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## **PUBLIC SPEAKING A TOOL TO BE HONED, NOT TAUGHT**

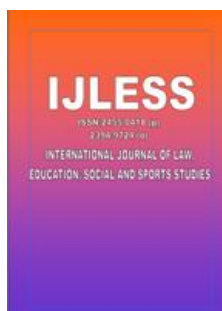
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### **ABSTRACT**

One of the major factors hindering people from speaking fluently when surrounded with people is their lack of self confidence [1]. Some people tend to compare themselves with others that cause a feeling of nervousness.

People might get scared of speaking around a large group of people because of the past failures in their lives which results in having nightmares of speaking in public. When people start to ponder what if the audience around them won't like what they say [2]. The most common reason why people are scared to orate publicly is that they become self conscious, for instance a person is asked to give a speech in front of a large audience for the first time in his life he may come up with excuses like this is quite difficult for me and I've always performed in front of small audience. Sometimes people have everything needed to speak in front of masses, but all they lack is sufficient knowledge to deliver what is expected of them [3]. Besides, sometimes people have the knowledge but they not well prepared for the speech. It's essential to understand that fear to speak publicly is in fact a subset of social phobia. Glossophobia may occur in front of just a small number of people. It's commonly present in children, for Instance a child badly hoping he doesn't get asked in class to answer the questions. It may result in people to avoid social situations, where they may become the centre of attention. Moreover, not only common people get scared to speak in a large group or on stage but there are many professionals who get nervous when giving a speech to a large audience.

**Keywords:** Glossophobia, Public speaking a tool to be honed.

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### **1. INTRODUCTION**

Public speaking/oration is the process or act of getting across a thought by a speaker to a live audience. Public speaking is commonly understood as the way to deliver a message to a group of people [4]. It can also be understood as to present something but presenting is often associated with business-related activity. The role of oration is very significant in every field of work because it includes speaking the thoughts of the speaker [5]. Moreover, the speaker tries to convey his thoughts for different purposes, these purposes may include persuading audience, to entertain people, to inform people, to aware people or it could be anything. However, it has always been the most frightening nightmare of some people, it seems more dangerous to them than a fear of death and live every fear this too has a name "Glossophobia". Like every fear has its cure fear of speaking too has a remedy, with enormous ways anybody can overcome this fear to speak in public. There are a lot of institutions especially made for helping those who scare to talk in public or who fears to speak

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his/her out in groups. Public speaking is considered as one of the most essential skills which a person must have if he/she is in a profession which demands speaking no matter what. Those who already acquire this skill are supposed to have a better understanding and have a talent to connect with people more easily can achieve great heights of success in their lives. The fear of speaking cause a lot of anxiety in the mind of those who get dreadful dreams before speaking anything in public but if they decide and are well-determined about honing this art of oration they too can be very successful in their lives [6].

## **2. All about Public Speaking**

### **2.1. What is Public speaking?**

According to Oxford dictionary Public speaking is “an action of conveying information or expressing one's feelings in speech”. However, another way to think of it would be an oral presentation in which the orator addresses an audience. When a person gives a speech before a large or a small audience on a particular topic that is considered as public speaking. It's an art of representing or sharing of one's ideas and thoughts on something through speech. According to some people public speaking is a style and a relationship of a person with the microphone viz. How he uses the microphone to deliver his message across the public. Building blocks of public speaking are the language the speaker is using, the content and the body language. To some people it also means standing up on a stage or at a podium and speaking to vast crowds of people. The definition of public speaking changes from people to people. Some even think of it as the way to get rid of their fear of speaking also known as the Gloss phobia [7]. Public speaking can also be done using presentation/slides to inform people about the topic they want to put across. The main elements of public speaking would be orator, the message, the medium, the audience and the effect. It is used for different purposes such as telling a story to a larger group of people or transmitting the information, to motivate people to act on something by public speaking. As the world has become technologically advanced it also has eased the way to deliver the message of public speakers online so that it can reach to whole world at the same time. People today use technology to communicate to the people in all countries [8]. When a speaker speaks in front of an audience to pass on the information on some topic that's called as the informative speech and when a person tries to convince or persuade the audience with his/her speech that's known as persuasive speech. Another form of public speaking is actuate with this type of public speaking the person is trying to persuade and motivate it is often times used in conflicts situation for instance war. When an individual uses this form of public speaking they're trying to get your support for a specific cause or reason but they're also sympathising the person in need. Generally this form of speech is characterized as the by a show of charisma, very strong words, great emotional involvements and display of conviction. Speaking to entertain would be another form of public speaking usually in this type of speaking the speaker could be humorous, touching or emotional. To give a great speech you need to understand the type of speech that you want to give and you want to prepare your speech based on that Just because a person a talkative doesn't mean he will give a good speech. A good public speaker is someone who understands his audience and is able to adapt and rise up to the occasion for instance a good comedian that's heckled by the audience is able to adapt to the audience and still give a great performance. Public speaker can be known as orator, he can also be called as Oratorian it means literally one who orates. Recorded in English 1374 with the meaning of on who pleads or argue for a cause.

