



SPEECH - SOURCE OF COMMUNICATION IN BASKETBALL

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Abstract

For a good preparation and to achieve new performance, requires an analysis of communication and familiarity with the coaches and the athletes of the forms of communication. Coaches should show their players that they are open to changing thinking and feeling and communication is essentially a competition, they need to engage more with the players, to motivate them on their way to performance.

The definition given to the term Abstract communication Romanian language dictionary is "notification, news, news; relation, relationship, connection"² and etymology leads to Latin, where communis was used in the vocabulary of ancient meaning "to share with others," "to send to others" and later acquired and connotations "to reconcile"" being related "and" to be in a relationship. "For the smooth running of communication between coach and athletes whom we coordinate, the coach must know modern theories on the art of public speaking where it is recommended as a speaker to communicate with his players and the formation of motivational speeches.

Keywords: *knowledge, sports, teacher, student*

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1. Introduction

Another aspect of the training, which is central to the work of specialists involved in the training and development of athletes in basketball is the perception trend of development of communication in order to analyze and implement fair and effective interpersonal relationships within the group behavior teammates, truth, trust, relationships phases of the game, deployment and training process objectification.³ (**Mijloace de comunicare in baschet - Victor Marian Zamfir**-București: Pro Universitaria, 2015).

Before entering in the history of the discourse, we should first find out what it is. There are several terms that meet when talking about the speech:

- speech, speeches, sn Species oratorical genre, consisting of a statement made before an audience on a topic of political, moral etc.; speech.

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² [DEX '98]

³ Victor Marian Zamfir, *Mijloace de comunicare in baschet* - București: Pro Universitaria, 2015



- The Art of Oratory St. compose and deliver speeches; the art of public speaking; eloquence, rhetoric, oratorism- From Latin oratory. See it oratory.
- eloquent sf Learning to be eloquent; the art of speaking beautiful, thrilling, compelling.
- rhetoric, rhetoric - what sf art to speak well; salesmanship audiences through argumentation skill, style and beauty of the language, etc.; all the rules necessary for the mastery of this art.

2. Speech

Parts of speech in ancient times, the four parts of the speech were called:

- exordium;
- narration;
- argumentation;
- peroration.

Exordium

first part of a speech that about gaining the attention and goodwill auditor. Calls upon sensibility and good listeners.

Narratio

is the speech in which the speaker develops and confirms the announced theme of the exordium and sentence. After the way the ancients, the narrative must have three essential qualities. Be concise, clear and credible.

Argumentatio

confirming evidence. Constitute the discourse proves that everything said in the sentence and developed the narrative.

Peroratio

has a practical nature, therefore, the epilogue will be designed and delivered to require the maximum power of synthesis, concentration, arguments and also to engage personality orator, both rationally and emotionally. (<https://greatspeechblog.wordpress.com/2014/02/05/what-is-speech/>) Part argumentatio slideshow called pros and cons of the subject.

Thus, it is desirable that the content of the speech to be given the facts under its story. Presenting his speech to the athletes that coordinates must be clear, concise, vivid, does not have a boring role, not to fall into banal. I have to take care and elements of grammar, not to sneak speech blatant mistakes that can affect its



credibility. By appearing facts in a certain order, aims to inform athletes and their belief in performance.

The facts can be presented chronologically, spatially, where the coach can build a diagram of the presented aspect: journalistic- based on specific media questions: who, what, when, where, why, how; legal - which presents every argument and counterargument his.

Each theorist has his ideas about the beginning of a speech. Some believe it to be steep to shock the audience, others think it would be a good introduction tortuous and long, but all stresses that the role of this introduction is to win attention and good players. The public should feel flattered speaker must be drawn from it and recommended modest orator (coach).

The conclusion must result from facts. Players must be strongly influenced, to be ready to answer the call to support the idea put forward coach. Efficiency speech, it's good that he ends with a spectacular assertion that remain vivid in the memory of the players.

3. Speeches typology

Speeches can be discourse typology:

- informative speech;
- persuasive.

Watch informative speech to offer new players tratat.

Coach related information must adapt their information and how to present it and not fall into the trap of too abstract language that is hard to follow and digest even for a specialized public. One way to ensure the success of such a speech is personalizing the subject.

Follow **persuasive speech** or reinforce beliefs to persuade players. Professor Alan Monroe proposed persuasive speech organization in 1930 after following scheme:

1. Attention-capture public attention
2. Need-enunciation problem that requires solving
3. Satisfying need- enunciation resolving the issue benefits solution
4. View
5. Action - request audience to act



Answering questions from the audience as the speech

Equally important is how the coach will answer questions from players. Direct responses of antrenorului au făcut o bună impresie și au îmbunătățit prezentarea impactului asupra jucătorilor, în timp ce evitarea răspunsurilor și afișarea unei stări de nervozitate au avut efectul opus.

Pentru ca prezentarea să fie de succes trebuie să fie însoțită de unele mijloace care să susțină vorbirea și ideile pentru a clarifica subiectul și stocarea ideilor de către jucători. Astfel se pot folosi desene, grafice, fotografii, slide-uri, filme și prezentări media. Toată această materială va fi pusă la dispoziție în locuri vizibile pentru toți participanții la prezentare și antrenament și nu va fi dată din mână și nu va fi arată doar când se vorbește despre ele.

4. Conclusions

Ca sport de echipă, jocul de baschet implică abilități de orientare spațială, creativitate și anticipare și capacitatea de a comunica precis și rapid. Distribuția atenției, viteza de răspuns și abilitățile de comunicare sunt doar unele dintre calitățile pe care un jucător de baschet trebuie să le aibă pentru a face parte dintr-o echipă de performanță. Artul de a vorbi în public este foarte important, deoarece pune la dispoziție un instrument foarte puternic: forța de a convinge alții. Desigur, este la alegerea fiecăruia să decidă cum să folosească această putere. Nu este de ajuns să ai idei strălucitoare, trebuie să fii capabil să formulezi gândurile altora pentru a le pune în aplicare.

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