

Unit -2

Unit -2 Public Speaking Skills

2.1 Public speaking : what and why

2.2 overcoming of fear

2.3 . Techniques for effective speaking skill

2.1 Public speaking: what and why



Define Your Purpose

- **Consider your aims;**

- ✓ Inform
- ✓ Persuade
- ✓ Entertain
- ✓ Introduce
- ✓ Accept
- ✓ Pay Tribute (Compliment)



Introduction



- Public speaking is the process of speaking to a group of people in a structured, deliberate manner intended to inform, influence, or entertain the listeners.
- Public speaking have several components that embrace such things as motivational speaking, leadership/personal development, business, customer service, large group communication, and mass communication.

❑ WHERE CAN I USE ??

It May be any of the following:



- ❑ Seminar in Schools and Colleges
- ❑ Chief guest's Speech in any function
- ❑ Presentation in Office
- ❑ Thanks giving in any function
- ❑ Motivational Speech as a Leader
- ❑ Politician Vote Campaign

➤ BENEFITS !!!

- Benefits **Improve Self Confidence.**
- Make yourself **more comfortable around other people.**
- Effectively **get your message across.**
- Make a difference in your **Life, Business, Career and Community.**
- **Demonstrate** your Knowledge.
- Create your **own supporters.**
- **Fine-tune your verbal and Non-verbal** communication skills.

BARRIERS

There are **Multiple Barriers** that can refrain the user from delivering an excellent Public Speaking Such as

- Stage Fear
- Lack of knowledge about audience
- Lack of knowledge about Topic to be delivered
- Improper dress code
- Improper Time Management
- Improper Vocal behavior Inadequate Audio - Visual aids support



TYPES...

There are 3 Important types of Public Speaking:

1 Informative: When a person gives a speech before an audience to impart information **on a particular topic or issue**, it said to be an informative speech.

E.g. **Business presentations, seminars in colleges, class presentations in schools** are some examples of informative speeches

2 Persuasive : Persuasive speeches are those where one tries to **persuade or convince a group of people**. These speeches aim to influence and change the opinions of the audience.

Persuasive speeches are most commonly used by **sales and marketing people to attract the interest of potential clients in their products**

3Entertaining : Entertaining Speeches are those where one tries to commemorate or humor the listeners. The Speaker make them happy through Jokes and Short Stories. Standup comedy shows are examples of Entertaining Public Speech

