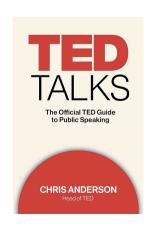
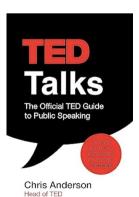
PUBLIC SPEAKING AND LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT_1





Rosita Deluigi

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- 1. The importance of reciprocal perception and the challenge of representation in relation to something familiar (already seen, heard...) or something new. It is relevant to note how the attention levels of the people involved in the communication change.
- 2. The process of attunement between people is to be considered in the construction of a meaningful interaction. This dimension intercepts knowledge, skills, and experiences that relate to the frames of reference of each subject. In public speaking, we are sharing an argued idea, which therefore has a non-neutral reflective background, with people we may know well or with total strangers. It becomes essential to orient oneself among all the personal, relational, and contextual variables in which one is placed.

3. "Mirror neurons are a type of brain cell that respond equally when we perform an action and when we witness someone else perform the same action. They were first discovered in the early 1990s, when a team of Italian researchers found individual neurons in the brains of macaque monkeys that fired both when the monkeys grabbed an object and also when the monkeys watched another primate grab the same object".

NEURONS

The Neuroscience of Learning

Winerman, L. (2005, October 1). The mind's mirror. *Monitor on Psychology*, *36*(9). https://www.apa.org/monitor/oct05/mirror

- Imagine a typical scene...
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kcoch-Mpgls&t=2s



4. The text opens up the need to focus on the choice of communication modes and the relational skills we use. We will have to dwell on the aims and objectives of the discourse, as well as on the contents, methodologies and the way in which we consider the subjects with whom we converse. Are they users, final targets, addressees, interlocutors? Finally, it will be very important to provide feedback and a final evaluation, in order to understand the impact (between objectivity and subjectivity of the evaluation).

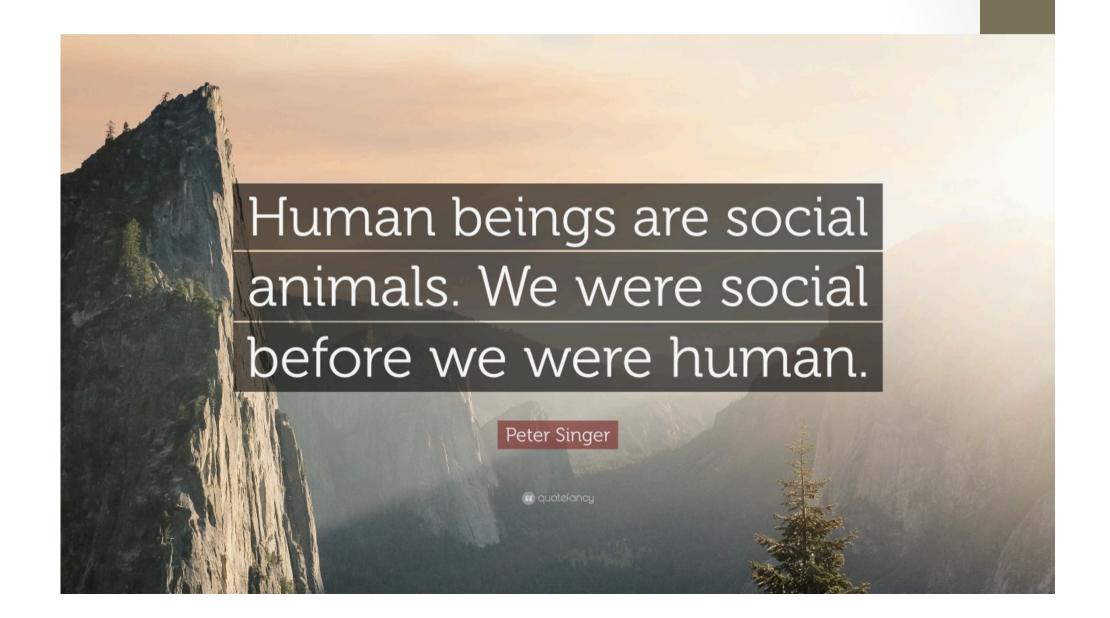
performance audience talk meeting meeting speech SPEAKING stage gestures training communication presentation

- 5. The importance of emotional connection and managing interaction with intentionality.
- What guides our public speaking?
- What emotions does it bring us back to?
- Why do we feel need and, at the same time, lack-nostalgia?









