

Principles of verbal communication

Educational Communication

SZ6612 EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATION

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Common Factors of Communication

Persons - *willingness to communicate; language ability and skills; reasons and interest, how many persons communicate, etc.*

Way of communication- *verbal, non-verbal, letter, electronic media; phone, etc.*

Content – *importance for all participants, etc.*

Environment - *emotional influence; space - possibility of communication (noise inappropriate place for communication, etc.).*

Personal aspects

- *willingness to communicate*
- *language ability and skills*
- *reasons and interest*
- *psychological state - feelings, stress*
- *physical condition - various disabilities*

Educational communication

- Educational communication is a specific form of social communication.
- The point of educational communication is to communicate and supply certain meanings in social behaviour within the scope of interpersonal relations.
- It takes place between the participants of the educational process (teachers, students, headmaster, parents).
- It is always connected to a certain situation in the educational process.
- Teacher's profession is associated with the skill of effective communication, which can be learnt, exercised, developed, and improved.

Important factors affecting verbal communication

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- Personal factors
 - Language knowledge
 - Psychological aspects
 - Physiological aspects
 - Communication skills

- Physical factors
 - Distance
 - Environment aspects
 - Number of people - *how many persons communicate*

Important factors affecting verbal communication in educational communication

Important factors affecting verbal communication in educational communication

- Personal factors
 - Language knowledge
 - Psychological aspects
 - Physiological aspects
 - Communication skills
 - Educational skills – content, instructional strategy
- Physical factors
 - Distance
 - Environment aspects – *classrooms,*
 - Number of people - *how many persons communicate*

Important factors for verbal communication (speech) 1

a) strength (intensity): should correspond to external conditions, but also the specific situation - lecturer should change the intensity of the voice;

ATTENTION - overloading leads to damage of voice!

b) pitch: we distinguish voices high and deep; raising the voice = higher physical exertion (overload) - may create an unfavorable atmosphere;

c) colour: is different at various people, it can be deliberately modified, and may be affected by mentally and physically states; specific voice quality causes that a particular voice is pleasant, clear, gentle, and another vice versa uncomfortable and hard for listeners.

Important factors for verbal communication (speech) 2

Rhythm - a regular rhythm calms down, sometimes it can be sleep-inducing and irregular enables change or interruption in long speech.

Dynamics - helps to highlight content and to attract attention. It represents enhancement or the attenuation of voice and highlight words or sentences.

Intonations - change voice pitch. It is very important, fulfills communication and emotional functions. If intonation is not used, speech becomes monotonous and attention of listeners decreases.

Tempo - the speed of speech is mainly corresponding to the speaker's temperament, but also it is influenced by environment, current situations, goals, etc. It is necessary to select the appropriate pace and subject matter of communication, because too high rate of speech leads to incomprehensibility, too low rate of speech is sleep-inducing.

Pause - pauses in speech are necessary mainly for expiration, but also for logical organization of thoughts and sometimes intentionally for psychological effect.