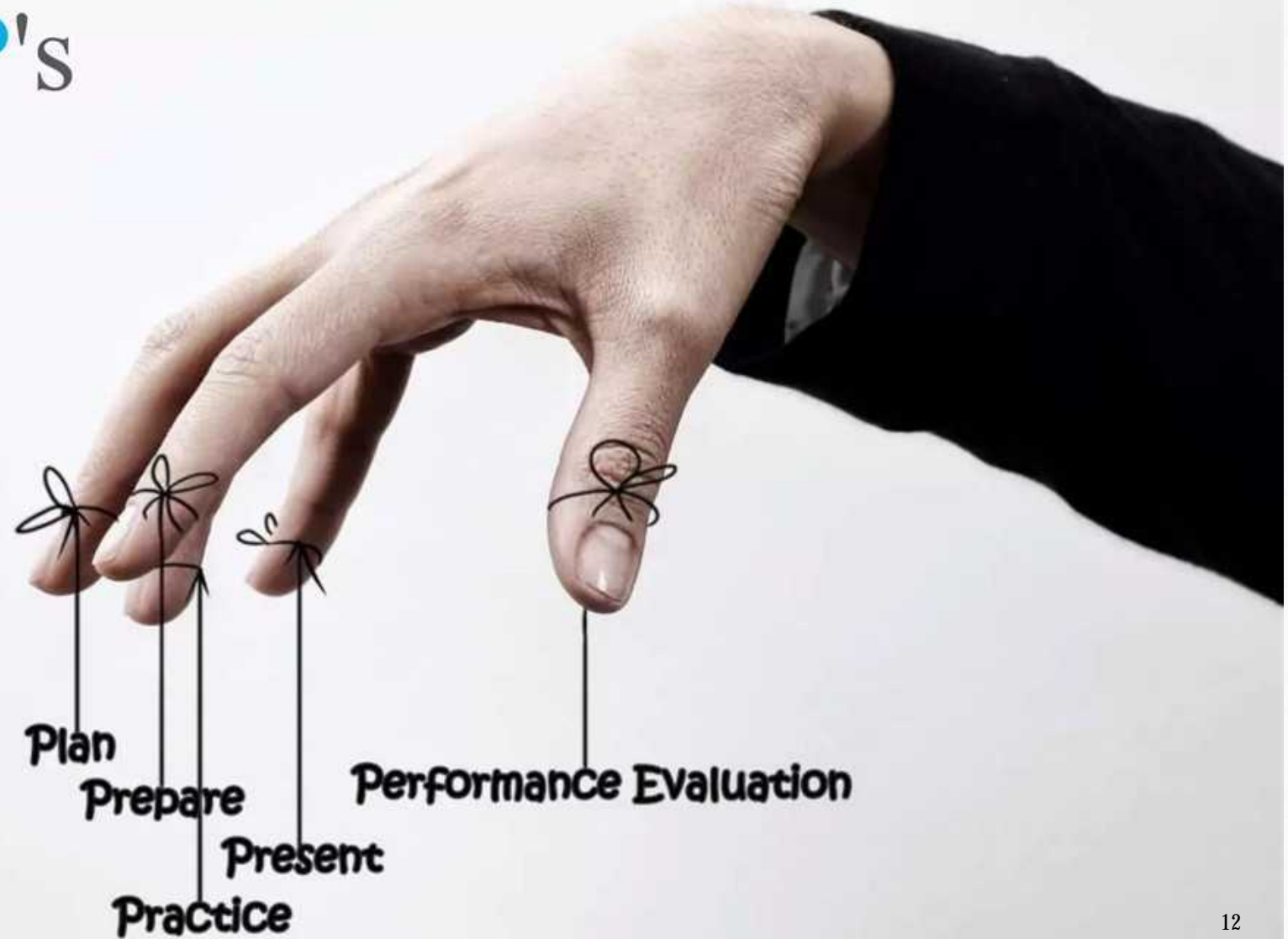
Differences Between Public Speaking & Conversation

- Public speaking

- ✓ A. is more highly structured;
- ✓ B. requires more formal language;
- ✓ C. requires a different method of delivery.



The Five P's



Plan



Planning: This involves thoroughly preparing your speech or presentation. Understand your audience, define your objectives, research your topic, and organize your content logically. Effective planning also includes rehearsing your speech multiple times.

Analyzing the Audience



Students



Professors



Businessmen





“No matter how busy you are, you must take time to make the other person feel important.”

- Mary Kay Ash

Preparation: Beyond planning, this P focuses on the details. Create **visual aids, handouts, or slides if needed**. Ensure all your materials are ready and functioning correctly. Prepare for potential questions or issues that may arise.

