, when it really has no clue what it’s talking about.

1. [Second main point] – ChatGPT doesn’t understand what it’s talking about, there’s no accuracy in its output, impacting its reliability.
   1. [Define/Explain main point] – ChatGPT confidently says its goal is to help people and give accurate answers, however, that’s not the purpose. Its purpose is to imitate human-like responses, which no care for accuracy.
      1. Support –(Show images) When asking ChatGPT, it came up with the following answers:
         1. The purpose of ChatGPT is to assist, inform, and create using natural language.
         2. My function is to understand and generate human-like language to help you with whatever you need.
         3. I'm **reliable for many things**, but not perfect
         4. No, I don’t lie to you — but I can sometimes be **wrong** or **uncertain**.
      2. Further Support - According to the article, “ChatGPT is BS”, the chat-box isn’t viable to be labeled as a liar or a hallucination, but rather bs. “ChatGPT is bullshit, but that it outputs bullshit in a way that goes beyond simply a vector of bullshit: it does not and cannot care about the truth of its output.” (Page 7)
      3. Explain – To better understand this, let me explain what it means to be lying, a hallucination, and a bullshitter. Lying in this article means to purposefully try to say falsehood with the intention of someone believing it. A hallucination is when things are blamelessly uttered in order to mislead. Soft BS occurs when things are said with lack of concern for truth.
      4. Further explanation - Since AI has no intention, and therefore no concern for truth, it is soft bs, making it unreliable. This ties to its unreliability as without any concern for truth, there’s no way of telling how accurate anything said is without fact checking it. This makes ChatGPT uncredible and unreliable.

Connective: AI’s lack of consciousness doesn’t only impact its reliability, but also its biasness

1. [Third main point] – AI relies on stored data that is manipulatable, making it biased.
   1. [Define/Explain main point] - The data itself may bias, including stereotypes, it may also lack diverse data and outliers. The people commenting on the data may also be biased, along with the algorithm processes.
      1. Support – Descartes argues that consciousness is the foundation of understanding and knowledge. “I think, therefore I am.”
      2. Explain – Since AI lacks consciousness, it cannot truly understand the data it processes. It imitates human-like responses only. Since AI also is bs, it doesn’t care about accuracy. Without the ability to evaluate accuracy of data, it also can’t evaluate biases. The lack of consciousness leads to blind interpretations of data, allowing bias.
      3. Support – In addition, using Kant, moral decisions come from rational will. Since AI can’t reason, it also can’t avoid bias. The categorical imperative shows that AI is unreliable in making ethical decisions since it doesn’t have intention. The categorical imperative is a moral compass for decisions and serves to guide actions.
      4. Explain - If AI is given instructions to follow, whether ethically correct or not, it will proceed with it based on the algorithm. This makes its actions rely solely on the data and not on morals, making its decisions biased to its data.

Connective: In conclusion, we’ve seen that AI’s lack of consciousness impacts its reliability and bias in moral decisions, deeming it unworthy of moral responsibility.

Conclusion

1. Main points – Since AI can’t think for itself and uses algorithms to replicate human-like symbols and responses, it doesn’t have true understanding. Without a consciousness, it lacks the ability to reason, understand, and make any decisions willingly. As a result, AI lacks care for truth, making it unreliable since it can’t check its output. It confidently answers, as if it knows the answer, when in reality, AI doesn’t understand what it outputs. It only replicates a similar answer to the data it has, with biased data, its outputs are also deemed biased.
2. So, the next time you decide to use AI, consider fact-checking it and look closely at its responses before trusting everything it says. AI sounds intelligent, making it sound believable, but there are dangers that come with it, and it should be taken with caution.

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Name: Ameera Syed

Specific Purpose: To inform the audience on the moral issues with AI, specifically how its lack of consciousness impacts bias and reliability.

Central idea/Thesis: As AI becomes more popular in usage, its lack of consciousness raises moral concerns, specifically with reliability and bias, because it can not truly understand, reason, or take responsibility for any output given.

Introduction

Pause – make eye contact and gesture

* + - 1. How many of us use AI on a daily basis? Most of the time we use it, we do so blindly. But just because it seems so useful, does it mean it’s trustworthy?
      2. We all benefit from AI, it feels like a smart friend, but it’s really just a machine, which we often end up forgetting.

Pause – make eye contact and gesture

* + - 1. Computer science student, I’ve researched philosophers like Descartes and Kant. The papers I’ve looked into focus on the idea that AI lacks consciousness. Even though AI is developing and is getting smarter, it still is just a system of processes and symbols.
      2. Lack of consciousness raises moral concerns: reliability and bias

Why: AI can’t understand, reason, or take responsibility for any output given.

