

What Makes a Good Introduction Speech and How to Start It?

Basically, a good introduction speech can just be a simple introduction of the speaker to the audience. You can modify your speech in a variety of ways so as to catch the attention of the audience. However, a good speech would require that the speaker “befriends” the audience in the sense that the speaker will try to make himself seem more friendly and familiar to the audience so as to gain their attention and involvement in the speech. Now, how to start an introduction speech? It is almost similar to what to say in an introduction speech, but unlike what to say in an introduction speech, there are only a few things you need to know:

1. Greeting the audience

- This is the most important part of any speech. If you do not greet the audience immediately and properly the moment you are in front, the audience will begin to feel distant from you and may choose to ignore you throughout the entire speech.
- Greet the audience firmly and confidently. This will show the audience that you are prepared for the presentation and therefore they must be prepared for the presentation as well.
- Try not to stammer or sound too “small.” Stammering is a sign of nervousness, and when you are nervous, people will tend to mock or insult you in a way that may cause you to forget about your topic and quite possibly “choke” or stand on the stage quietly.

2. Stating your name and reason for being in front of them

- Following a proper greeting, you must state your name immediately starting from the family name then the first name then the second name (if you have more than one first name), then you may or may not state your middle initial. The reason for stating your name in this order is to create an even further sense of formality, which may cause the audience to behave more likely.

- This will give them a sense of formality that will make them more likely to respect you as a person and at the very least sit quietly without disturbing your presentation.
- After stating your name, you should explain why you are standing in front of the audience on that very day and time. This must be done so as to keep things formal and to help you remember the topics.

3. State problems relevant to your presentation topic

- This is complementary to your short summary of your topic.
- It will make the audience feel more important and more informed, which will more likely cause them to discuss among themselves about the problems relevant to your presentation topic.

4. Give a short summary of your topic

- Giving a short summary of your topic will “tease” the audience into curiosity and make them ask what your topic is about and what is its relevance.
- It may also attract individuals in the crowd who may have an interest in your topic, in which the interested individuals may influence the non-interested individuals to listen to your topic.