How to Be a Better Public Speaker: 6 Tips



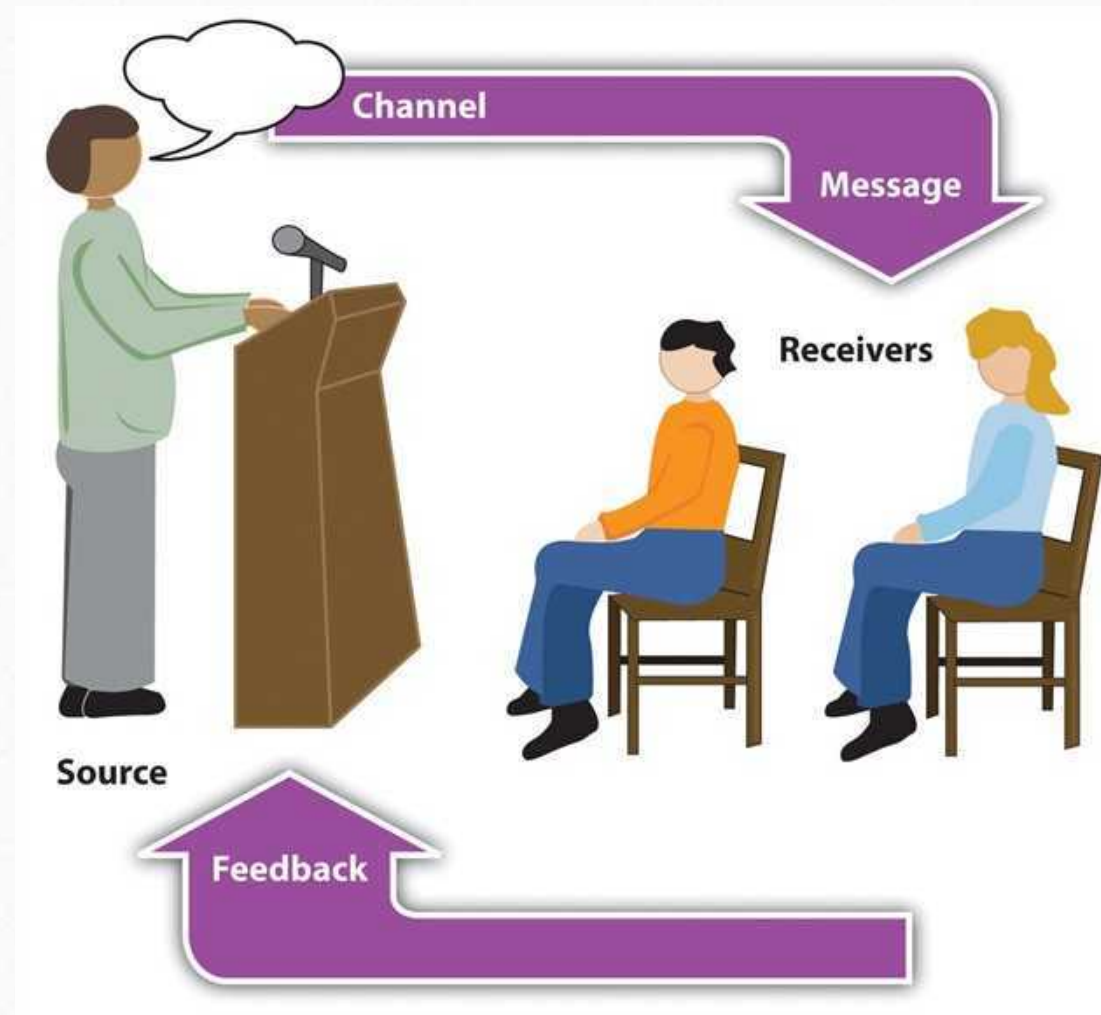
Practice: Rehearse your speech as much as possible. Practice in front of a mirror, record yourself, or present to a friend or family member. The more you practice, the more confident and polished you'll become. This also helps in managing time and refining your delivery.



Presentation : This refers to the actual delivery of your speech. Pay attention to your body language, eye contact, and vocal variety. Engage with your audience, use appropriate gestures, and maintain a confident posture. Ensure your message is clear and impactful.



Performance: Consider your speech as a performance. Focus on captivating your audience from beginning to end. **Be enthusiastic, dynamic, and authentic.** Handle nerves by taking deep breaths and staying focused on your message and audience. After your presentation, seek feedback to improve for future speeches.



1.2 Significance of Public Speaking

Public speaking is a vital skill with numerous benefits and significance in various aspects of personal and professional life:

- **2.2.1 Communication Skills:** Public speaking enhances overall communication abilities.
- It involves organizing thoughts, articulating ideas clearly, and effectively engaging with listeners.
- These skills are transferable to everyday interactions and professional communication.