Pause – make eye contact and gesture

Connective: Explain why it lacks consciousness

1. Data replication and system of patterns and symbols through a program
   1. Imagine scenario: a test given with 0 material to reference compared to a test with infinite resources and the ability to scan through all quickly
   2. Chinese Room Argument

Show visual aid

* 1. Having an endless storage of reference materials during exam doesn’t properly test knowledge
  2. Humans learn and maintain knowledge. AI uses context material to imitate.

Pause – make eye contact and gesture

Connective: Lack of consciousness means there’s no care for truth either, making it unreliable. AI confidently answers, as if it knows the answer, but it really doesn’t

1. No accuracy in AI output
2. The purpose of ChatGPT is to assist, inform, and create using natural language.
3. My function is to understand and generate human-like language to help you with whatever you need.
4. I'm **reliable for many things**, but not perfect
5. No, I don’t lie to you — but I can sometimes be **wrong** or **uncertain**.

Pause – make eye contact and gesture

* 1. Mention the article – ChatGPT is BS
  2. What is lying? What is hallucination? What is bs?
  3. Why does it matter? – Accuracy about what AI and chatboxes intentions are helps understand how they work. Knowing that AI doesn’t have any care for truth helps understand how it may impact other decisions
  4. There’s no way of telling how accurate anything said is without fact checking it. This makes ChatGPT uncredible and unreliable.

Pause – make eye contact and gesture

Connective: Since it isn’t can’t think for itself, it only relies on its data. The data can be biased, though, making AI biased too.

1. Relies on stored data. Data can’t be 100% bias free. Depends on who gives the data, the source may be biased, the amount may be, etc. Even if given only numerical data, it can be skewed left or right. Even with all of the data, it may still be biased because of interpretations of data

Show visual aid

1. “I think, therefore I am.” But AI doesn’t think. It can’t understand the data it processes. It doesn’t care about accuracy. Blind interpretation only

Pause – make eye contact and gesture

1. Kant – moral decisions from rational will, without intention, actions don’t matter. AI fails categorical imperative, can’t be morally responsible.
2. AI’s ethical responses are solely based on its data. AI will follow whatever its algorithm and database says.

Conclusion: AI is unreliable and biased because it lacks consciousness and doesn’t understand its data.

1. Can’t think for itself. Uses algorithms, imitates humans. Can’t understand, can’t reason, can’t make self decisions 🡪 Lacks care for truth, unreliable, may be inaccurate, and is biased on the data it has.
2. So, the next time you decide to use AI, consider fact-checking it and look closely at its responses before trusting everything it says. AI sounds intelligent, making it sound believable, but there are dangers that come with it, and it should be taken with caution.

Pause – make eye contact and gesture, end with thank you

## Speech 2

Name: Ameera Syed

Specific Purpose: To persuade my audience to donate and give humanitarian aid to those impacted during the Israeli-Palestine war, along with other disasters.

Central idea/Thesis: While we sit at home, living comfortably, surrounded by food and clean water, millions suffer daily from war, poverty, and other disasters. As people more fortunate than those around the world, it is our duty to provide support and help them in times of distress.

Introduction

1. Have you ever wondered how different our lives are to those in different parts of the world? Approximately 25% of the world lives comfortably, meaning majority of the world struggles with the cost of living.
2. Right now, countless children cry in hunger and are without shelter. People who have lost everything and are making ends meet to survive. No matter what, we all fear losing our homes, our income, and our family. We can’t look away from those in need, they share the same fears we do and are in need of help.
3. I don’t work as a humanitarian worker, however, I, along with everyone in the audience can help by donating. I’ve taken time to learn the struggle people are going through in times of war, along with the benefits of donation.
4. While we sit at home, living comfortably, surrounded by food and clean water, millions suffer daily from war, poverty, and other disasters. As people more fortunate than those around the world, it is our duty to provide support and help them in times of distress.

Connective: To begin, let me talk about the current situation of Gaza.

