SPEECH DELIVERY

You must seek to project sincerity!
TWO ROUTES TO PROJECTING SINCERITY

• PHYSICAL DELIVERY
  – POSTURE
  – MOVEMENT
  – EYE CONTACT
  – FACIAL EXPRESSION
  – GESTURES

• VOCAL DELIVERY
  – INFLECTION
  – VOLUME (loudness)
  – RATE
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?
• Attracts & holds audience attention
• Can physically relax audience
• Can emphasize oral transitions

HOW?
• Be smooth
• Coordinate to content
• Be meaningful
Physical – Eye Contact

WHY?
• Builds rapport with audience
• Significantly increases credibility
• Increases “favorability” of oral content

How?
• Look at one person at a time
• Don’t be mechanical
• Vary across all of audience
Physical – Facial Expressions

WHY?
• Determines impact of message
• Lack of emotion suggests you don’t care
• Suggests you want to be talking to them

HOW?
• It’s okay to smile/frown/sneer/lough/etc. as long it matches the content
• Don’t grimace if you make a mistake
• Never appear to lose emotional control
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
Vocal - Inflection

Inflection is the use of variety in pitch or frequency of voice.

• Statements of fact tend to end with down inflections
• Questions and exclamations usually end with up inflections.
• Can communicate fine shades of meaning and nuance
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

- 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
- Pauses should be used for effect
- Rate should match occasion and emotion
HOW DO YOU PRODUCE A WORD?

The Vocal Mechanism
4 Physiological Stages in Process of Vocal Production

- Breathing
- Phonation
- Resonation
- Articulation
Stage 1 - Breathing

• The lungs are passive organs – they have no muscle tissues in them
• Inhalation and expiration are controlled by the diaphragm
• Good diaphragm control comes with exercise
Stage 2 - Phonation

• Takes place in the **larynx** (lair’ inks)
• 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
NORMAL LARYNX: INSPIRATION

PLATE V

NORMAL LARYNX: PHONATION
EXAMINATION OF THE LARYNX
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
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.

\[
\text{task} = \text{tæsk}
\]

\[
\text{Russell} = \text{rʌs} \ \text{sɛl}
\]

in the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)

A **syllable** is a unit of spoken language, composed of one or more phonemes.
Cleft Palate/Lip
A congenital birth defect in which the palate(s) and/or lip fail to grow together properly.

Incomplete cleft palate  Unilateral cleft palate/lip  Bilateral cleft palate/lip