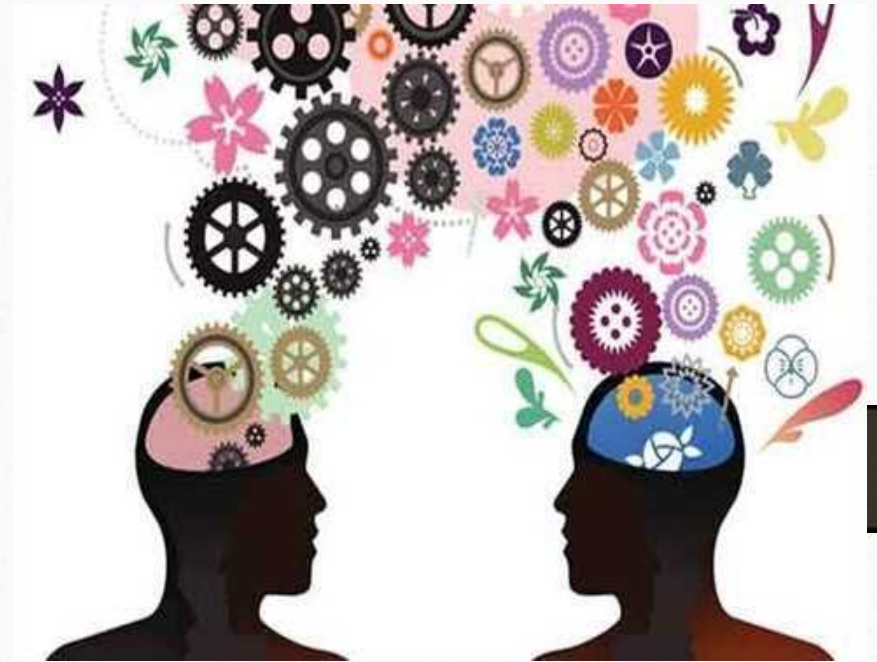
- When you write a speech, you have to think carefully about the **best framework, persuasive strategy, and diction to communicate your message to the audience**. This type of thinking can help you improve your communication skills in other areas of your life
- **Personal relationships, social interactions and work situations require you to communicate ideas to other people.** Public speaking focuses on **communicating ideas**. You can learn to calmly take up an opposing view, to present your ideas in an organized and coherent manner, and to defend your views to others.

2. Building Confidence:
Regular practice of public speaking boosts self-esteem and confidence. **Overcoming the fear of speaking in front of an audience** helps individuals become more self-assured in other areas of their lives.



3. Critical thinking :

Critical thinking improves public speaking skills by enhancing your **ability to organize thoughts, communicate effectively, understand your audience, use evidence, handle questions, persuade, solve problems, boost confidence,** and adapt to unexpected situations. It makes your speeches **more clear, engaging, and impactful**



4. Career advancement

- **It indicate creativity, critical thinking skills, leadership abilities, and professionalism, qualities which are very valuable for the job market.**
- **Speaking at events and conferences is a good way of building credibility.**
- **You'll learn to speak up in meetings, to promote your ideas, and to present yourself as a professional. Speaking skills can also help you excel in job interviews.**
- **. All sorts of new business and speaking opportunities will open up for you.**

5. Leadership:

Leaders often need to **inspire, motivate**, and influence others.

Public speaking skills enable leaders to communicate their vision, and create a positive impact on their audience

Madhuri ma'am notes



6. Personal Development: Public speaking fosters personal growth.

- It challenges individuals to step out of their comfort zones, develop critical thinking, and become more adaptable.
- It also enhances listening skills and empathy by understanding audience reactions and feedback.

Public Speaking



Fearful?



Confident!

