George Washingtons Farewell address affected me by giving my first view on politics in general and it didn’t change my mind per say but it started my thoughts of politics and government and general. The speech then broadened my preview of study into other topics such as economics, science, etc.

Ted Talk on how hands can affect how people view you. Hands up, hands down, closed fists ect.

| Sender 🡪 Encoder 🡪 Channel 🡪 decoder 🡪 Receiver 🡺 Feedback back to Sender |

NOISE = any disruption that can cause a conversation to communicate smoothly

John Dewey Martin Heidegger

Sender = Person sending message

Receiver: Person receiving message

Message: Info being sent

Channel: Means by which a message is conveyed

Feedback: Messages sent from listener to speaker, usually nonverbal

Noise: Anything that impedes communication

Encoding: Way a message is prepared

Decoding: Way the message is interpreted

Public Speaking vs Conversation

Similiarties Differences

Requires organization | More Casual

Tailoring your message |

Want maximum impact |

Adapting to listener feedback

4 Components of a speech

1. Introduction
2. Body \ core : 2 – 4 Main Points
3. Conclusion
4. Transitions

Abstract

Specific

Agenda Setting

Framing: Attributes that are highlighted in telling a story

Intrapersonal: Effects about yourself

Interpersonal: Effects about your relationships

Cultural: Social Meaning

Political: Social Disagreement

Health

Organizational

Technological

Egocentrism: Orientation things around ourself

Ethnocentrism: around culture

**Heuristic**: Mental shortcut

Steps of Introduction:

1. Attention Grabbing Defense
2. Significance
3. Thesis
4. Preview of Points

Transitions

Steps of Conclusion

1. Review Thesis statement
2. Review of main points
3. Closing remarks

* Provide closure
* Full circle
* Provides a call to action

Configural speeches are more appropriate when the concept of your speech is simple

Dunning-Kreuger effect

Proactive: Recognize context of your speech

Reactive: Apologize (Apologia)

Imposter Syndrome

Valence: Intensity of disagreement

Epistemology: Study of knowledge

Constructivism: Kant

Positvism: Descartes

Epicaricacy

banality of evil

Campaign Communication

1. Dragmatically

filtered

1. Ethics

Team Communication

Public Address

7 Subjects of a Informative Speech:

* Objects
* Theories
* People
* Places
* Process
* Events
* Demonstrations

Visual Aids:

Tangible objects make excellent visual aids

A visual aid should supplement your speech not replace it

Visual aids should be easy to see and only be visible when relevant

Pick the right Font

Do not put whole speech on power point

Consistency