1a. We are social animals: we need community, we seek a sense of belonging, we value sharing spaces to support each other...



1b. We are social animals: we need to build bonds, to care for each other, to have spaces and times for relationships



1c. We are social animals: we have different facets, ways of relating to each other, priorities, 'masks' that we wear to cope with the various contexts we inhabit...; inner parts that are more evident, others that are concealed.



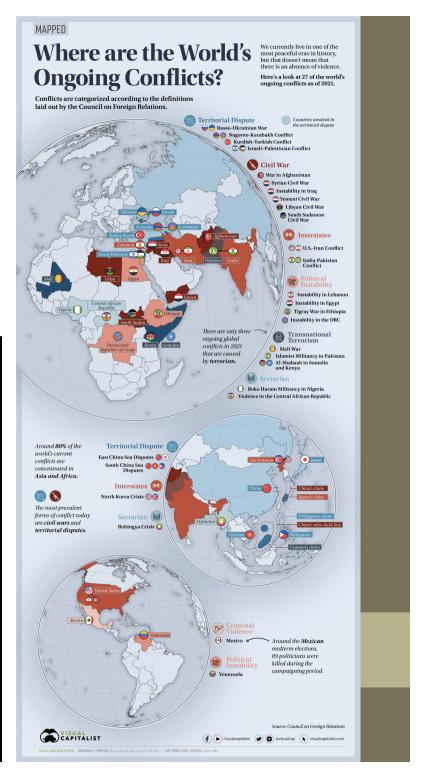
1d. We are social animals: In the public dimension we bring into play a part of us that mediates between the complexity of personal identity and the role identities that characterise us.



1e. We are social animals: without forgetting that some parts of us remain hidden and others conflict with our

social being.



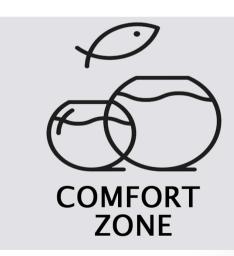


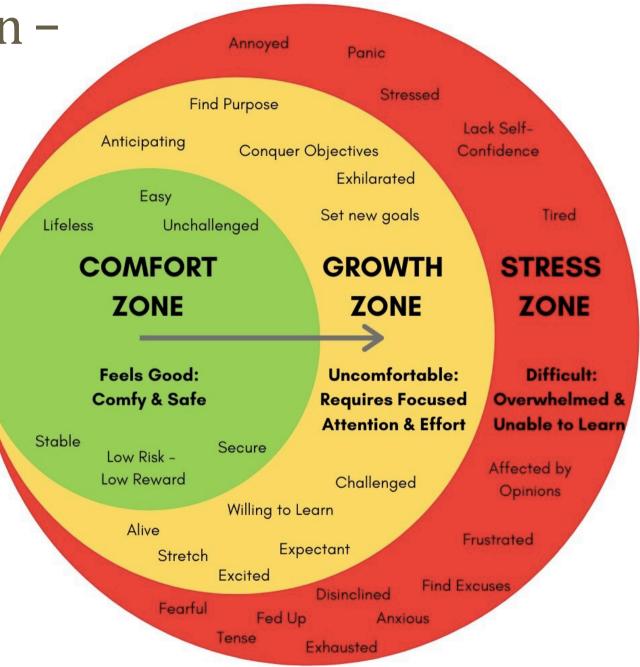
2a. If communication skills (which are soft skills) are educable, then we cannot think that there is a preclusion to public speaking but, rather, that there are contexts and situations in which to practise in order to understand in which spaces-times we feel comfortable or a fish out of water.