Body

1. During the Palestine-Israel war, thousands have lost their sources of income and are left with nothing. The war has left them hungry and in pain, causing thousands to suffer.
   1. They are left without shelter, food, and any resources needed for survival.
      1. According to Al Jazeera, thousands are diagnosed with malnutrition and are left in critical condition due to a lack of resources. The death toll has also passed 55,000. The people there have no fuel, water, nor clean water. As the Israeli army continues attacking, people are forced out of their homes, leaving in rubble and with nothing to carry.
      2. PAUSE—Make EYE CONTACT WITH AUDIENCE- SHOW IMAGE
      3. This image depicts not one, but several of the buildings in Gaza today. Crumbled, completely torn down and in pieces. Under these buildings are thousands of remains of people, which are still being pulled out today. Countless homes are destroyed, job offices, and markets, leaving people without goods. The bombings have deprived them of many resources, forcing them out of their homes as well.
      4. Palestinians have asked for a ceasefire and for peace, however, Israel has resisted and broken the peace agreement. As a result, thousands have suffered from the daily bombings, dying from wounds or being found under rubble. Medical supplies aren’t feasible since the number of people injured surpasses the supplies contained. Without incoming aid, more people are going to die.
      5. PAUSE—Make EYE CONTACT WITH AUDIENCE- SHOW IMAGE
      6. If we look at this infographic, it shows the section of gaza struck and currently being taken over. Prior to the ceasefire, 45k+ Palestinians passed away from daily bombings. During the ceasefire, the attacks continued, and people were still being pulled out from underneath. Once the ceasefire passed though, the killings increased, resulting in over 7000 passing away.
   2. Furthermore, Israeli strikes have worked to prevent supply and trucks from entering. Homes have been destroyed and farmland, leaving the people with nothing. Without access to resources, the people have nothing to hold onto.
      1. Only approximately 20% of planned deliveries have reached, according to rescue.org and safe zones have also been targeted, leaving the people in panic.
      2. The people of Gaza have no where left to run for safety, each safe zone has been targeted and they are left worrying if they will see the next day. They migrate daily, living in tents and using dirty water which is boiled. The food they find are in scraps and scarce. They can’t wash their clothes, are left injured, and can’t protect their loved ones.

*\*(repeat as needed to thoroughly explain your first main point)*

Connective: One of the main issues has been medical resources, although food and shelter are a huge problem, there are countless people injured and wounded as well.

1. Many hospitals are out of service and even targeted during airstrikes.
   * 1. According to ‘The Hill’, there is an estimate of only 13 hospitals operating, none of which are fully operational with the medicines and supplies needed either. The people of Gaza need medical aid, yet majority of it is restricted.
     2. The country’s medical resources have been depleted and they are left with nothing. The people there are suffering from injuries and are holding onto hope and prayers, along with the help of others.
     3. PAUSE—Make EYE CONTACT WITH AUDIENCE- SHOW IMAGE
     4. Looking at this image, we see the causalities and injuries of a few Palestinian children. They are covered in blood and are being treated without sedation. Children who are afraid of needles are having to get amputated surgeries without proper medical equipment. They are in pain from the attacks and from losing their families. Children are becoming orphans as the bombings continue and families are being wiped out without aid.
   1. Even with medical supplies, without access to electricity, these resources are difficult to maintain and use.
      1. The Hill article mentions that insulin and blood are in extreme shortages. There have been undiagnosed infections rising as a result. In addition, the water situation has led more than 160k cases of diarrhea, with around half of the cases being children under 5. Chickenpox and acute respiratory infections have also been noted.
      2. In order to treat these conditions and infections, medical staff and machines need to be accessible. Without access to electricity to test, people are unable to treat their conditions, going through more pain as it lingers. People are suffering from kidney failure but can’t access dialysis services. Skin rashes, lice, and more have risen due to hygiene as well. These people are suffering from lack of resources that should be accessible.
      3. Imagine waking up and worrying when the next shower will be, when the next meal will be, when the next airstrike will come down, whether you’ll see your family minutes hours later, or even minutes. These people are afraid and scared of what their life has become, they have undergone terrible things and are living every minute of their life in fear.

*\*(repeat as needed to thoroughly explain your second main point)*

Connective: And so, I would like to ask each of you in the audience to donate and help give humanitarian aid to those in need.

1. There are many benefits to donating, however, not enough of it is done.
   1. Majority of the world suffers from poverty, and although a great number of money goes out to support these people, it isn’t enough to cover the costs of transportation, food, water, and basic necessities.
      1. As stated earlier, only approximately 20% of aid deliveries are made due to interference.
      2. Because of this, the people of Gaza are unable to get enough supplies. However, by advocating and donating more, even if a small percentage of supplies are received, the more donation leads to a greater amount of successful drops.
   2. “Humanitarian aid saves millions yearly. It delivers essential services to those in need”
      1. “Humanitarian aid means fewer conflicts, fewer people forced to flee, and less poverty and global instability- keeping us all safer in the process.”
      2. Humanitarian aid isn’t only helping those in need, but it helps everyone by ensuring those around us and around the world are safe. Imagine being the one needing the help, rather than the one helping. You would want the help from others too, so work with aid relief to provide support for those in need, creating a better environment for all humans.

