



Speech 2 Chapter 1

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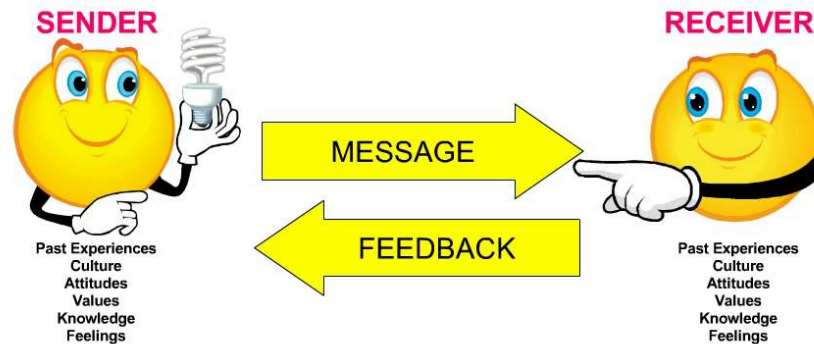
Section 1

The Communication Process

- **Sender:** transmits message----
- **Message:** words, body language and symbols that convey an idea---
- **Receiver:** intercepts message; transmits feedback---
- **Feedback:** words, body language and symbols that respond to the sender's message

The Communication Process

The receiver responds with feedback



Feedback helps the communicators make sure that the message has been decoded correctly.

The Receiver's reply to the sender is called feedback.

Communication Barrier

- any obstacle that gets in the way of effective communication

Types of Communication Barriers

- Attitudinal- “I really don’t *like* what we’re talking about here!”
- Social- “This person is *not* one of my friends!”
- Educational- “I’m far too *smart* to listen to this stuff!”
- Cultural- “This person’s *heritage* isn’t like mine at all!”
- Environmental- “I’m too *hot* in this room to even think!” or “There’s too much *noise* to concentrate!”

How to overcome barriers

- THINK before you speak.
- ARTICULATE your words.
- WATCH the receiver of your words to make sure that you are getting the correct nonverbal signals.
- ASK questions.
- LEARN more about issues and people.
- RELATE to the background and experiences of people speaking.

Nonverbal Communication

- Expresses your attitudes or moods about a person, situation, or idea

Symbol

- anything that stands for an idea and is used for communication

SECTION 2

Intrapersonal communication

- The ability to conduct an inner dialogue with yourself to assess your thoughts, feelings, and reactions is known as intrapersonal communication.

Interpersonal communication

- Transmittal of messages between two or more people

oratory (rhetoric)

- Art or study of public speaking

orator

- Person who delivers oratory and uses words effectively

Methods of Appealing to Audiences

- **logical (logos)**- use of sequence, analysis, organization, and evidence to prove a point and persuade
- **emotional (pathos)**- "strike an emotional chord"; use of issues and values such as patriotism, family, and honor to win an audience's favor
- **ethical (ethos)**- based on a speaker's natural honesty, sincerity, and commitment to what is right and good

Section 3

Stereotyping

- labeling every person in a group based on a preconceived idea as to what that group represents



Two internal forces should be responsible for motivating words:

1. The desire to treat both people and situations fairly and avoid stereotyping
2. The desire to set a good example for others