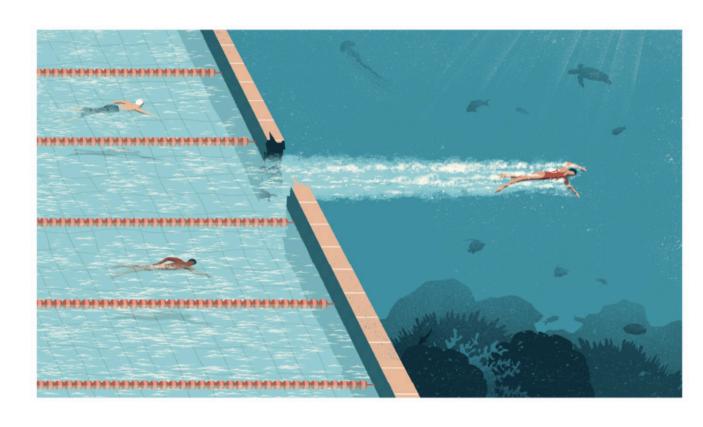
2b. If communication skills (which are soft skills) are educable, then we cannot think that there is a preclusion to public speaking but, rather, that there are contexts and situations in which to practise in order to understand in which spaces-times we feel comfortable or a "fish out of water".



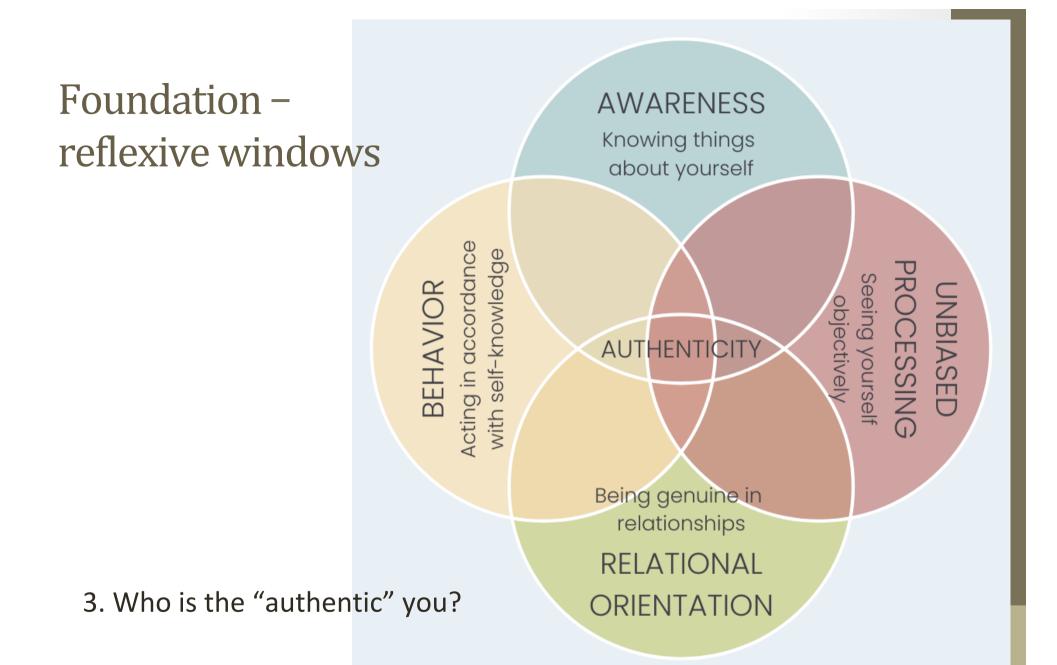








2c. Stepping out of one's comfort zone means being an open and creative person. This is also valid in recognising that 'trespassing' is not necessarily to be done alone and/or competitively.



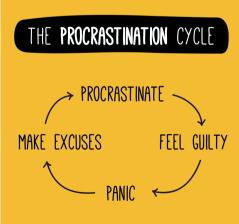
Kernis, M. H., & Goldman, B. M. (2006). A multicomponent conceptualization of authenticity: Theory and research. Advances in experimental social psychology, 38, 283-357.

4a. START WITH THE IDEA & PROCRASTINATE NO MORE

In this course you are free to choose your IDEA (in groups and individually) from your interests and passions. This allows you to focus on the topic and to organise yourself within the given timeframe.

Take this opportunity to explore a topic that you like (and that you have not yet tackled or that you are studying in another course. Personal/professional level) and that you can deal with in public, also by asking for feedback from your interlocutors

(class group).



