



DTE - DC - INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES

FURTHER READING

ACTIVITY 1 ANSWERS

a) What are the principles of effective listening? Share with your peers.

Ten Principles of Effective Listening

1. Stop Talking

Don't talk, listen.

"If we were supposed to talk more than we listen, we would have two tongues and one ear." - Mark Twain

When somebody else is talking, listen to what they are saying, do not interrupt, talk over them or finish their sentences for them. Stop, just listen.

When the other person has finished talking, you may need to clarify to ensure you have received their message accurately.

2. Prepare Yourself to Listen

Relax.

Focus on the speaker. Put other things out of mind. The human mind is easily distracted by other thoughts – what's for lunch, what time do I need to leave to catch my train, is it going to rain – try to put other thoughts out of mind and concentrate on the messages that are being communicated.

3. Put the Speaker at Ease

Help the speaker to feel free to speak.

Remember their needs and concerns. Nod or use other gestures or words to encourage them to continue.

Maintain eye contact but don't stare – show you are listening and understanding what is being said.

4. Remove Distractions

Focus on what is being said.

Don't doodle, shuffle papers, look out of the window or pick your fingernails. Avoid unnecessary interruptions. These behaviors disrupt the listening process and send messages to the speaker that you are bored or distracted.

5. Empathise

Try to understand the other person's point of view. Look at issues from their perspective. Let go of preconceived ideas. By having an open mind, we can more fully empathise with the speaker. If the speaker says something that you disagree with, then wait and construct an argument to counter what is said but keep an open mind to the views and opinions of others.



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6. Be Patient

A pause, even a long pause, does not necessarily mean that the speaker has finished. Be patient and let the speaker continue in their own time. Sometimes it takes time to formulate what to say and how to say it.

Never interrupt or finish a sentence for someone.

7. Avoid Personal Prejudice

Try to be impartial. Do not become irritated and do not let the other person's habits or mannerisms distract you from what the speaker is really saying.

Everybody has a different way of speaking - some people are for example more nervous or shy than others. Some have regional accents or make excessive arm movements. Some people like to pace whilst talking - others like to sit still.

Focus on what is being said and try to ignore styles of delivery.

8. Listen to the Tone

Volume and tone both add to what someone is saying. A good speaker will use both volume and tone to their advantage to keep an audience attentive; everybody will use pitch, tone and volume of voice in certain situations – let these help you to understand the emphasis of what is being said.

9. Listen for Ideas – Not Just Words

You need to get the whole picture, not just isolated bits and pieces. Maybe one of the most difficult aspects of listening is the ability to link together pieces of information to reveal the ideas of others.

10. Wait and Watch for Non-Verbal Communication

Gestures, facial expressions, and eye-movements can all be important. We don't just listen with our ears but also with our eyes – watch and pick up the additional information being transmitted via non-verbal communication.

Read more at: <https://www.skillsyouneed.com/ips/listening-principles.html>

Source: <https://www.parkdayschool.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/Website-Content-Ten-Principles-of-Effective-Listening.pdf>

b) What are the principles of effective speaking?

Elements of Effective Speaking

1. Choice of Words – choose words carefully to make your message clear. Consider your target audience.
2. Voice projection – the voice can distinguish a confident speaker from a shy one. To make speech more effective, certain techniques can be



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used. They include:

- i. Pace: this is the speed of speech
 - ii. Volume: lowering and raising the voice during speech helps to create emphasis and audience alertness.
 - iii. Pause: pauses can be used to gain attention during speech.
3. Body language – this includes facial expression, use of gestures, body posture, eye contact etc