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 wudad wunded”
“I asked this guy what he wanted”
“Woddever”
“Whatsoever”
“For reals”
“Ferreals”
“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.

• 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