10 WAYS TO EFFECTIVELY OVERCOME PROCRASTINATION

Get yourself started by believing in your ability

Set out several concrete deadlines for yourself

Eliminate various distractions from your environment

Break large tasks into small and medium actionable pieces

Count to 10 before indulging the impulse to procrastinate



Remember to reward
yourself for your
accomplishments

Figure out when, how, and why you procrastinate

Visualise and focus on your end goal instead of your tasks

Avoid a perfectionist mindset and implement your plan

Mark streaks of days
on which you complete
all your tasks

TED: Tim Urban - Inside the mind of a master procrastinator

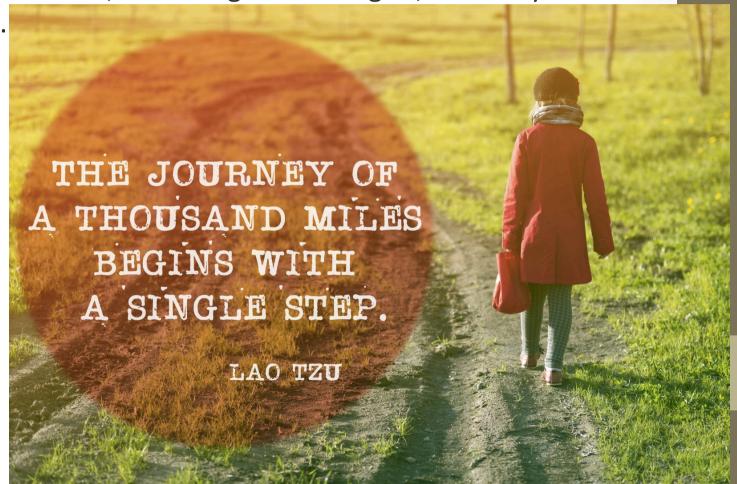


5. THE ASTONISHING 7% **EFFICACY OF LANGUAGE &** YOUR WORDS YES, WORDS MATTER 38% YOUR TONE of THE VOICE **MEHRABIAN FORMULA** According to renowned professional psychologist, Albert Mehrabian, three elements account for our perception of a person: words, tone of voice and body language. 55% **YOUR BODY LANGUAGE**

6. THE JOURNEY

Right from the beginning we can start a process of selfassessment, awareness, knowledge of strategies, criticality and

choice of topic.



7. COMMON TRAPS 1/4 – THE SALES PITCH

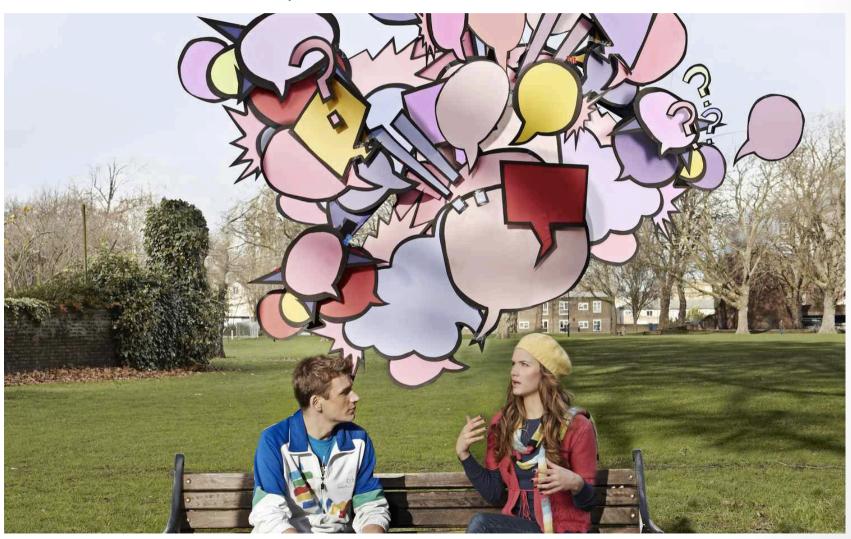






https://www.patriziabiscu.it/2018/10/22/give-and-take-di-adam-grant/

7. COMMON TRAPS 2/4 – THE RAMBLE



7. COMMON TRAPS 2/4 – THE RAMBLE

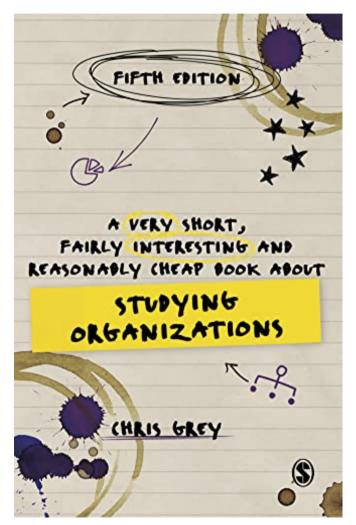
what are other words for rambling?