*\*(repeat as needed to thoroughly explain your third main point)*

Connective: To end off, let me summarize my goal in this talk today.

Conclusion

1. There are millions of people suffering from crises, floods, famine, war. There are many dangerous conflicts in the world, resulting in people losing their families, ability to walk and do daily-life chores, and are starving, without food and water, nor a place above their heads.
2. I would like all of us to reflect on how a little donation can go a long way in helping those in need, a little bit can go a long ways and those in need will benefit greatly from it. We may not have all the things we’d like, luxurious cars, houses, the finest dinners, etc. However, when we compare ourselves to those less fortunate, it’s hard to believe we lack what’s necessary. So take some time, look into those who are going through famine, war, or whatever the case may be, and see how you can benefit those around you.
3. Thank you for listening. I would like to thank Rescue.org, Al Jazeera, the Hill, and the United Nations Human Rights’ press release for giving me an insight on the conditions of Gaza and around the world.

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Name: Ameera Syed

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Central idea/Thesis: While we sit at home, living comfortably, surrounded by food and clean water, millions suffer daily from war, poverty, and other disasters. As people more fortunate than those around the world, it is our duty to provide support and help them in times of distress.

Introduction

1. Wonder how different our lives are to others? 25% lives comfortably, majority struggles. What can we do to help?

PAUSE—Make EYE CONTACT WITH AUDIENCE

1. Children crying in hunger, without a home to sleep in. People are living in pitch black, without electricity to heat up their food or even their homes. They’re suffering and don’t have water, food, clothes, and so much more. We all have this fear, losing our homes and source of income. You never know if the next family to be impacted by such tragedies is yours.
2. Donator, but not humanitarian worker. I’ve researched a few different sources giving insight on war conditions in Gaza, along with the benefits of donating and how they can help long-term.

PAUSE—Make EYE CONTACT WITH AUDIENCE

1. Live comfortably while millions suffer daily. War, poverty, disasters. It is our duty to provide support and help in times of distress by donating.

PAUSE—Make EYE CONTACT WITH AUDIENCE

Connective: To begin, let me talk about the current situation of Gaza.

Body

1. Thousands lost income and can’t buy food, the death toll has increased.
   1. No food, shelter, nor resources

PAUSE—Make EYE CONTACT WITH AUDIENCE

* + 1. Al Jazeera – thousands diagnosed with malnutrition. Death toll passed 55k. No fuel, water, clean water. Forced out of homes, no buildings left due to bombings.

PAUSE—Make EYE CONTACT WITH AUDIENCE- SHOW IMAGE 1 TOO

* + 1. Ceasefire and peace negotitations have failed. Israel resisted and broke agreement. Thousands suffer from bombings. Wounds are prevalent and many are found under rubble. Entire bloodlines have been wiped as a result and the death toll has passed a point where there are more people dead than found and identified.

PAUSE—Make EYE CONTACT WITH AUDIENCE- SHOW IMAGE 2 TOO

* 1. Israeli strikes have prevented supply and trucks. Homes destroyed + farmland.
     1. Approx 20% of planned deliveries reached. Safe zones targeted.
     2. People left worries. Migrating daily, living in tents, using dirty boiled water. Food is of scraps, scarce, and without flavor. Can’t wash clothes, injured, and can’t treat wounds. They are losing their families and can’t even say goodbye because of how quickly it is all happening.

PAUSE—Make EYE CONTACT WITH AUDIENCE

Connective: Medical resources have been an issue as stated. Countless people are injured and wounded.

* 1. Many hospitals are out of service and even targeted during airstrikes.
     1. According to ‘The Hill’, estimate of only 13 hospitals operating. None fully operational with the medicines and supplies needed either. Need medical aid.
     2. The country’s medical resources have been depleted. The people there are suffering from injuries. Holding onto hope.

PAUSE—Make EYE CONTACT WITH AUDIENCE- SHOW IMAGE 3 TOO

* 1. Even with medical supplies, without access to electricity, these resources are difficult to maintain and use.
     1. Insulin and blood are in extreme shortages. Undiagnosed infections rising as a result. Water situation - more than 160k cases of diarrhea, with around half of the cases being children under 5. Chickenpox and acute respiratory infections.
     2. Medical staff and machines need to be accessible. Unable to treat without electricity. Suffering from kidney failure but can’t access dialysis services. Skin rashes, lice, and more have risen due to hygiene as well.

PAUSE—Make EYE CONTACT WITH AUDIENCE

* + 1. Imagine waking up and worrying when the next shower will be, when the next meal will be, when the next airstrike will come down, whether you’ll see your family minutes hours later, or even minutes. These people are afraid and scared of what their life has become, they have undergone terrible things and are living every minute of their life in fear.