2.2 Overcoming Stage fear

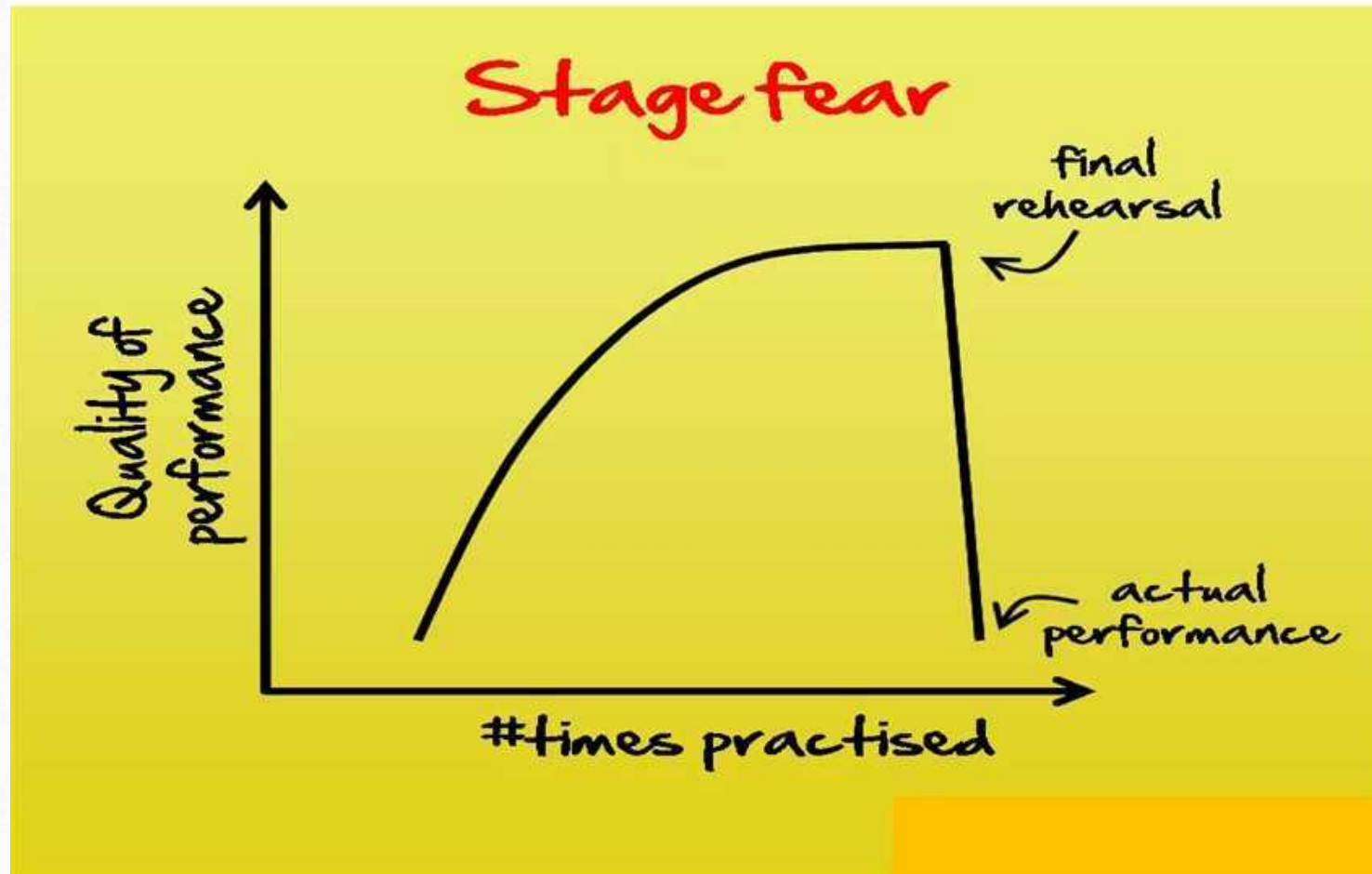


“The human brain is a wonderful thing. It starts working the moment you are born and never stops until you stand up to speak in public.”

WHAT IS STAGE FEAR?

Stage fright is the **anxiety, fear, or persistent phobia** that may be aroused in an individual by the requirement to perform in front of an audience, whether actually or potentially.

THIS USUALLY HAPPENS!



Why do we get stage fright?

- ❑ The body is flooded with energy (adrenaline) because we sense an emergency situation.
- ❑ We don't like **to be judged**.
- ❑ We don't think **our ideas are worth listening** to, we don't think we can express our ideas well, or we fear the audience won't like us while we are speaking.
- ❑ We don't **feel prepared**.
- ❑ Negative **past experiences**.

Symptoms Stage Fright

- Redness to face or neck
- Rapid heart rate up to 2 times normal rate
- Dry or Wet Mouth
- Headache
- Upset stomach
- Cold hands/feet
- Wobbly legs
- Hot face
- Sweaty palms
- Squeaky voice
- Dizziness
- Shortness of breath
- Urge to use the restroom

HOW TO OVERCOME?



