ENGLISH SPEAKING CLUB
Storytelling

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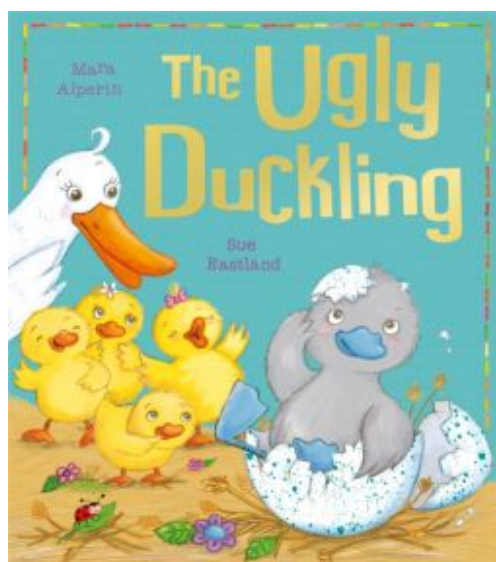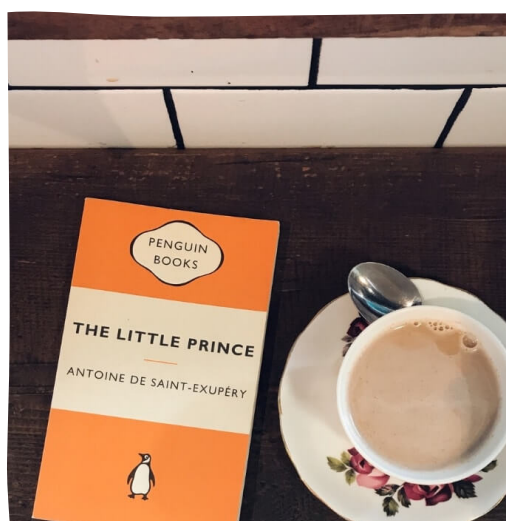### 1.Spark up

" The Little Prince is the most translated book in the French language. With a timeless charm it tells the story of a little boy who leaves the safety of his own tiny planet to travel the universe, learning the vagaries of adult behaviour through a series of extraordinary encounters. His personal odyssey culminates in a voyage to Earth and further adventures. "

Hans Christian Anderson's original fairy tale about a strange, scruffy 'duckling' who is rejected by the birds and animals around him because he is different, but grows up to discover that he is really a beautiful swan, has been told and retold countless times – and through all kinds of creative interpretations – across the years.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE KEY ELEMENTS OF LITERATURE

Life is not a series of gig lamps symmetrically arranged; life is a luminous halo, a semitransparent envelope surrounding us from the beginning of consciousness to the end. — Virginia Wolf

This quote most certainly echoes the hidden beauty of literature. Literature finds its recognition in stories, novels, and drama. The theme is of prime importance. An author depicts the ups and downs of the protagonist with the help of characterization. The story progresses through various plots. There are prologues and epilogues and a myriad other entities. The paragraphs below will tell you more about the elements of literature.

Plot

A plot is the sequential arrangement of incidents, ideas, or events. In literature, the plot encompasses all the incidents and provides aesthetic pleasure. The story of the novel progresses through various plots and conflicts. Plots of dramas are divided into "Acts" and "Scenes". Drama has five essential parts. These are:

- Introduction of the story – where the characters and setting are introduced
- Rising action
- Climax
- Falling action
- Resolution

Playwrights use dialog to develop their plots. They reveal information about their characters such as their background and personality.

Character

Character plays a pivotal role in a drama, novel, short story, and all kinds of narratives. In drama, the character reflects the personality of the protagonist and other related characters. In Marlowe's drama "The Tragical History of Dr. Faustus", Faustus is the main character of the play.

Setting

It refers to geographical location of the story, time period, daily lifestyle of the characters, and climate of the story. In a novel, the setting plays an important role. Settings of literary forms have been changing according to theme of the literary piece; for example, Shakespeare's tragedies and comedies have the setting of palaces and castles, whereas modern and post-modern dramas have setting of houses of the common public.

