

Voice Speech Educational Communication

SZ6612 EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATION

SZ6638 EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATION

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.).*

Voice speech

Speech - is the most frequently used device of interpersonal communication.

There are three speech organs that take part in speech production:

- breathing organs,
- organs producing voice,
- articulation

Distinguishing features of voice

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.

Other important aspects of speech 1:

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.

Other important aspects of speech 2:

- Personal aspects
 - Language knowledge
 - Psychological aspects
 - Physiological aspects

- Physical aspects
 - Distance
 - Environment aspects

Personal aspects

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

Distance

An important factor is the *spatial distribution of communication participants* because the distance among people positively or negatively affects their communication. When communicating in a room, there are places to which lecturer pays more attention than others.

There are 3 communication areas:

- **first zone (up to 3.7 m)** - lecturer communicates to listener more often and they are more active;
- **second zone (3.7 to 7.6 meters)** - the lower the number of contacts lecturer - listeners, the lower quality of communication
- **third zone (over 7.6 m)** - the poorest communication and collaboration