### **2.2. Origins of Public Speaking**

In order to know about public speaking we need to start with the origins of Public speaking, About 1.75 million years ago our human ancestors achieved a technological breakthrough. They began to craft stone hand axes in ways that required planning and precision that have not been used

in the earlier tool making process around the same time the prehistoric people began to speak. Public speaking started between (500 to 400 BCE) the ancient Greece valued the public's political participation; this is where the public speaking was a crucial tool. During the classical period which saw tremendous growth in terms of public speaking and the medieval period would be considered as the opposite because there was not a lot of growth towards the study of public speaking. Public speaking started around 500 BCE Approximately 2500 years ago in Greece and Rome the formal study of public speaking began to train citizen to participate in society. Cicero in (106-43 BCE) he's one of the most significant rhetoricians; he developed the 5 canons of rhetoric, which is a 5 step process or developing a persuasive speech that is still used today to teach public speaking. Quintilian says that public speaking was inherently moral and he believed that public speaking is a good man speaking well. It started when people began to organise into groups, Public speaking reached its height in Ancient Greece and Rome. To understand the origin of Public speaking we need to talk about some of the great philosophers of that time, Aspasia of Miletus (460 BCE) she is considered as the mother of rhetoric it is also believed that she taught rhetoric to Socrates [9]. She was treated as an equal and she was given the opportunity to speak with important and educated men of society. He was a classical Greek philosopher he is credited as one of the founders of classical philosophers. Plato (429 to 347 BCE) defines that scope of rhetoric according to his negative opinion of the art. He criticized the sophists for using rhetoric as a means deceit instead of discovering the truth. Aristotle was the most famous Greece scholar he studied in Plato's academy where he later talks public speaking until Plato's death in 347 BCE. He opened up his own school of politics, science, philosophy and rhetoric. He defined rhetoric as discovering the possible means of persuasion in reference to any subject whatever. He divided the means of persuasion into 3 parts that is logical reasoning, human character and emotional appeal. Citizen leaned public speaking from early teachers known as sophists they were self appointed professors on how to succeed the civic life of the Greek State. The Ideas surrounding of issues of style in speaking situations received significant attention during the renaissance. Petrus Ramus (1515-1572) paid great attention to the idea of style by actually grouping style and delivery of the five canons together paid great attention to the idea of style by actually grouping style and delivery of the five canons together. He stated that invention and engagement did not fit together. It should be the focus of logic not rhetoric. He challenged the early scholars and their versions of true ethics and moral as they apply to communications. Francis Bacon, he was a contemporary of Shakespeare. He believed that reason and morality was a key ingredient of the public speaking and orators should be held to degree of accountability.

### **2.3. Public Speaking in Modern Politics**

In this modern era the politicians use public speaking as their tool to gain votes and goodwill among people [10]. A great poet from late 19th century expressed the power of speeches in his few yet very impactful words that "Speech is power: speech is to persuade, to convert, to compel." To achieve the most optimum gain politicians are anchoring themselves to issues that affect society the most and once they do that, they optimize their campaign and speeches around those issues. The best example of the greatest orator would be 44<sup>th</sup> President of USA, Barack Hussien Obama. He is considered to be one of the best if not best politician speakers. He is awe- inspiring, damn confident and can sway the crown with his charismatic personality which makes hi known worldwide. The first and foremost requirement for being an effective political speaker is to be at ease in one's skin and always be ready to go off script and play the audience. Certain politicians even hire a speaker coach, an example of which is Bill Clinton. Besides, Obama and Bill Clinton, a few examples of strong political speakers are Nick Clegg, Gary Kasparov, and Kay Bailey Hutchison. The main difference between public speakers and politician speakers is that while public speakers talk about varied topics and may not necessarily believe in debates whereas political speakers stick to promoting and defending their party programmes. Beside the content of speech, body language and the way of