Building Confidence

Content

Organization

Notes

Friendliness

Impression

Dedication

Empathy

Newness

Conviction

Enthusiasm



- Know the room - become familiar with the place in which you will speak.
 - Arrive early and walk around the room including the speaking area.
 - Stand at the lectern, speak into the microphone.
 - Walk around where the audience will be seated.
 - Walk from where you will be seated to the place where you will be speaking.
-
- Know the Audience - If possible, greet some of the audience as they arrive and chat with them.
 - It is easier to speak to a group of friends than to a group of strangers.

Know Your Material - If you are not familiar with your material or are uncomfortable with it, your nervousness will increase. Practice your speech or presentation and revise it until you can present it with ease.

FIRST Learn How to Relax - You can ease tension by doing exercises. Sit comfortable with your back straight. Breathe in slowly, hold your breath for 4 to 5 seconds, then slowly exhale. To relax your facial muscles, open your mouth and eyes wide, then close them tightly.

- ❑ Visualize Yourself Speaking - Imagine yourself walking confidently to the lectern as the audience applauds. Imagine yourself speaking, your voice loud, clear and assured. When you visualize yourself as successful, you will be successful.
- ❑ Realize People Want You To Succeed - All audiences want speakers to be interesting, stimulating, informative and entertaining. They want you to succeed - not fail. If the fear of public speaking causes you to prepare more, then the fear of speaking serves as it's own best antidote

- Don't apologize For Being Nervous - Most of the time your nervousness does not show at all. If you don't say anything about it, nobody will notice. If you mention your nervousness or apologize for any problems you think you have with your speech, you'll only be calling attention to it. Had you remained silent, your listeners may not have noticed at all
- Gain Experience - Experience builds confidence, which is the key to effective speaking.
- Most beginning speakers find their anxieties decrease after each speech they give

Things you shouldn't do

- ☐ Read directly from notes,
- ☐ Except glancing at Reading directly from screen,
- ☐ except the points
- ☐ Turn back on audience
- ☐ Slouch, hands in pocket
- ☐ No um, ah, you know
- ☐ No nervous gestures
- ☐ Give any bad comments about your audience / insult them
- ☐ Talk too fast
- ☐ Talk too quietly

Things you should do

- ☐ Eye contact: starring at people, there'll be a relation/connection of feeling that will arise.
- ☐ Can glance at notes
- ☐ Appropriate gestures
- ☐ Speak about what you are passionate about
- ☐ Mind your language, tone and body language

Strong opening :

- A story
- A quote
- A question
- An interesting statistic

Strong Closing → depends on your purpose of speaking:

- Tell your audience to do what you want them to do clearly
- **Make an appealing expression**

Say impressive and motivational words

“Great speakers aren’t born, they
are trained”



2.3 . Techniques for effective speaking skill

- **Clarity and conciseness**
- **Confidence**
- **Voice modulation**
- **Body language**
- **Eye contact**
- **Engage the audience**
- **Structure and organization**
- **Visual aids**
- **Practice and feedback**

i) Clarity and conciseness

Clarity:

- 1. Clear message: Convey a well-defined, easy-to-understand message.**
- 2. Simple language: Avoid jargon and complex terminology.**
- 3. Organized structure: Use a logical, coherent structure.**
- 4. Precise tone: Use tone to emphasize key points.**
- 5. Visual aids: Use clear, concise visual aids to support your message.**

conciseness

- 1. Self-awareness: Understand your strengths, weaknesses, and emotions.**
- 2. Audience awareness: Know your audience's needs, interests, and level of understanding.**
- 3. Mindfulness: Stay present and focused on your message and audience.**
- 4. Authenticity: Be genuine, transparent, and true to yourself.**
- 5. Emotional intelligence: Recognize and manage your emotions and your audience.**

ii) Confidence

- 1. Prepare thoroughly: Know your material inside out.**
- 2. Practice consistently: Rehearse in front of a mirror, record yourself, or speak in front of a small group.**
- 3. Focus on your message: Concentrate on the value you're providing to your audience.**
- 4. Use positive self-talk: Encourage yourself with positive affirmations.**
- 5. Visualize success: Imagine yourself delivering a successful presentation.**
- 6. Take care of yourself: Get enough sleep, exercise, and eat well to reduce stress and anxiety.**

