

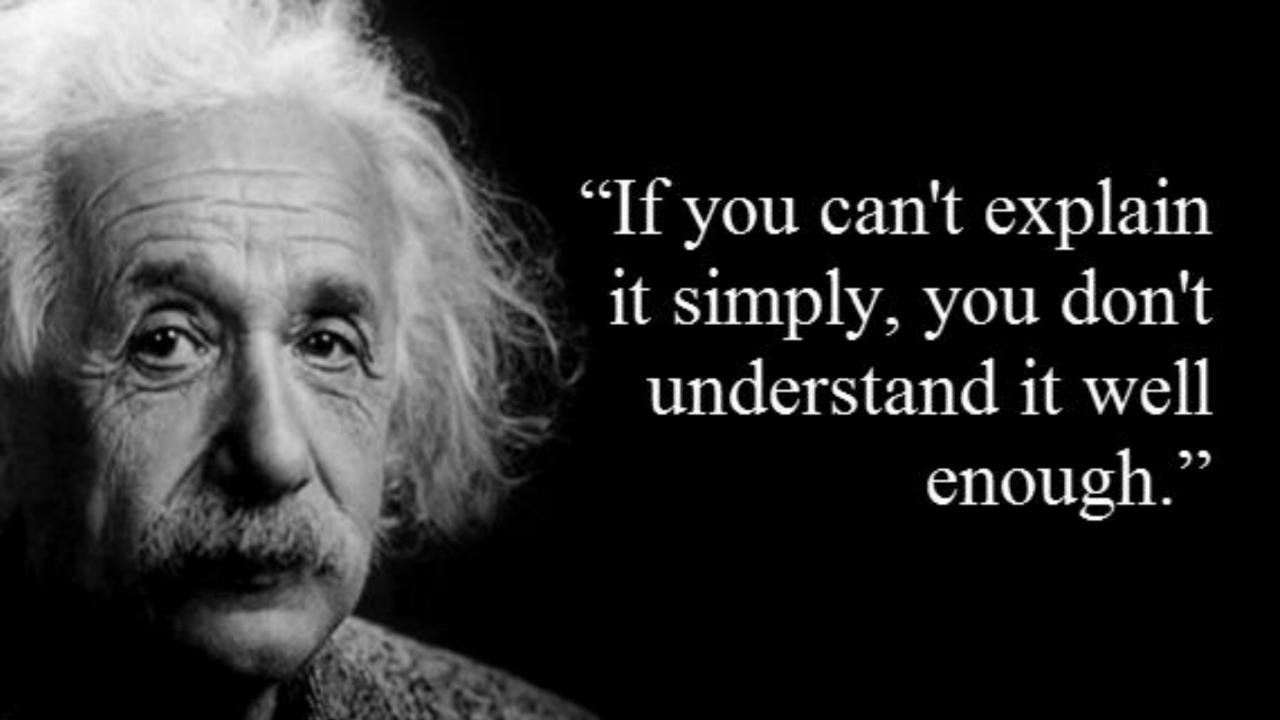


Get to the Point: How to Identify, Sharpen, and Champion Your Most Important Ideas

Just Who Do You Think You Are?

- Your name
- Your job
- Your biggest public speaking challenge





Know Your Point

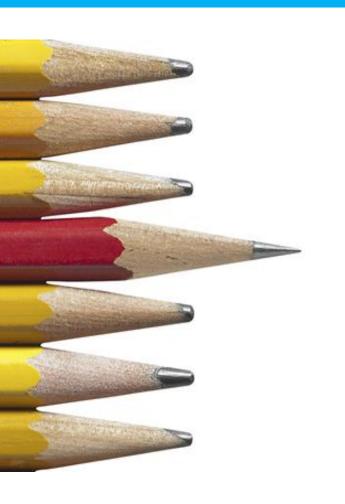


A point is a proposition you can make a case for, defend, and illustrate, not a topic or subject, title or theme

To Get to Your Point

- 1. Use the "I Believe That" Test
- 2. Use the "Truism Test" Does it have a feasible counterpoint?

Sharpen Your Point



- Did I attach my biggest value proposition?
 - ➤ Is this impacting PEOPLE and SOCIETY or ENTITIES and THINGS?
- Did I rely on "Badjectives"
- Do I have split ends?

