Session Summary
Communication behaviors, both verbal and non-verbal, generally support the declared learning objectives and facilitate student comprehension. However, often without being aware of it, instructors use communication behaviors that can undermine the learning objectives.

Key Concepts
- There are different elements of communication which contribute to your teaching: message, sender, receiver, channel, feedback, context, and noise. They all contribute to whether students understand you clearly and are able to learn.
- Verbal or oral communication should be appropriate, accurate, organized, and concise. Oral communication is different than written. Written is more formal and needs more structure.
- Kinesics is a nonverbal tool. Kinesics is defined as communicating with your body, through posture, gestures, and facial expressions. Non-verbal communication can change the emphasis of verbal communications.
- Articulation is an important skill to provide students with clear, understandable information.

Next Steps
- Practice your verbal and nonverbal communication skills. If possible, do so with an audience that can give you feedback, such as a friend or colleague. You could also record yourself delivering a part of a lecture using a smartphone and watch it, so that you can assess yourself.
- When you teach or present, be aware of your verbal and nonverbal communication. Plan ahead so that you are organized and concise, then be careful with nonverbal mannerisms and articulation.

Resources
Principles of Effective Instruction: facdev.niu.edu/effectiveinstruction

Got Questions?
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View the presentation at facdev.niu.edu/tao16