

EFFECTIVE PUBLIC SPEAKING TRAINING FOR YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS IN ARJASARI VILLAGE

Niki Anartia¹, Riska Amaretha², Ridma Meltareza³

^{1,2,3}Communication Study, Universitas Indonesia Membangun, Bandung, Indonesia
¹nikianartia7@gmail.com, ²riskamaretha05@gmail.com, ³ridma.meltareza@inaba.ac.id

ABSTRACT

An organization is a place or place to collect ideas, thoughts, and even ideas to achieve a goal that is designed together. In this case, it is necessary to have internal communication between members of the organization itself. It is also necessary to disseminate information to audiences in an effective way so that the message conveyed can be received easily. In a village, a community organization becomes a beacon for residents in fostering and developing to realize organizational goals. Here the ability to speak in public (public speaking) is needed so that the message conveyed can be well received. Therefore, organizing public speaking training (public speaking) so that members of the organization are accustomed to speaking in public properly so that the intended message can be easily understood without any misunderstandings.

Keywords: Public Speaking; Organization; Youth

INTRODUCTION

Public speaking skills are not absolutely owned by big figures such as presidents, ministers, or high-ranking officials whose speeches are often eagerly awaited at large events. Nor does it absolutely belong to celebrities or prominent artists who often appear on the television screen. Public speaking skills belong to all members of the community (Sirait, 2008: 3), including the youth organization in Arjasari Village.

Youth members are usually only able to talk without being based on adequate knowledge and strategy. For matters that are formal and non-formal, in terms of appearance, they are still unable to

distinguish, either the way of delivery, appearance, or suitability of the costumes.

On the other hand, the activities of youth organizations in Arjasari Village at the sub-district level were quite dense, both related to youth activities and activities of a national nature. Of course, these activities require a party to speak in front of the forum, both as the presenter and as the material provider.

In everyday life, the ability to speak plays an important role in social communication. Speaking is a tool for communicating ideas that are arranged and developed according to the needs of listeners or listeners. Based on these limitations, it is implied that the matter of

speaking (speech) must be adapted to the listener. In other words, before giving a speech, the speaker must understand the listener, with whom he is giving a speech, and for what needs he is giving a speech so that the ideas conveyed can be accepted by the listeners because of the nature of speaking. The more skilled a person is in speaking, the more skilled and easy it will be for him to make a speech to convey his thoughts, ideas and feelings to others, and the clearer his thoughts will be, because in fact, a person's language reflects his thoughts.

Speaking skill is essentially a skill to produce the flow of the articulation sound system to convey wishes, needs, feelings, and desires to others. This understanding implies the important role of language as a means of communication. The language is expressed by carrying out activities of issuing regular and meaningful sounds which are carried out orally to communicate with other people.

Based on some of the opinions above, it can be concluded that speaking skills are essentially communication skills, namely the skills of communicating ideas, ideas, thoughts, and feelings in a coherent, systematic, and logical manner, which is carried out by the speaker to a person or

group of people through oral means in the form of sounds. articulation sounds that contain meaning.

Public Speaking is part of language skills, especially speaking. As a skill, it will never just come to the culprit, however, it takes a process. In other words, this public speaking skill will be more fluent and successful when the person concerned is always practicing and practicing to hone it.

A public speaker must be able to perform multiple tasks at once. He must be able to convey information, entertain, and convince his listeners. Without science, the information conveyed can be wrong. Without the ability to remember funny stories in the right order, speakers will not be able to entertain listeners. Furthermore, without self-confidence, a speaker will not be able to convince others to believe. In essence, good public speaking is close to success.

In public speaking activities, a person is asked to continue to practice speaking, increase knowledge about anything. One way that can be taken is that we must often read, especially topics that are relevant to the program that we will guide, then practice writing the script of the talk that we will present.

In addition, the provision that is no less important is that a public speaker is required to study culture, engage in various communities, and be active in a community and carry out a culture of speaking in groups. A public speaker who is able to communicate well must be able to convey messages to listeners who come from various cultures, and he must be able to influence.

IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

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In addition, the provision that is no less important is that a public speaker is required to study culture, engage in various communities, and be active in a community and carry out a culture of speaking in groups. A public speaker who is able to communicate well must be able to convey messages to listeners who come from various cultures, and he must be able to make an impact. No less important, public speakers also need to practice to smoothen and improve their abilities. Furthermore,

Sirait conveyed several things that could be done for public speakers, among others:

1. practice with a time limit;
2. practice positive thinking and speaking;
3. practice critically examining the shortcomings of the flow of events and texts;
4. consult with the closest person when in doubt about saying something that is considered funny but has the potential to hurt other people's feelings; and
5. Ask the more senior family about events or family anecdotes that are worth saying.

The tips for confidence when speaking in public as stated include:

1. positive thinking;
2. careful preparation;
3. starting now;
4. practice diligently;
5. diligent reading; and
6. take advantage of opportunities.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The material that has been provided includes the nature of speaking skills; a general introduction to public speaking;

public speaking for MCs; and public speaking for speeches and presentations. The material was delivered in a relaxed and friendly manner. Technically, the team delivers material in turn. In the process of delivering the material, participants were immediately given practical examples of the application of the material. Public speaking is something that is not difficult to do, but it is not uncommon for most people to feel insecure. But it will be easy when someone is used to doing it. Getting used to practicing it is one way to do it. Social organizations as institutions that serve the community definitely need this capability in disseminating information so that it can be conveyed properly.

During the training, participants were conditioned by the team to be active. A series of motivations and stimulations are always carried out by the team to build the enthusiasm of the active participants in the training so that the knowledge conveyed during the training can be transferred properly. In this training, the strategy chosen is the chronological strategy. This strategy is carried out by giving something gradually, starting from the mild, to the more severe stages. The steps for public speaking that will be carried out to partners, following the stages of a discussion plan that is conveyed and collaborated with the

idea of the service team, include the following:

1. Topic Selection Stage. In this case, the service team provides basic material that leads to understanding partners choosing interesting topics, both according to themselves and society in general.
2. Topic Limitation Stage. At this stage, partners are directed to narrow the topics to be conveyed. The dedication team emphasizes that the right and interesting topics are narrow and deep topics. such topics as hosting events.
3. Topic Collection Stage. This stage emphasizes efforts to find references related to the topic to be conveyed to the audience. The materials needed can be accessed from various sources, such as news, other people's information, and personal experience. These materials are to strengthen data about what is conveyed to the audience.
4. Material Preparation Stage. At this stage, partners are directed to develop the designs that have been

prepared.

5. Evaluation Stage. This stage is the last stage in public speaking activities. After partners appear in front of the forum, independent and group evaluations are immediately held to improve performance the next time.

6. Finally, the team provides input and reinforcement on the participants' performances.



Figure 1. Public Speaking Training Participants

The result of the practice carried out by the Arjasari Village youth organization is an increase in speaking skills in presenting events, making speeches, and making presentations. The outputs produced by the training can be seen from the evaluation results which indicate that:

1) Arjasari Village Youth Organization can organize events properly and correctly as needed;

2) Arjasari Village Youth Organization has the ability to properly, quality, confident, and convincing public speaking MC;

3) The Arjasari Village Youth Organization has public speaking skills, especially making speeches that are correct, high-quality, confident, and convincing;

4) Arjasari Village Youth Organization has public speaking skills, especially in presentations that are correct, high-quality, confident, and convincing.

Based on the evaluation of the activities that have been carried out, it can be seen that this activity was quite successful. These success indicators include: (1) the enthusiastic interest of the training participants as shown by the large number of participants asking questions and responding to the material provided by the team; (2) the seriousness of the participants in following the series of events organized by the team from the beginning to the end of the event; and (3) the enthusiasm of the participants to perform public speaking practice after the material was finished.

Although on the one hand there are points of success, there are definitely weaknesses. The various levels of

education affect the competency level of the participants. Participants from the junior high school level seemed much quieter than participants who had stepped up to the high school/vocational school and tertiary levels. This is because the comprehension power and level of quality of logic they have are different.

CONCLUSION

In overcoming the problem of the low ability of public speaking members of Youth Organizations is to hold training activities on public speaking techniques and strategies so that they understand and can practice these activities properly and confidently. Thus, they have the theoretical and practical provision of good public speaking. The existence of an increase in public speaking competence in an intelligent, correct, and quality manner towards young members of the Arjasari Village Youth Organization shows the success of this training activity.

Speaking is one of the active skills in language. In addition to participants understanding the theoretical speaking skills they get from this training, they are expected to frequently practice and practice them.

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