Deliver Your Point

- Know your point before you say it
- Don't get attached to the words
- Your point cannot be overstated or too often repeated.
- Your only job: Deliver your point.
- Know when you're done.

TRANSITIONS TO POINT:

- "My point is this..."
- "Here's the thing"
- "Here's the idea to remember"

Evolution of a Point

You should donate to public radio

Donating to public radio is important

Donating to public radio supports quality programming

Donating to public radio creates a more informed public



Evolution of a Point

Sunnyvale Credit Union has been in business since 2003

You should partner with Sunnyvale Credit Union

Sunnyvale Credit Union is a valuable financial partner

Sunnyvale Credit Union helps people achieve their financial goals.



Why Volume is Valuable

Raise your volume to the point where you think you're too loud. You're not.

A higher volume...

- Keeps you from ending with question marks
- Controls your speed
- Eliminates mumbling
- Keeps you from talking too softly
- Makes you sound more confident and credible



Pause for Perfection

There's **nothing wrong with pausing to** capture a thought

(as opposed to ahhh or ummm).

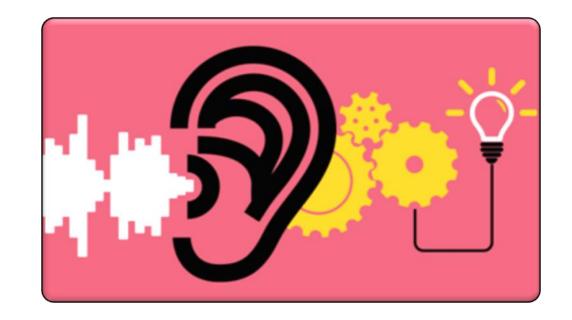
- Pausing creates suspense
- Pausing creates time for precision
- Audiences love to watch you think
- No one remembers pauses



Pause for Comprehension

It takes twice as long for your audience to receive your point as you need to say it.

Audience needs to hear, digest, understand, consider, and apply.



This should give you pause.

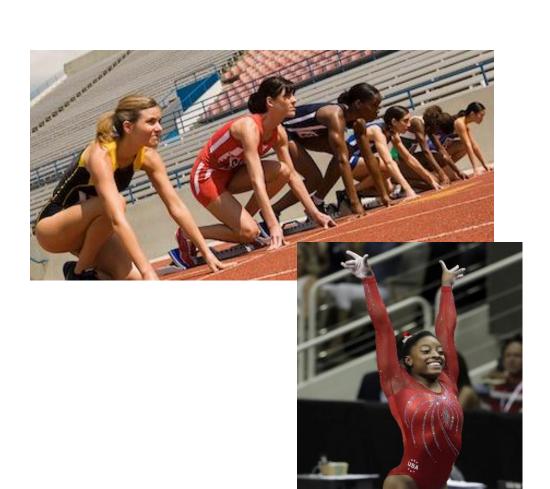
Nail the Start, Stick the Landing

STARTING

- Audiences will assess you within 20 seconds, so memorize if you can
- Establish (1) who you are
 (2) what your point is and
 (3) why that point is relevant.
- Know your first word and make it your first word.

ENDING

- End with your point
- Put a chapter break between your last word and meeting business
- Don't end with some variation of "So that's my last slide"
- Don't end with simply the last bit of data



Describing vs. Selling



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Describing vs. Selling



Describing vs. Selling

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"I want to talk a little about..."
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- "I recommend..."
- "I propose..."
- "I suggest..."

Use PowerPoint Powerfully

- Use bullets to cut useless verbiage
- Every slide should contain one clear point, and every bullet should support that point
- If the audience can't instantly read it, lose it
- Don't let PowerPoint upstage you
- The slide isn't relevant until you make it so



Use PowerPoint Powerfully

- Use bullets frequently to separate ideas and thoughts and keep them in the right order.
- Break up compound sentences. Too many thoughts on each bullet will make it hard for the audience to immediately understand the content
- Cut useless verbiage and extraneous details from your bullets and your pages. It's important to be as concise and word-economical as possible
- Every slide should contain one clear point. Know what that point us and organize the content on the page to constantly illustrate or prove that point.
- Each and every bullet should support the point the page is trying to establish. If it isn't, try to change the way its presented so it can serve that purpose.
- If the audience can't instantly read your graphs or charts, don't use them, or just show parts of them that are relevant