PAUSE—Make EYE CONTACT WITH AUDIENCE

Connective: Donate and help those in need.

1. There are many benefits to donating, however, not enough of it is done.
   1. Majority of the world suffers from poverty. Not enough money to cover the costs of transportation, food, water, and basic necessities.

PAUSE—Make EYE CONTACT WITH AUDIENCE

* + 1. As stated earlier, only approximately 20% of aid deliveries are made due to interference.
    2. Because of this, the people of Gaza are unable to get enough supplies. However, by advocating and donating more, even if a small percentage of supplies are received, the more donation leads to a greater amount of successful drops.

PAUSE—Make EYE CONTACT WITH AUDIENCE

* 1. “Humanitarian aid saves millions yearly. It delivers essential services to those in need”
     1. “Humanitarian aid means fewer conflicts, fewer people forced to flee, and less poverty and global instability- keeping us all safer in the process.”
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PAUSE—Make EYE CONTACT WITH AUDIENCE

Connective: To end off, let me summarize my goal in this talk today.

Conclusion

1. Millions of people suffering from crises, floods, famine, war. Many dangerous conflicts in the world -> losing their families, ability to walk and do daily-life chores, and are starving, without food and water, nor a place above their heads.

PAUSE—Make EYE CONTACT WITH AUDIENCE

1. Reflect donation’s benefits. Don’t have all that we want, but compared to those less fortunate, it’s hard to believe we lack. So take some time, look into those who are going through famine, war, or whatever the case may be, and see how you can benefit those around you.

PAUSE—Make EYE CONTACT WITH AUDIENCE

1. Thank you for listening. Thank Rescue.org, Al Jazeera, the Hill, and the United Nations Human Rights’ press release.

PAUSE—Make EYE CONTACT WITH AUDIENCE

## Chapter 18

Speech of intro – introduces main speaker to audience

Be brief

Make sure remarks are completely accurate

Adapt remarks to occasion

Adapt remarks to main speaker

Adapt remarks to audience

Try to create sense of anticipation and drama

Speech of presentation – speech presenting someone a gift, award, or something in form of public recognition

Acceptance speech – gives thanks for gift, award, or some form of public recognition

Commemorative speech – pays tribute to person, group, institution, or idea

## Chapter 19

Online environment - Elements of Internet communication that influence an online speech, including the remote audience, factors of technology, and unique forms of interference.

Record online speech – delivered, recorded, then uploaded to internet

Real time online speech – created specifically for audience viewing online as delivered

Control visual environment

Visual environment – on screen elements seen by audience during online speech

Setting

Lighting

Framing

Eye contact

Personal appearance

Adapt nonverbal conversation

Know technology

Don’t forget audience

Practice, practice, practice

Visual aids in real time online speeches – powerpoint slides, etc

Visual aids in recorded online speeches

Concurrent view – visual layout for online speeches displaying speaker n visual aid side by side

Have backup plan

## Resume Speech

Hello, I am Ameera Syed, a computer science major and math minor. I am a full-time student at MSOE and am currently taking summer classes at MATC, working towards developing and understanding AI and ways to improve daily life through computers.

As a student in computer science, I have experience with several languages, such as Java, Javascript, Python, CSS with HTML, and C#. I am proficient in data structures and networking concepts and have worked with web design.

Some of my favorite projects include working with Tello drones to incorporate face recognition and motion sensors, along with connections to the keyboard for easy movement. I have also worked with aim bot and libraries to work with autoclickers, microbits, and many web apps. Regarding web applications, I have created a weather app, tic-tac-toe, both single and double player, a todo list app and breakout.

Last year, I was given the opportunity to work with data structures, using scene builder and Intelli J. I’ve created several projects through these and other various tools.

Outside of school, I am a volunteer babysitter at ISM and am a Core organizer for the group. I have also worked as a manager and salesclerk at the mall, managing inventory, pricing, and have been entrusted with opening and closing procedures. My successes at this company include increasing monthly sales by 20% and setting a company record for daily sales.

Some of my other skills include being fluent in Urdu and having certifications in Word, PowerPoint, and Excel. I have worked 2 internships during highschool, working with students while maintaining a 4.6 gpa. I have experience with game development and problem solving and have worked in several teams, both as a leader and as a team contributor, maintaining relationships and leadership skills in both scenarios. I have had the honor of being an NCWIT State honorable mention, along with state winner the following year, giving me more opportunities to learn and grow, with chances to connect with great fellow computer scientists.

Thank you for taking the time to learn more about me and I look forward to hearing and working with you more.