delivery play a vital role in any speech be it political or any other. Political speeches are basically persuasive. A policy is put forward which concerns (and in some cases may also lead to) the common well being of the citizens but in the actual the political orator is resolved to gain support for an activity which is at the core of his political association. He appeals to reason as well as emotions of the crowd. The best course of action is decided based on the current issues. In politics, the speaker is bound to know his audience and then say what they want to hear. Political speaking is for people pleasing, although there are always a dangers lingering on the back burner. Speech skills are central to the life of a politician. The speech should be well ordered, unique and pinch of polished artistry. For such speech to take place, the speaker should have a grip on the underlying material. A political leader with an insight of his subject can convince his audience with a combination of reason, authority and emotion. Also, he should be prepared to make room for likely arguments in order to protect the party's cause. Many a politician makes use of manipulation in order to suit his vision of part association's best interest. Once the party succeeds in gaining the power, the same skill is utilized to confuse the citizens further, though few great leaders like Obama or APJ Abdul Kalam know how to take people along. As we look back early politics we come to conclusion that you have to start with as strong simple speech outline you're going to come up with a phrase or a line which is going to have some kind of impact on the audience for instance Martin Luther King began his speech with "I have a dream". When we hear the phrase "Four score and seven years ago" we automatically associate it with Abraham Lincoln in his Gettysburg address.

#### **2.4. Other Kinds of Modern Public Speaking**

Public speaking is an art of delivery of in which an orator speaks to any size and group of audiences. The size of audience could be smaller or larger but the content, the body language of the speaker, the eye contact with audience and the language are few main elements of public speaking and the one who has command over this power tool can achieve great success in his or her life. Moreover, the scope of public speaking is too vast. Public speaking is now mandatory in almost every profession. The public speaking can be divided as follows:

#### **2.5. Ceremonial Public speaking**

Ceremonial speeches are sometimes known as "Epideictic" or "Commemorative" speeches [11]. These sorts of speeches are based on different aspects of a certain occasion: What occasion is it? What's the cause? For who? Where it is taking place? When is it taking place? Under these speeches speaker pays tribute or praise a person, an institution, an event, idea, or place. The commemorative speech will celebrate these values. Types of commemorative speeches include the eulogy, the speech of nomination, the speech of goodwill, the wedding toast, and the award acceptance speech. Commemorative Speeches are different based on the occasion and have set goals to be achieved by the speaker (examples: focus, enthusiasm, themes, styles, and things to avoid) When giving a ceremonial speech, there are five different types for the variety of ceremonies that occur around all parts of the world: speech of introduction, speech of presentation, acceptance speech, commemorative speech, and after-dinner speech. Please note that the commemorative speech is not just informative. Thus, a speaker would not just give a biography of Ghandi, but rather would celebrate who he was, why he was worthy of praise, and encourage the audience to celebrate those values. Often, the inspiring commemorative speech goes beyond celebrating past or present accomplishments to give the audience hope for the future. For example, in 1986, when Ronald Reagan gave his now famous eulogy for the Challenger astronauts, he not only praised Christa McAuliffe and the deceased astronauts, he gave the people of the United States a message of hope for the future of the space program – that it would not die with this mission, but would continue to thrive. Consider how the speaker can link past, present, and future in a commemorative speech. As you may have guessed, language becomes an essential part of effective commemorative speeches. Using stories, illustrations, and figurative language helps the audience to share your experience. Note that it is

difficult to pay tribute to trivial topics. Therefore, a commemorative speech on, say, "Tailgating parties" would not be appropriate. This speech is about what is most important to society – honor, trust, gentleness, etc.

## **2.6. Informative speaking**

Informative public speaking encompasses speeches that are only meant to inform the people. You are transmitting a new body of knowledge to the audience [12]. Your intention should not be changing their belief on the subject nor to manipulate or persuade them to take side with your point of view. You are simply conveying valuable information to them. These sorts of public speaking are generally used at business seminars, technology and scientific conferences, school presentations , etc. They mostly include facts and statistics and include the introduction-body-conclusion structure.

