Delivery

SPEECH AND DEBATE - LUCAS

UNDERLINGS, LISTEN TO THE CHARISMATIC TONE OF MY DEEP, CONFIDENT VOICE!

SHOULD WE LISTEN TO THE CONTENT, TOO, OR WILL THAT JUST CONFUSE US?

I’LL HAVE TO DO SOME RESEARCH AND GET BACK TO YOU.
Types of Delivery

- **Manuscript Method**
  - Write out your speech word for word and then deliver it.
  - Good because you know exactly what you will say.
  - Can be bad if you look at your notes too often and lose the connection with the audience.
Types of Delivery

- The Memorized Method
  - You commit every word of your speech to memory
  - Good because again you know exactly what will be said
  - Can be bad if you get nervous and forget or it can also sound rehearsed and not natural
Types of Delivery

- The Extemporaneous Method
  - You outline your speech, but don’t memorize or write out word for word
  - It gives you more opportunity for contact with the audience as you don’t have to look down
  - More opportunity to sound natural (not memorized rehearsed)
  - If you are not prepared you can lose momentum
Types of Delivery

- The Impromptu Method
  - You are given a short time to prepare and then talk
  - These are usually short
  - Can be difficult if you are not comfortable speaking
  - Often the *uhhs* and *umms* and the *likes* come out if your brain can’t think of a response. This can be distracting for the audience and you will lose the flow of your speech.
Using Your Voice

- Rate – the speed at which we speak
- Pitch – the vocal notes you hit while speaking
- Volume – the loudness or the softness of your voice
- Articulation - or enunciation refers to the crispness we say the syllables in a word (saying your words clearly, not mumbling)
- Pronunciation – saying the sounds of the words properly, stressing on the correct syllable
Body Language

- Platform Movement - walking in a purposeful manner from one spot to another
  - Don’t Pace back and forth
  - Don’t wander with no purpose
  - Don’t avoid movement
Body Language

- Always move in a comfortable relaxed manner.
- Beware of crossing and uncrossing your legs, or leaning from one leg to another.
- Don’t fiddle with your clothes or lanyard. Be careful of playing with your hair or brushing it back too much.
Gestures

- You need to look natural with your gestures.
- Develop a sense of control with your hands - Learn to lift and lay your hands.
- If you are holding notecards, try and keep them at waist level.
- The audience should be able to see your face at all times.
Gesture Zone

- Start by placing your arms in front of you with your palms up and your elbows fairly close to your body. Should be near waist level.
- Draw the bottom of your zone by moving your hands together
- Go back to original position
- Turn your hands so your palms are at right angles to the floor
- Move up and down, make sure your hands never go higher than your shoulders
- Now draw the top of the zone, turn your palms down
- Finally draw out the complete box. It should range from your waist to just below your shoulders.
- Practice gesturing inside the zone. You don’t want to go out of it too often (though there might be cause)
Facial Expressions

- Remember to smile
- Take a breath and smile at the audience before you begin your speech
- Even if you are nervous or afraid you need to keep your petrified look off of your face.
- Your facial expressions can make you look less confident in what you are saying.
The Eyes – you want to make contact with your audience.

- Look at each person for a number of seconds
- Don’t forget to make eye contact with the far sides of the room
- Make eye contact with people not things
Facial Expressions

- Eye contact will also help with audience feedback.
- Is the audience confused? Can they hear you? Etc.
They say people fear public speaking more than they fear death.

So technically, if you kill a guy who's scheduled to speak, you're doing him a favor.

When are you going to sleep?

Never.