

Message Delivery

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Introduction.

A. We spoke last night about message preparation.

B. Tonight I want to focus on message delivery.

1. Know your opposition.

a. Vacant eyed wool gatherers are difficult to speak to.

b. Cross legged fingernail checkers are also difficult.

c. They observe, but you need to get them observing the right things.

d. Sleepy headed elbow learners are also difficult to speak to.

e. Left handed doodlers are also difficult to speak to.

2. These are the people we minister to and our attitude determines our approach.

a. If you expect them to be sitting on their chairs expectantly waiting for you, you may be disappointed.

b. If you expect that they need to be engaged you will be prepared to communicate.

c. Your attitude toward your audience will revolutionize your speaking.

I. Tonight I want to look into two areas.

A. What turns people off in public speaking from preparation and delivery?

1. Wrong use of humor.

a. Natural occasional use is good but poor timing destroys jokes.

b. Timing is important and some people don't know how to time their jokes.

2. Annoying gestures.

3. Apologizing for speaking or for something else.

4. Being irrelevant.

5. Nervousness.

6. Not being prepared.
7. Message is too complicated to follow or too simple.
8. Needless repetition.
 - a. It is easier to speak for one and a half hours than to speak for five minutes.
 - b. It takes a lot of work to say something significant in a short message.
 - c. Excessive repetition indicates the speaker can't say what he wants to say.
9. Lack of eye contact.
 - a. Speakers who look over the head irritate an audience.
 - b. An audience needs some contact.
10. Dishonesty in the pulpit.
11. Unclear illustrations.
12. Rabbit chasing.
 - a. Covering too much material without clear transitions.
 - b. People will tune this out.
13. Prejudices in the pulpit.
14. Using jargon.
15. Unenthusiastic.
16. Long winded speaking.
17. Poor enunciation.
18. Dead personality.
19. Covering too much material in one session.
20. Talking down to your audience.
 - a. You may have a great education.
 - b. Don't forget that your audience may not have a great education.
 - c. You come off as super righteous.

B. Principles of good speaking.

1. Come well prepared.
 - a. An audience is insulted by unprepared preaching.
 - b. An audience is encouraged by a prepared preacher.
 - c. It's my responsibility to be ready.
2. Think through how you want to say what you have to say.
 - a. We spend time on what we want to say but spend little time on how to communicate it.
 - b. Use good illustrations.
3. Develop personal enthusiasm.
 - a. This has nothing to do with noise level.
 - b. If you want people to bleed you must hemorrhage.
 - c. If you want people to jump you must leap.
 - d. If you believe what you're saying then act like it.
 - e. Think in terms of your audience's need to understand.
 - i. This is how you stay excited about your message.
 - ii. Forget about yourself and think about them.
4. Practice projection and enunciation.
 - a. Remember that the first statement you make must be the loudest.
 - b. You need humor to defuse tension in your audience.
 - c. I tell jokes that put me in a sad light to help the audience relate to me.
 - d. Prepare by standing in front of a mirror to speak from the diaphragm.
 - e. Speaking from the throat produces a hoarse voice.
 - f. Speaking from the diaphragm produces a strong sound.
 - g. Giving your message in a weak voice loses the audience.
 - h. Speak to the people in the back row so all can hear.

- i. A voice teacher mocked me until I finally understood she was imitating me.
 - j. That changed me.
- 5. Use vocal variety.
 - a. Pitch; highs and lows.
 - b. Pause to let people catch up with you.
 - c. Power is the use of dynamics.
 - i. Tape your messages to review for evaluation.
 - ii. This helps people understand what the audience puts up with.
- 6. Appearance communicates.
 - a. Young people need to get this; they are representing Christ.
 - b. Girls need to do their hair right.
 - c. Dress according to your audience but error on the side of being conservative.
 - d. Be sensitive.
 - e I'd rather have one good suit than 20 suits of junk.
- 7. Listen to good communicators.
 - a. Listen to radio and TV but don't copy what others are doing.
 - b. Learn from others but be yourself.
- 8. Cultivate a passion to communicate.
 - a. A professor at college taught me to prepare so my students to drink from a running stream than from a stagnant pool.
 - b. Self-improvement is essential.
 - i. An eighty old lady came to a convention to learn how to help her junior high boys in Sunday School class.
 - ii. Many of her boys enter full-time ministry because she has a passion for communicating.
- 9. Develop an incurable confidence in the Spirit's ability to work through you in the lives of others.

- a. *Leadership in Dedication* is a must read for every Navigator.
- b. Everyone is significant to the cause.
- c. Communism uses this principle effectively and we need to use it also.
- d. How we see the people we minister to will determine how those people develop.
- e. We need to look at what people can become rather than what they are.
- f. A public school teacher use to tie me down.
- g. A second teacher said she had heard a lot about me but that she didn't believe a word of it. She saw me as not a problem but as a potential.
 - i. I looked myself out for that woman.
 - ii. My former teacher was amazed at what happened to me.
 - iii. We have no proven track record to determine who will be the winners.
 - iv. Unlikely types often become very effective.
 - v. Some we have high hopes for will strike out.
 - vi. See your people as significant for the cause of Christ.
 - vii. I just spent a weekend with a student who ministers to a church of 3000 and most of our faculty don't know him because he didn't graduate.