## **2.7. Persuasive public speaking**

Persuasive speaking is when one tries to persuade or convince a group of audience. It aims to change the beliefs or ideas of the audience [13]. It could be very difficult task as you would be facing a group of people who may have absolutely opposite views from your own. Most significant point that a speaker should keep in mind here is that if he/she wants to influence others' views and ideas, you have to be evidence yourself for your enthusiasm while speaking. However, the orator must remember that he/she should talk without hurting others' sentiments. Persuasive speeches are commonly used by sales and marketing professionals to attract the clients for their products. It is also used to manipulate political and religious views of people.

## **2.8. Demonstrative Public Speaking**

Science demonstrations and role playing are various sorts of demonstrative speaking. This sort of public speaking requires a speaker being able to speak clearly and concisely to describe actions and to perform those actions while speaking. The idea behind demonstrative speaking is that the audience members with the knowledge about how to do something [14].

## **3. Public Speaking in a Digital Age**

Social media has changed the meaning of public speaking forever. While social media can sometimes distract audience members to post status but it may also develops a relationship between speaker and audience and allow speakers to connect with a much wider audience [15]. Moreover, if experience is anything to go by, then social media is the way for anyone who wants to succeed in the business of Public Speaking using YouTube. There a lot of YouTubers who use YouTube just to connect with a wider amount of public through their speeches. The ease in uploading and being able to share YouTube videos through many varied mediums such as LinkedIn, Google +, Twitter, Facebook, and Tumblr has been very useful. We can share videos on all the platforms of social media and get the audience from these sites. There is always an active audience on social media who is eagerly waiting for an entertaining, informative or even a motivational speaker to connect or talk to them. YouTubers can successfully grow when the audience is actually listening to them. Viewers/Audiences always have few things to say in the comments. Therefore, the speaker goes through comment box and listens to what viewers have to say about the videos they are watching. If the audience has suggestions on things that a speaker can improve on, then he may follow their suggestions.

### **3.1. Public speaking a hazard, who lacks it.**

#### **3.1.1. Why Public Speaking is a Skill for Everyone**

Most people have a fear of Public Speaking which they avoid it sometimes to the extent of refusing promotions that need speaking to groups. Some surveys have shown that public speaking is one of the greatest fears in human beings [16]. The ability to speak in a room full of strangers and

present ideas and information in forceful as well as exciting ways is probably the most vital business skill that a person can acquire. Yet, many people have acquired successful careers but are afraid to make business presentations. They believe they just can't conquer their introversion, their shaky voice and lack of focus. Truth is that anyone can learn to be a good speaker it doesn't matter even it's a 14 years old kid or 44 years old adult. There are many proven techniques for controlling nervousness, people who scare a lot from speaking in public will be able to keep control and present a more confident image. When some people are asked to give a presentation to a professional or business group they start to shake with a slightest thought of speaking in front of a bunch of people. Public speaking is the skill which a person needs to learn. Anyone can learn this skill only by practicing and listening to a good speaker.

### **3.1.2. Young People in School and College**

A news report in UK confirmed that the former students of private British schools still have a hold over politics and many top professions. One of the reasons why those people are so successful in public life is that their shared history gives them prosperous networking connections. But they normally are very confident, fluent public speakers as well. Those alumni were not born that way. Their skills were developed through their school experience of debate, discussion groups and engaging in dialogues with their teachers.

### **3.1.3. World of Work**

If a person is a professional, and particularly if he's independent or works for a consultancy or other 'body shop,' public speaking can give significant skills. As one of the most widespread fears among the general population, public speaking has the ability to enhance or impair a company's image and purpose. Even if you feel comfortable speaking in front of groups, there are always ways to improve your communication skills.

Being well presented in the workplace – in a presentation, in a meeting, during a discussion with a colleague or client is essential. A presenter or staff member is given an added advantage over someone who is less than polished in public speaking, someone who actually avoids it like the plague. When he or she can get up and deliver a well-constructed, confident presentation in front of a group of colleagues. Superiors notice the confident approach, which translates into other parts of their role. Staff who are highly skilled in their area of expertise, but hate public speaking, will still be appreciated, but they may just get more kudos and more accolades if they can articulate their approaches and knowledge in a more confident manner. Presentation and public speaking skills are learnable skills, by working on these skills the quiet and shy person can learn to present with confidence and evidentially. Presentation skills will help in the various workplace or professional circumstances such as interviews, meetings, in a conference call

At networking functions, meeting new people or getting to know ones you already know, speaking to colleagues and staff. Delivering a presentation to clients detailing a technical topic or selling a product

- Presenting at conferences
- Speaking at large internal meetings
- Speaking at Chamber of Commerce or Rotary promoting your business
- Speaking with suppliers
- Speaking with clients
- Presenting training
- Attending training

And so on Professionals are expected to give presentations as part of their job. It doesn't matter how big or small the group, there are some people who struggle to give presentations.

