

# On Beyond the Basics of Public Speaking

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“The Devil’s in the details,” and details are what Tri-Dynamics is all about! This session will introduce you to some techniques to ramp up your speaking a couple of notches. We will cover some techniques before you start to speak as well as vocal variety, adding emotion to your message, and using the stage to enhance your message.

## Vocal Variety

1. Vocal variety includes, but is not limited to, rate, pitch, and tone.
2. Use vocal variety to enhance your words. If a wolf is howling, howl!
3. Select words to enhance the vocal variety and paint a word picture for your audience.
4. Pause! Let the audience wait for an important point. Give them time to absorb what you have just said.

## Adding Emotion to Your Speech

All speeches can benefit from emotion. A skilled evaluator can help a speaker find the right balance of emotion.

Several techniques for adding emotion to your speeches:

1. Be enthusiastic!
2. Use the right words to enhance what you say.
3. Match your voice to the words.
4. Match your gestures to the intensity of your voice. Big voices call for big gestures while small voices call for smaller gestures.
5. Use appropriate facial expressions to enhance your message and bring out the emotions.

Several tips to use emotion effectively:

1. Use emotions in short bursts.
2. Don't overdo negative emotions. This can be a real downer for the audience.
3. Mix up the emotions.
4. Be sincere. The audience will know if you are not and will not believe you.
5. Finish on a positive note so your audience leaves feeling good.

## Using the Stage Effectively

1. Don't just use the stage, use the stage *effectively* to help get your message across. Use the stage as a subliminal aid to help make your points or tell your story.
2. When telling a story or giving a speech, you tell it three times: once with your choice of words, once with your voice, and once with your body language. If your voice and body language disagree with your words, the audience will believe your voice and body language. Sometimes this is what you want (humor, sarcasm) and sometimes it isn't.
3. Use the back of the stage as the story area and the front of the stage as the narrative area.
4. Be consistent in where you “place” items, locations, and speech points on the stage!
5. In the United States, we read from left to right. Make your points from the audience's left to right to follow the natural eye movement.