How to present your research

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Agenda

1. Speaking situations
2. Think like a speaker!

   principles, pitfalls, practicing

3. Impromptu speech

   arrangement, argument

4. Informative speech

   objectives, goal, arrangement, slides

Speaking situations

- Topic
- Audience
- Occasion
- Setting
- Credibility

Become a good speaker rather then a good speech writer

Good speaker

- Designs clear presentations
- Delivers them in an engaging way
- Designs and delivers complex arguments persuasively
- Speaks confidently with appropriate rate, projection, movement & vocal variety
- Evaluates speeches insightfully

Principles of presentation

- Invention
- Arrangement
- Style
- Memory
- Delivery

Pitfalls

- Confusing written text and oral presentation
- There's so much you can memorize
- Forgetting audience
- No spontaneity

Impromptu speech

Elements of argument

Support - Warrant - Claim

- Claim = assertion you want the audience to take as valid

- Support = evidence & information to support your claim

- Warrant = link

Impromptu speech

- Introduction
- Claim 1

Support

Support

- Claim 2

Support

Support

- Conclusion

"Online education will never replace traditional universities"

3. Informative speech

Presentation objectives

- Match audience, topic, time restraints
- Have informative goal (Moazzam Ali)
- Explain complex topic and evidence appropriately and effectively
- Distinguish between key ideas and details
- Arrange presentation in clear and logical fashion
- Engage audience
- Add persona
- Speak confidently with appropriate rate, projection, movement and vocal variety

A speech is not about what you want to say but what your audience needs to understand!

-Marloes Schoonheim-

Obvious…. Or not?!

- Chose a topic you know and you're interested in
- Speak to inform
- Make clear language choices
- Balance information with evidence and examples
- Get off your notes

Preparation

- Prepare-draft-practice-deliver…WRONG

- Plan

- Cycle of run-reflect-revise

- Add element of time (85%)

- Check for congruency (audience, goals)

Refining

- Simplicity

Limit your main points

Distinguish main points and subpoints

- Balance

Intro/main part/conclusion

Allocated time is not representative of research!

- Order

Logic?

Presentation arrangement: follow research paper

- Introduction
1. Previous research
2. Method
3. Findings #a #b
4. Discussion #a #b
5. Implications #a #b
- Conclusion

Research for policy

1. Introduction
2. Recent discoveries
- Findings and discussion #a
- Findings and discussion #b
3. Implications
- #1
- #2
- #3
- Conclusion

Introduction

- Opening device (example, fact)
- Relevance
- Orientation (I'm going to talk about these main points…)

Conclusion

- Review key points
- Conclusion statement

Practicing

- Don't restart
- Replicate your mobility
- Speak at volume
- Model speech TED TALKS!
- Impromptu speech

Delivery

- Credible citation
- Pausing
- Vocal variety: speed, pitches, tones

"This workshop is in Geneva"

- Movement
- Jokes & smiling

Delivery: slides

- 1-2 slides per minute of your presentation
- point form, not complete sentences
- 4-5 points per slide
- Avoid wordiness: use key words and phrases only

Delivery: slides

- This page contains too many words for a presentation slide. It is not written in point form, making it difficult both for your audience to read and for you to present each point. Although there are exactly the same number of points on this slide as the previous slide, it looks much more complicated. In short, your audience will spend too much time trying to read this paragraph instead of listening to you.

Delivery: slides

- Use at least an 18-point font
- Use different size fonts for main points and secondary points
  - this font is 24-point, the main point font is 28-point, and the title font is 36-point
- Font not too small
- CAPITALIZE IS DIFFICULT TO READ
- **Don't use a complicated font**
- Trying to be creative can also be bad

Delivery: graphs

- Use graphs rather than just charts and words
  - Data in graphs is easier to comprehend & retain than is raw data
  - Trends are easier to visualize in graph form
- Always title your graphs

Conclusion

- Situations differ; speeches differ
- Research protocol is for reading; presentation is for informing

Impromptu speech

Informative speech