### **3.2. Public Speaking Benefits**

The ability to speak confidently and convincingly in public is an asset to anyone who wants to take an active role in the classroom, workplace, and community. Mastering the skills of public speaking will accelerate your professional and personal goals. Mastering the skills of public speaking will accelerate professional and personal goals. Public speaking is a vital part of communication, and effective communication is essential to live successfully and happily in today's society. There have been studies that have shown a direct correlation between how well a person communicates and how well he is satisfied with life.

In a survey it is found that the top personal qualities and skills rated by Employers included:

Communication skills (written and verbal)

Interpersonal skills (Relates well to others) dominate

Motivation/initiative

Strong work ethic

Teamwork skills (works well with others) relates

### **3.3. Public speaking can be honed by experience.**

#### **3.3.1. First Steps**

In most schools in India, public speaking is an activity of the elite. Barring a very absolute few, none of the students in a class have English as their mother-tongue or first language. This means, to begin with, all are supposedly at the same starting line and each one has an equal opportunity of learning the art and craft of speaking publicly in English. However, in every section of every grade/standard, only a select few naturally talented speakers are identified and encouraged to hone their skills of speaking further by fast-tracking their participation in all public speaking activities conducted within and beyond the school. In some cases, this special section of students is provided with rudimentary training in public speaking by a teacher or a hired tutor. There are hardly any public speaking classes, seminars or workshops for the training of an entire classroom of students. Consequently, many students, who are not naturally endowed with the talent of communicating effectively from a podium or pulpit and who require the training the most, are neglected, unacknowledged and sometimes outright ignored. Therefore, a confidence polarization develops within the classroom. The ones who already know how to engage an audience tend to do better at it and benefit from the confidence they derive from the public approval and adulation they receive, while those who are not similarly talented are tuned to believe that they may never be able to put forward their point to audiences that number more than a single digit of people. To add to this, there is a growing trend of acceptance that the best speaker is also the one with the most logical or the most valued points. This notion stifles the opinions of those who find difficulty in expression of their points, no matter how valid or how accurate they may be. And more importantly it breeds the notion in their minds that they are inherently wrong. This polarization of confidence persists when they are in college and later on in their professions and leads to a selective expression of opinions and biasing of decisions in small and large groups alike. Most of the schools try to strictly impose the rule of speaking exclusively in English within the school premises to incubate a culture of interactive learning of the language. However, this does not suffice. Here too, the naturally talented dominate and before long most students revert to their vernacular. The situation is perhaps most pitiful in such schools where the English teachers themselves are not effective speakers. Their, even if the students cultivate the habit of speaking English, they do so by mimicking the teacher and hence end up with a flawed version of the language.



This is where it gets slippery. This should direct us to the knowledge that any course on public speaking may not succeed effectively as a canvas course taught in an hour a week to a classroom of fifty. It has to be a more concentrated approach with special individual attention to the students in recognition of the fact that each learns at a different pace and in a different way. This is true for all subjects taught at school and there is a necessity for an overhaul of the present pedagogy, but some believe this approach is imperative in a public speaking course. There are two reasons for this, first speaking is dearer to all students than any other subject as it is a tool of everyday survival and thus affects their confidence levels the most; and second such programmes are absent in the country as such and hence they are unburdened by precedent. They do not have to follow the tradition, because they have none; and to impose a tradition of canvas preaching could impair the effectiveness of the effort altogether

### **3.3.2. Into the World**

People who want to overcome the fear of giving speeches in public can develop the skill of oration through practicing the presentations/powerpoint slides this would help them to get a better start and help them to stick to the topic. Practicing through presentations helps to learn how to present your speech in front of a group of people [17]. Another very effective and very essential way how people can learn and improve their skill of public speaking is joining amateur dramatics groups or political debating groups so that they can learn how to speak in the real life speech.