iii) Voice modulation

1. Pitch: your pitch to convey emotions, such as raising your pitch for excitement or lowering it for seriousness.
2. Tone: Use different tones to convey attitudes, like friendliness, authority, or sarcasm.
3. Volume: Adjust your volume to emphasize points, like speaking louder for importance or softer for intimacy.
4. Pauses: Use strategic pauses for emphasis, drama, or to allow the audience to absorb information.
5. Articulation: Enunciate clearly to ensure understanding
6. Emphasis: Use emphasis to draw attention to key points or words.
7. Authenticity: Be true

IV) Body language

1. Posture: Maintain good posture, standing up straight and avoiding slouching.
2. Eye contact: Engage with your audience through regular eye contact, but avoid staring.
3. Facial expressions: Use positive facial expressions like smiling, and avoid negative ones like frowning.
4. Gestures: Use purposeful gestures to emphasize points, but avoid distracting movements.
5. Hand movements: Use open and confident hand movements, avoiding fidgeting or hiding hands.
6. Relaxation: Relax your body and avoid tension, which can be visible to the audience.

V)Eye contact

1. Engage with different sections of the audience
2. Make eye contact with individuals, not just scanning the room
3. Hold eye contact for 2-3 seconds per person
4. Vary eye contact to avoid staring or making anyone uncomfortable
5. Use eye contact to emphasize key points or transitions
- 6.. Practice eye contact in everyday conversations to build comfort
7. Avoid reading from notes or slides excessively
8. Use eye contact to connect with your message and show passion

vi) Engage the audience

1. Know your audience: Understand their needs, interests, and level of understanding.
2. Use storytelling: Share relatable, personal anecdotes or examples to illustrate points..
3. Make eye contact: Connect with individual audience members.
4. Vary tone, pitch, and pace: Add emphasis and keep the audience engaged.
5. Use humor: Appropriately use humor to break the ice and build rapport.
11. Encourage interaction: Ask for feedback, questions, or discussions.
12. Use visual aids: Incorporate engaging visuals, props, or demonstrations.
13. Be authentic and passionate: Show genuine enthusiasm and conviction.

vii) Structure and organization

- ☐ Create an outline to guide your speech
- ☐ Use a consistent structure for each main point
- ☐ Use clear and concise headings and subheadings
- ☐ Use bullet points or numbered lists when appropriate
- ☐ Leave time for questions and answer
- ☐ Clearly convey your message
- ☐ Engage and persuade your audience
- ☐ Build credibility and authority
- ☐ Make a lasting impression- Achieve your speaking goals

viii) Visual aids

- 1. Slides (e.g., PowerPoint, Google Slides)**
- 2. Videos**
- 3. Images (photos, diagrams, charts)**
- 4. Props (objects, models, samples)**
- 5. Handouts (printed materials, flyers)**
- 6. Whiteboard or blackboard**
- 7. Posters or banners**
- 8. Infographics**
- 9. Graphs and charts**
- 10. Interactive tools (polls, quizzes, Q&A sessions)**

Best practices for using visual aids:

1. Keep it simple and clear
2. Use high-quality images and graphics
3. Limit text and focus on key points
4. Use color and contrast effectively
5. Practice with your visual aids
6. Ensure visibility and accessibility
7. Use visual aids to support your message, not distract from it
8. Use

ix) Practice and feedback

Practice:

1. Rehearse in front of a mirror or record yourself.
2. Practice in front of small groups or friends.
3. Join a public speaking group, like Toastmasters.
4. Take a public speaking course or workshop.
5. Practice regularly, even if just for a few minutes.

Feedback:

1. Ask for feedback from others after your speech.
2. Join a public speaking group that provides constructive feedback.
3. Use online resources, like video analysis tools.
4. Record yourself and analyze your performance.
5. Be open to feedback and use it to improve.

Thank you!
FOR YOUR PATIENCE