The ABC’s of Teaching: Attitude, Behavior, and Communication

COMMUNICATION MODEL
Definition: Shared Meaning

ELEMENTS OF COMMUNICATION
- MESSAGE
- SENDER
- RECEIVER
- CHANNEL
- FEEDBACK
- CONTEXT
- NOISE

COMMUNICATION CONTEXTS
- INTERPERSONAL
- INTRAPERSONAL
- GROUP
- PUBLIC
- MASS MEDIA

TYPES OF NOISE
- EXTERNAL
- INTERNAL
- SEMANTIC

ORAL VS. WRITTEN
- ORAL LESS FORMAL
- MORE PERSONAL PRONOUNS
- MORE REPETITION
- MORE CONTRACTIONS
- ACTIVE VOICE
- SIMPLE STRUCTURE, SIGN POSTING
TOOLS AT YOUR DISPOSAL

• VERBAL
• NONVERBAL

VERBAL CHANNEL

• APPROPRIATE
• ACCURATE
• ORGANIZED—Repetition, Sign Posting, Preview, Review
• CONCISE
• SUPPORTING MATERIAL, PERSONAL NARRATIVE
• VISUAL AIDS

I HATE YOU

Any symbolic behavior or visual cue other than words.

Best case: it complements
Worst case: it contradicts
Nonverbal is more honest
Culturally developed

NONVERBAL TOOLS

KINESICS: communicating with your body
• Posture/stance
• Gestures
• Movement
• Eye contact
• Facial Expression

NONVERBAL TOOLS

• TACTILE: COMMUNICATING THROUGH TOUCH
• CHRONEMICS: COMMUNICATING THROUGH TIME
• PROXEMICS: COMMUNICATING THROUGH THE USE OF SPACE
NONVERBAL TOOLS
PARALANGUAGE
- VOLUME
- RATE
- TONE
- FLUENCY
- ARTICULATION

ARTICULATION
Grachki:
“Aye Mike, waja do wit da grachki? Howmy supposta cut da grass if I can’t git inta da grach?
Da:
as in “da Bears” “da mare”
Tree:
The number between 2 & 4

ARTICULATION
“I axed dis guy wudde wunded”
“I asked this guy what he wanted”
“Woddever”
“Whatever”
“Ferreals”
For reals
“Ahlike lituhlerley diud?”
“I like literally died”

FINAL TIPS
- Be a good role model: Think about your role as a sender and a listener, use verbal and nonverbal tools to create a positive communication environment and to avoid communication breakdowns.
- Try to know student’s name by the end of the first week.
- Don’t overuse visual aids, handouts, or “Blackboard”. While these are invaluable tools for you as teachers, never under estimate the effectiveness of face to face communication.

FINAL TIPS
• Utilize teambuilding and group exercises effectively. These are also invaluable experiential learning activities that can foster a cooperative communication environment. It is important that you serve as a facilitator.
• Utilize effective questioning techniques.

FINAL TIPS
• Examine the physical environment of your learning space. Certainly there are some aspects of this that you have no control over. However something as simple as seating arrangement can have a great effect on classroom communication.
• BE PREPARED
“Self trust is the secret to success”
Emerson