Theme

Theme is a prime element of literature, which contains the central idea of all literary forms. It reflects innocence, experience, life, death, reality, fate, madness, sanity, love, society, individual, etc.

Point of view

Point of view is another element of the narrative, through which a writer tells the story. Authors use the first-person or the third-person point of view. The former indicates that the main character is telling the story, whereas the latter directs that the narrator is telling the story.

Conflict

Be it a short story, drama or novel, conflict is the essential element of all these literary forms. A plot becomes interesting and intriguing when it has its share of inbuilt conflict and twists. Conflict can be internal conflict or external. It can take place between two men, between the character and his psychology, between the character and circumstances, or between character and society.

Literary devices

Like the hammer and nail, literary devices are the true tools of the writer. A partial list of literary devices include simile, metaphor, personification, symbolism, alliteration, hyperbole, figurative language, humor, and irony.

Style

Style is like a fingerprint, no two are alike. A function of diction, syntax, and voice, style tends to emerge from how you write rather than from a concerted effort to control it.

Tone

After you have asked a question, "What does theme mean?", it is time to focus on the tone of the story. The latter is made on the basis of the narrative attitudes with the support from the actions and words of the characters. This is the voice of the story with its peculiar style used to add impressive effect and inspire empathy of the readers to the characters.

echo (n)	tiếng vang
plot (n)	cốt truyện
sequential (a)	liên tục, liên tiếp
incident (n)	sự việc, vụ việc
encompass (v)	bao gồm
aesthetic (a)	thẩm mỹ
progress (v)	tiến bộ, tiếp diễn
conflict (n)	sự xung đột
Rising Actions	Chuỗi các hành động mở màn
climax (n)	đỉnh điểm, cao trào
falling action	chuỗi các hành động xảy ra sau đoạn cao trào của chuyện/ vở kịch
Resolution (n)	sự quyết tâm, sự giải quyết
playwright (n)	nhà soạn kịch, nhà soạn tuồng hát

play a pivotal role	đóng vai trò quan trọng
narrative (n)	chuyện kể, bài tường thuật
reflect (v)	phản chiếu
protagonist, main character	nhân vật chính
antagonist (n)	nhân vật phản diện
setting (n)	bối cảnh
theme (n)	chủ đề tác phẩm
prime elements	những yếu tố quan trọng
point of view (n)	ngôi kể chuyện
first-person point of view	ngôi kể thứ nhất
third-person point of view	ngôi kể thứ ba
intriguing (a)	hấp dẫn

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twist (n)	cú twist, sự thay đổi mạch truyện đột ngột
simile (n)	phép so sánh
metaphor (n)	phép ẩn dụ
personification (n)	phép nhân hóa
symbolism (n)	biểu tượng
aliteration (n)	phép điệp âm
hyperbole (n)	phép nói quá
figurative language (n)	phép tu từ trong văn học
humor (n)	sự hài hước
irony (n)	sự mỉa mai, sự châm biếm
a concerted effort	nỗ lực chung
tone (n)	giọng nói, giọng văn (trong văn học)

tone (n)	giọng nói, giọng văn (trong văn học)
peculiar (a)	riêng biệt
empathy (n)	sự đồng cảm

PART 1

Books

1. Do you like reading books?
2. What kinds of books do you like to read?
3. Where do you like to read?
4. Do others in your family read books too?

Humour

1. What kind of programmes do you find funny on TV?
2. What kind of things make you laugh?
3. Do you like to make people laugh?
4. Do you think it is important to have a sense of humour and why?

PART 2

Describe an interesting story you heard from someone

You should say

who told you the story

what was the story

why you think it was an interesting story

and why you were impressed by it

PART 3

1. What kind of stories do children like?
2. Do you think it's important for parents to read bedtime stories for their children?
3. Do you think reading benefits us?
4. How do you keep your reading habits in your busy life?
5. What books would you recommend young people to read?