### The purpuse of the pause in educational communication Educational Communication

SZ6612 EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATION SZ6638 EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATION

### What is "pause"

Work with worksheets

#### Add emphasis to key points

A pause before, during or after you say something you wish to emphasise can be a powerful verbal tool in a presentation.

When preparing your speech, make a note of the important phrases and plan pauses around them.

Try and spread these throughout your presentation and ensure you practice so you're not trying them on the fly.

Don't be afraid to pause for up to 3 seconds and remember time seems to pass quicker when you are on stage.

Indicate a change in tone or topic

Pausing between two different parts of your talk can tell the audience something new is starting.

You can also do this after an introduction or before conclusion to help the audience understand the progression through your speech.

#### Make sentences clear

A brief pause every time your script has a comma between sections in a list, and a longer pause when there's a hard stop to a sentence, will slow you down and let the audience hear what you are saying.

It also gives them time to process the information, particularly useful if your speech is on a complex topic or if the audience's native language isn't the same as your presentation.

#### Recall what you want to say

A pause lets you do this without the audience knowing or you having to apologies for forgetting what to say next, breaking you're audience's concentration.

#### **Replace a filler or hesitation word**

There is nothing wrong with the occasional hesitation word, as long as it's not used too frequently.

If you find yourself overusing a certain word (common words include 'like', 'and', 'so') during your preparation, try a pause and a mental, not verbal, um.

Recording your voice while practicing, using either a mobile phone voice recorder or even virtual reality, will help you identify your filler words.

**Distribute eye contact** 

This again adds emphasis to the point you have, or are just about to, make.

If the audience is large, spend 1-2 seconds giving eye contact to several different areas of the audience before continuing.

This helps keep the audience engaged and feel involved in the presentation.

#### Let the applause finish

If your speaking at a large venue, you'll most likely be applauded when you come on the stage.

Make sure you pause long enough for the applause to finish – particularly if the event is being recorded, such as at a TED talk.

This ensures clapping won't down out your important opening line.

#### Wait for the audience to stop laughing

If you've told a joke and its gone down well (not always the case!), a pause lets the audience calm down before you carry on with your speech.

Comedians are of course very good at this, usually waiting a couple of seconds after the applause has finished to build suspense for the next section.

#### Let others talk

If you're having a conversation at a networking event, negotiation, or even giving a sales pitch, make sure you pause regularly to give the other person a chance to ask questions about the topic or to clarify what you have said.

This way, you'll find out what the other person requires / wants / interests are and these can guide the conversation to a mutually positive outcome.

Read more on active listening and exercises to improve your skills in this area.

#### Think of a response to a question

There's a formula to answering questions:

Listen, understand (this is the pause), answer.

The pause allows you to hear the complete question and gives you time to think of a suitable answer.

You don't want to be interrupting the question and giving an incorrect answer – this can be highly embarrassing.

### Pauses in a speech - why

### Pause in a speech - when

### Pause in a speech - how

### Pause in educational communication

### Resources

https://virtualspeech.com/blog/effective-ways-use-pauses-in-speech