### **3.3.3. Online Audience**

The YouTube public speakers before giving a live speech online, they practice a lot [18]. They might practice by videotaping themselves or even recording themselves on their smartphones just to check if the message they want to deliver is being conveyed in the same way that they wanted or not. Public speaking can be honed by many exercises like this. If the speaker wants to become an online speaker he or she has to practice before mirror or by recording themselves and curb out all the mistakes they kept on doing.

### **3.3.4. Making The Most of It**

Some people who want to develop the skill of oration are seeking other opportunities. To practice public speaking people could join a charity and go around giving talks on it. There are end numbers of events which are especially dedicated to speaking and debating such as jashn-e-rekhta in New Delhi, India. Every city, big or small has organizations or clubs that meet regularly. Facilitated networking groups are designed to be a tightly knit group of individuals from diverse businesses who meet regularly for the purpose of bringing business opportunities to the other members to speak.

## **4. Public speaking can't be taught.**

### **4.1. Can't be taught – or Can it?**

Many historians credit the ancient city-state of Athens as the birthplace of classical rhetoric. Because Athenian democracy marshalled every free male into politics, every Athenian man had to be ready to stand in the Assembly and speak to persuade his countrymen to vote for or against a particular piece of legislation. [19] A man's success and influence in ancient Athens depended on his rhetorical ability. Consequently, small schools dedicated to teaching rhetoric began to form. The first of these schools began in the 5th century BC among an itinerant group of teachers called the Sophists. The Sophists would travel from polis to polis teaching young men in public spaces how to speak and debate. The most famous of the Sophists schools were led by Gorgias and Isocrates. Because rhetoric and public speaking were essential for success in political life, students were willing to pay Sophist teachers great sums of money in exchange for tutoring. A typical Sophist curriculum consisted of analyzing poetry, defining parts of speech, and instruction on argumentation styles. They

taught their students how to make a weak argument stronger and a strong argument weak. Sophists prided themselves on their ability to win any debate on any subject even if they had no prior knowledge of the topic through the use of confusing analogies, flowery metaphors, and clever wordplay. In short, the Sophists focused on style and presentation even at the expense of truth. The negative connotation that we have with the word "sophist" today began in ancient Greece. For the ancient Greeks, a "sophist" was a man who manipulated the truth for financial gain. It had such a pejorative meaning that Socrates was executed by the Athenians on the charge of being a Sophist. Both Plato and Aristotle condemned Sophists for relying solely on emotion to persuade an audience and for their disregard for truth. Despite criticism from their contemporaries, the Sophists had a huge influence on developing the study and teaching of rhetoric.

#### **4.1.1. It's All in the Book**

Famous books on public speaking like *Stand up, Speak out: The Practice and Ethics of Public Speaking; Speak Like Yourself... No, Really! Follow Your Strengths and Skills to Great Public Speaking*, by Jezra Kaye etc. make point they are useless without practicing the techniques.

#### **4.1.2. Skills? What Skills?**

The skill of public speaking can't be taught but there are a lot of institutions which work at the key skills which can be taught such as voice projection, speaking techniques, these institutions give advice on how to hold an audience, camera/microphone usage etc. E.g. The people can't just learn the art of public speaking overnight but if they are well determined to work on their oration skills and watch what mistakes they are making and what they need to develop in themselves to be able to be a good public speaker. e.g. confidence, good sense of humour.

#### **4.1.3. Bringing It All Together**

The best balance between theory and practicals would be equal parts of both. As the saying goes practice makes perfect but you need a solid foundation to and that is where theory comes in. Through practice people can strengthen skills and improve to achieve success in public speaking [20]. A person needs to be well versed and well practice it will make that person a better speaker and allow a person the freedom to feel more comfortable and at ease.

### **5. CONCLUSION**

The data analysis undertaken and the observations made during the course of the research show that people who are well determined about overcoming the fear of speech can absolutely get rid of it and like every problem Glossophobia too has its cure and lot of practice with practice you can achieve many things and overcome as well. Some of the world's best speakers became so through practice, their style and techniques are such only because of practice. Even the institutions who are devoted especially for public speaking can help to improve the key skills but the people who really want to develop this skill and hone this tool of speaking in public they need to work on their own. They need to check out their mistakes and fix them, work on their body language and do as much practice as possible that way they can really acquire this tool of public speaking, because anybody can hone it but not one can teach it

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