

Speech Delivery



* Physical Delivery

- Posture
- Movement
- Eye Contact
- Facial Expression
- Gestures

* Vocal Delivery

- Inflection
- Volume
- Rate

① Physical Delivery ⇒

* Physical - Posture → Good posture suggests an alert, knowledgeable, interested person.

- stand balanced and erect on both feet.
- Do not use lectern for body support
- Shoulders back but relaxed
- Face front as much as possible

* Physical - Movement → Why it is important?

- Attracts and holds audience attention
- Can physically relax audience
- Can emphasize oral transitions.

→ How?

- Be smooth
- Coordinate to content
- Be meaningful.

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* Physical - Eye Contact Why? (important)

- Builds rapport with audience
- Significantly increases credibility
- Increases "favourability" of oral content.

How? (Can you develop that)

- Look at one person at a time
- Don't be mechanical.
- Vary across all of audience.

* Physical - Facial Expressions Why? (important)

- Determine impact of message.
- Lack of emotion suggests you don't care.
- Suggests you want to be talking to them.

How?

- It is okay to smile/frown/sneer/laugh etc. as long as it matches the content.
- Don't grimace if you make a mistake.

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P.T.O.

— Never appear to lose emotional control.

① Physical — Gestures → why?

- Retains audience attention
- Describes or clarifies.
- Accents or emphasizes.

How?

- Coordinate to content.
- Use a variety of gestures
- Complete the gestures — Use the whole body.

② Vocal — Delivery →

① Vocal-volume → Volume (loudness) is a perception of energy used in voice production

- speaker must at ALL times be audible to audience.
- variety will help retain attention.

— May be used to convey nuance and emotion (shout vs stage whisper)

Vocal - Rate $\Rightarrow$

- Can vary from 90 w.p.m. to 230 w.p.m.
- Average rate is 125 - 150 w.p.m.
- Audience may grow restless with < 125 .
- Audience may be uncomfortable with > 150 but will usually be able to comprehend.
- Pause should be used for effect.
- Rate should match occasion and emotion.

How do you produce a word?

The Vocal Mechanism $\rightarrow$ There are four physiological stages in process of vocal production.

- Breathing
- Phonation
- Resonation
- Articulation.

① Stage - I $\rightarrow$ Breathing

- The lungs are passive organs -

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they have no muscle tissues in them.

- Inhalation and expiration are controlled by the diaphragm.
- Good diaphragm control comes with exercise.

② Stage-2 → Phonation

- Takes place in the larynx (larynx)
- Expelled air vibrates vocal folds.
- Vocal folds in turn vibrate the air passing between them, creating sound waves.
- The vibrated air (waves) then continues up and out.

③ Stage-3 → Resonation

Resonation is the natural amplification of sound waves via cavities. The vocal mechanism has three major cavities for resonation -

- Pharyngeal cavity
- Nasal cavity (and associated sinuses)
- Oral cavity.

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④ Stage - 4 — Articulation

Articulation is the controlled interference with the outward flow of air. The basic unit of articulation is the phoneme. The primary articulators are the

- Teeth
- Tongue
- Lips
- Hard palate
- Soft palate (velum)

Phonemes → A phoneme is the basic unit of speech construction. We use about 45 distinctive sounds or phonemes in American English

task = tæsk

Russell = ʁʌsəl

in the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)

A syllable is a unit of spoken language, composed of one or more phonemes.

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