Graveyard of Pointless Slide Titles

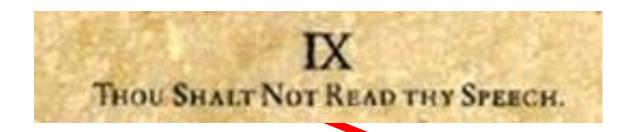


Make Your Story Matter

- Pick a story that clearly illustrates your point, not just details in your point
- Explicitly make the connection between your story and your point: "This story illustrates how our service..."
- Make your story relevant, not just riveting



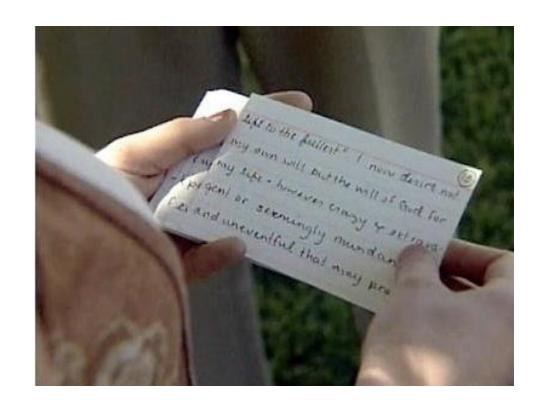
Thou Shall Not Read or Write Thy Speech





Use Effective Notes Instead

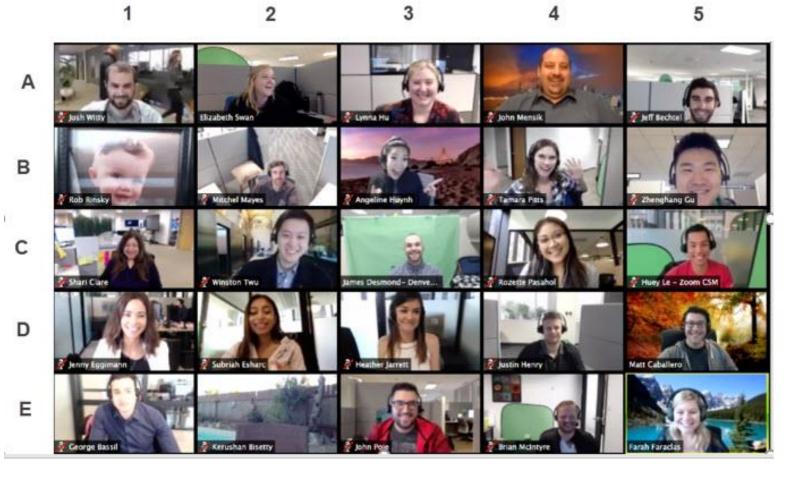
- Do not write or read your speech.
- Notes are your "set list"
- Only write down those things you need to remember, not things you already know.
- Use no more than one note card or one sheet of paper.
- Put the notes down, not between you and your audience.



Making Points in Video Conferencing

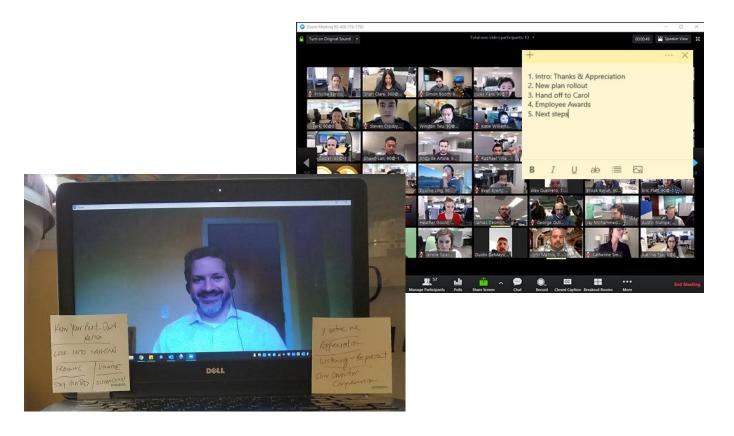
Who Framed Themselves Best?

