### HUMOR :

### ( SUMMARY

1. Use humor to attract and keep your audience's interest, to help them like and appreciate you and what you have to say, to help them do or believe as you want them to, to help them remember your words of wisdom, to support your ideas, and to help you recover when disaster seems to be threatening your efforts.

2. Don't use humor if you don't know how, if the occasion doesn't call for it, unless you are confident of your ability to use it accurately and well, or if the audience isn't prepared for it, and if you can't

make even your friends laugh when you try to be funny.

3. Humor is anything funny which has the quality of making us laugh, whether a silent inward chuckle or a belly laugh. Wit, satire, and irony are closely related, but call for a more intellectual approach.

4. Humor comes in many forms, from large (exaggeration) to small (understatement), from a play

on words (pun), through parody to the broad humor of burlesque.

- 5. Use humor whenever it suits the speaker, the audience, and the occasion, and will not give offense.
- 6. Keep humor relevant. Make it fit the ideas being developed. It is a useful tool, but never a substitute for ideas. Use humor at the beginning to acquaint listeners with the speaker and his subject, in the body of the speech to shore up its weaknesses, and in the conclusion to drive the main ideas home.

7. Humor fails when it is weakly spoken, badly interpreted, or poorly adapted to its purposes.

Using notes obscures it, clumsiness in composition muffles it, and slowness exterminates it.

8. Funny stories work if you can tell them and if they are worth telling. They must suit your needs and those of your audience as well. You need to search hard to find appropriate ones and to file them carefully for quick reference. A card file is more convenient than a notebook for this purpose.

9. Try your luck with humor by studying its various forms and by frequent practice.

10. Prepare yourself so that inept chairmen may not hurt your chances. Write your own speech of introduction for them to use, and go yourself well before you are to speak to be sure that all is in readiness for you.

#### FORMS/TYPES

EXAGGERATION — UNDERSTATEMENT

SUPRISE TWIST — INCONGRUITY

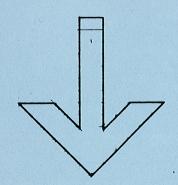
PUN — MALAPROP — PARODY

BURLESQUE

WIT — SATIRE — IRONY

### SOURCES

- 1. JOKE BOOKS
- 2. JOKE SERVICES
- 3. READERS DIGEST, PAPERS, etc.
- 4. RADIO, TELEVISION



## PERSONAL EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATION

### DO'S / DON'TS

**CHOOSE "RIGHT"** 

**ADD YOUR FLAVOUR** 

**DEVELOP YOUR STYLE** 

KNOW THE AUDIENCE

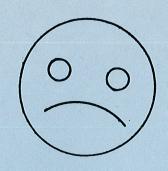
TIMING/PACE

**BUILD UP** 

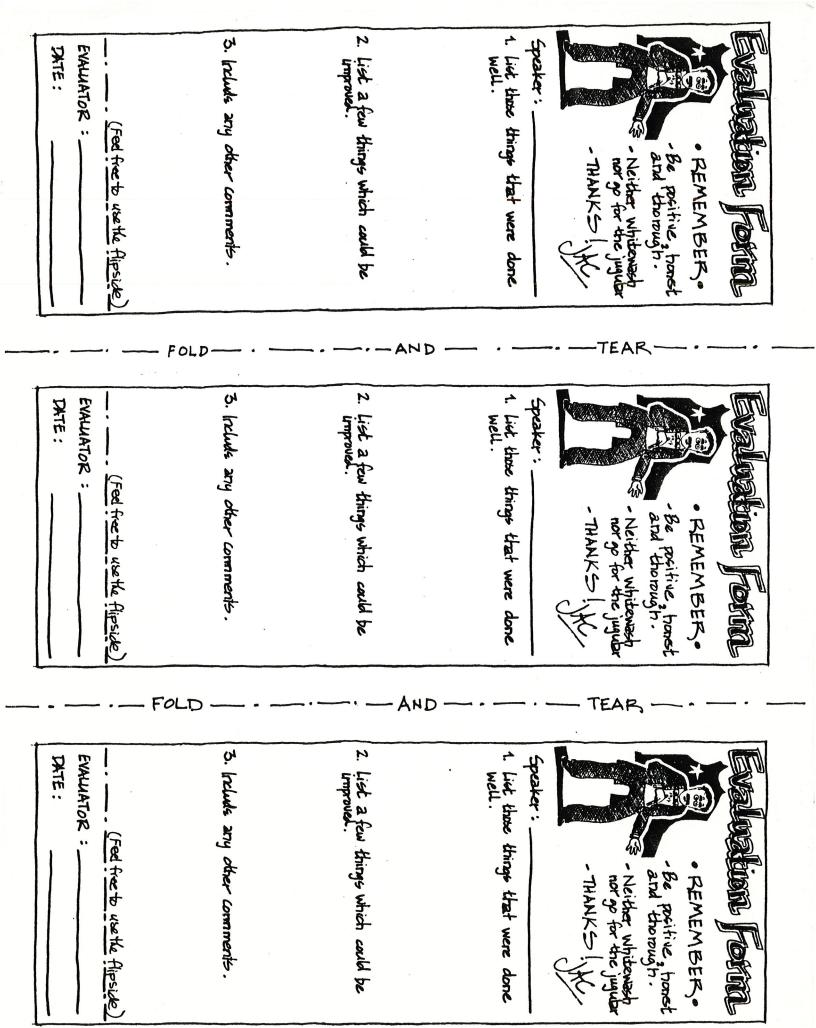
ONE-LINERS PAUSE, PACE, PITCH



#### WHAT IF NOBODY LAUGHS



- 1. USE "SAVERS"
- 2. DON'T PANIC
- 3. DON'T RUSH
- 4. DON'T CHANGE
- 5. WAIT FOR THE LAUGH





# Student Pofile Sl

PLEASE FILL OUT THIS PROFILE SHEET AS COMPLETELY AS YOU CAN. THIS WILL HELP ME TO KNOW YOU BETTER AND TO TAILOR THE COURSE SO THAT I CAN HELP YOU ACHIEVE YOUR GOALS. THANKS FOR YOUR HELP!

	STUDENTS NAME:  CCUPATION / EMPLOYER:
1.	What speaking experience have you had?
2.	Is public speaking a requirement of your job or profession?
3.	Do you have any specific fears about public speaking?
	Po you feel impelled to improve your ability to  — Persuade/convince others — Become skilled in group leadership  — Put ideas across clearly — Listen effectively  — Improve self-confidence — Tactfully evaluate someone else's  — Think quickly idearly under — speeches  — pressure — Gracefully accept helpul criticism
	Are there any areas you wish to learn more about that are not alreaded listed in the course outline?
6.	Picture yourself as the type of speaker you wish to become. Describe that speaker.