wandering, discursive,
 digressive, meandering,
 straggling, incoherent,
disjointed, circuitous, prolix



7. COMMON TRAPS 3/4 – THE ORG BORE

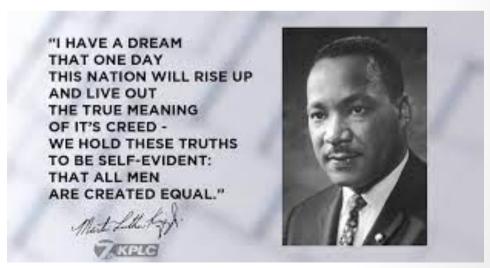






7. COMMON TRAPS 4/4 – THE INSPIRATION PERFORMANCE

"I Have a Dream" is a public speech that was delivered by Martin Luther King Jr. during the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom on August 28, 1963, in which he called for civil and economic rights and an end to racism in the United States. Delivered to over 250,000 civil rights supporters from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C., the speech was a defining moment of the civil rights movement and among the most iconic speeches in American history.

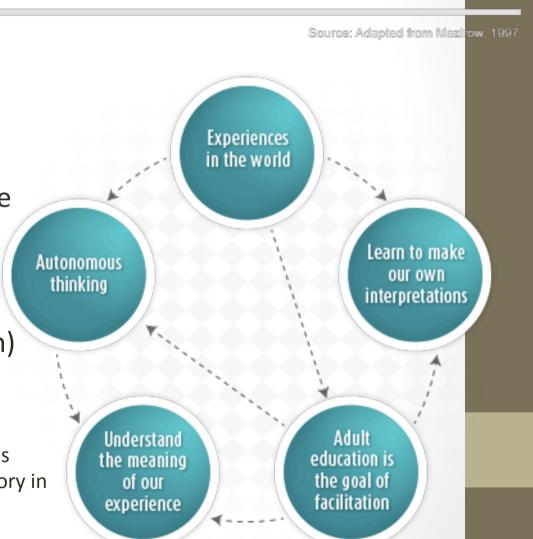


Relationships in Mezirow's theory

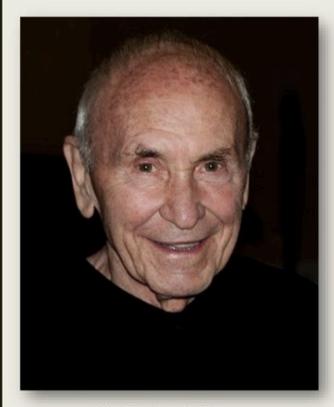
8. How can we define something meaningful?

We refer to transformative learning and the impact a discourse can have in context - the different relevance (and usefulness) of the episodic event (one-shot) and the longitudinal dialogue (permanence in situation) remains open.

Mezirow, J., and associates. (2000). Learning as transformation: a critical perspective on a theory in progress. San Fransisco: Josey bass



Transformative Learning Theory



Jack Mezirow, 2014

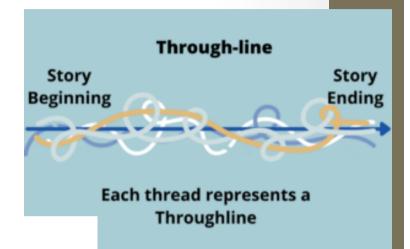
Transformative learning refers to the process by which [adults] transform our taken-for-granted frames of reference* to make them more inclusive, discriminating, open, emotionally capable of change, and reflective so that they may generate beliefs and opinions that will prove more true or justified to guide action.

--Jack Mezirow (2000)

Learning as Transformation: Critical Perspectives on a Theory in Progress, pp 7-8

* Meaning perspectives, habits of mind, mindsets

9. Throughline of a story



what are other words for through line?



thread, gist, train of thought, drift, direction, theme, motif, tenor, storyline, plot



9. Throughline of a story

When the trip is made 'roped together', it is necessary for the guide to know the destination, to share it with a breefing before setting off, to know the potential and limits of his or her companions, to know how to calibrate the difficulties inherent in the route and to celebrate the goals reached together, envisaging, where necessary, stops to gather feedback. The leader must also be able to recognise the landscape and details





10. From the throughline to the structure – THE CHECKLIST