- Frame yourself to elevate your presence
- Look into the camera as much as possible
- Close other programs, stay present



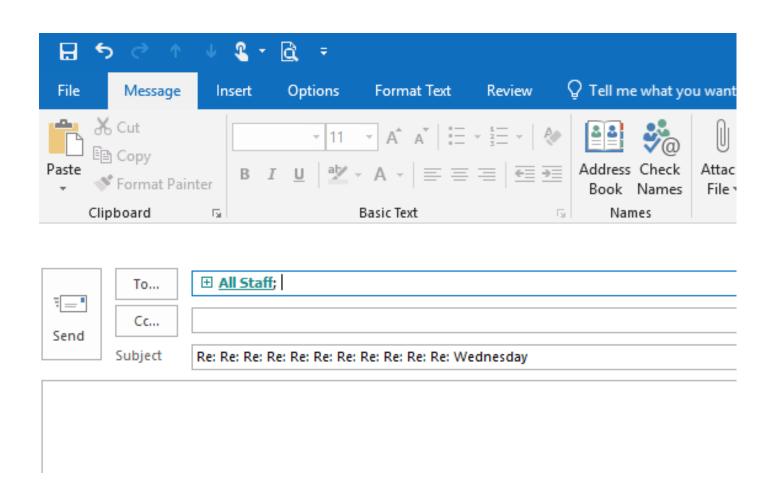
Making Points in Video Conferencing

- Put notes around or close to your screen. Think: Clear and Near
- Use a full voice, don't slip into a conversational voice
- Prepare and make strong points



Making Points in Email

- Is my point in the subject line?
- Do I have paragraphs longer than three sentences?
- Could this be better explained in bullets?
- Are my facts and grammar correct?
- Did I include a suggestion, a recommendation, or a proposal?



How to Practice

- Don't mumble
- Don't memorize
- Don't feel like you need a person, a mirror, or a camera
- Do say it out loud. Practice is about training your mind and your mouth to work together.



Overcoming Glossophobia

- Know the voice in your head is lying
- Know what your point is.
- Know what your job is, and what it's not. Hint: It's not about you.
- Turn "Nervous" into "Excited"
- Know your notes will save you (and so will your practice!)



ROY

You're screwing up!
You're embarrassing
yourself!
You're a fraud...
They can see how
nervous you are!

YOU

"I'm so nervous"

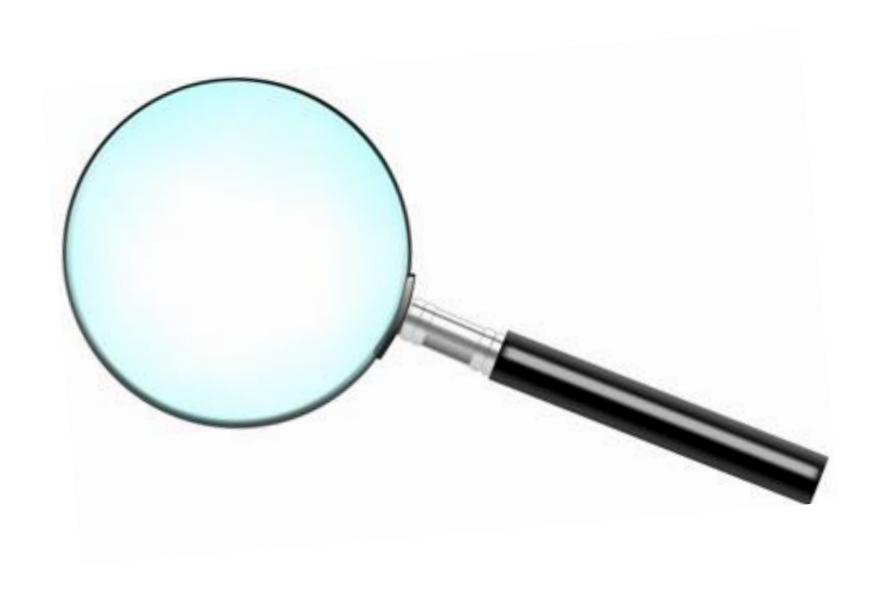
"I didn't really prepare
for this"

"Don't expect too much"

"I'm sorry."

"Excuse me."

What Will You Work On?





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The Joel Truth