

*P*rose
&
oetry

Handbook



UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE
2017-2018



preface

UIL oral interpretation events are a favorite among students and coaches. Perhaps that is because the goal of oral interpretation is not only to discover, but then to share, and what joy comes from sharing literature with an audience! Those moments create a special bond between the literature, the reader, and the listener.

Since oral interpretation is an art of recreation, every piece of literature presents its own challenge. While there is no absolute “how-to-do-it” formula, I do believe that the basic principles of analysis and presentation included in this book will prove useful. As you will discover when you review different judges’ evaluations of your performance, each judge brings his or her own perspective about performance. My hope is that this handbook will help you ultimately achieve a balance between literary analysis and interpretative technique, which is essential to the art of oral interpretation, and that the information provided within its covers will equip you to make decisions about your approach to your own performance. Of course, no book can or should replace the teaching role, so I encourage you to review and evaluate the concepts in this publication with your UIL coach for application.

The growth you experience as you search for literature through extensive reading, as you analyze to comprehend the true essence of the literature, and as you prepare for the performance moment, will be incredibly meaningful. In the midst of working diligently to achieve goals as a UIL competitor, I hope you won’t forget to fall in love with literature, to find an affinity with gifted authors, to “feel” the words of the writers down deep in your soul, and to grow as an individual because of your encounter with oral interpretation as an art, not simply as a contest — in order that you may be forever changed by its magic.

Jana Riggins
UIL State Speech Director



about this edition

About the authors

The latest edition of the UIL Prose and Poetry Handbook was written and edited by Jana Riggins, current UIL Speech Director. Additionally, the handbook includes valuable contributions from earlier directors and input from members of past and present State Prose and Poetry Advisory Committees whose contributions are greatly appreciated. This entire group is quite diverse in their philosophies of oral interpretation, which enhanced the variety and depth of this handbook. Special thanks to M'Liss Hindman, Director of Forensics at Tyler Junior College and UIL Consultant as well as Sammy Green, retired educator from Spring ISD for their contributions.

About the categories

A committee of high school coaches and university faculty is formed to choose new prose and poetry categories each time they change. Serving on the latest committee were: Gary Brister, Hico HS; Ruben Escamilla, Carrizo Springs HS; Gina Garza, Bruni HS; Karen Gossett, retired Denton; Sammy Green, retired, Spring; JP Fugler, Van HS; Tonya Harper, Whitesboro HS; Cecillia Maddox, Magnolia West HS; Debbie Mitchell, Cross Plains HS; Julie Schniers, San Angelo-Central High School; Ann Shofner, retired, Amarillo; Phyllis Tucker, retired, Gainesville and M'Liss Hindman, Tyler Junior College, UIL speech consultant and regional director. UIL State Speech Director Jana Riggins chaired the committee.

About the handbook

This handbook is essential reading for both coach and contestant. It contains rules and contest procedures particular to UIL Prose and Poetry contests you must familiarize yourself with to be successful in UIL competition. It also includes theory and instruction on oral performance of literature.

About the future

The interpretation categories will continue to change on a regular basis. Your opinion and suggestions are valuable. Visit our website to submit literature categories you believe would be educationally beneficial for our students. We would also welcome comments about this handbook, including what additional information you feel would be helpful. Specific category rulings are updated on the UIL website throughout the competition year.



Table of Contents

1 Introduction to Oral Interpretation

Welcome to Oral Interpretation	4
How Did We Get to Here?	5
Where Are We Today?	6

2 Getting Started

Contest Rules	8
Finding Literature	19
Where to Look	19
Selecting Literature for Performance	21
Further Considerations for Selecting Literature	23
Understanding the Text	24
Introductions for Selections	29
Transitions in Programs of Poetry	32
Cutting Literature for Performance	33
Preparing the Manuscript.....	34
Rehearsal Techniques	35
Performance Decisions	36
The Internet as a resource	37

3 Understanding the UIL Categories

Prose	41
Category A	
Category B	
Poetry	44
Category A	
Category B	
Category Questions & Clarifications	48
UIL Rule Regarding Same Selection.....	50
Checklist for Documentation Requirements.....	51
Weaving Is An Option	53
Oral Interpretation Textual Analysis.....	54
Ethics for UIL Competition.....	57
Guidelines for Judges of Poetry & Prose	58
Documentation Questions & Answers.....	60
Defining and Distinguishing Poetry, Prose, and Drama	64

4 Preparing for the Contest

Plan in Advance for Competition	67
What to Expect at the Contest	68
Tournament Guidelines.....	69
Ethics and Sportsmanship.....	71
A Philosophy of Competition	71
How to Run a Meet - Instructions for Contest Directors	73

Appendix

See Appendix for Detailed Guide	83
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1

Welcome to Oral Interpretation

As a child, I looked forward to the evenings when my father would come into my room and read me a story before bedtime. He didn't just read words, and he never seemed to choose traditional books for children's bedtime stories. Instead, he gave the characters in the books he chose such clear voices and physicality that characters and narration came alive for me. I could visualize the scenery, smell the smells, and actually seem to touch the characters. The Red Queen had a thick British accent, while Alice seemed more lilting. Brer Fox had my father's low, slow, and sly voice, while Brer Rabbit possessed my father's most spirited and playful sounds. The briar patch really seemed to be sticky and uncomfortably pervasive.

I didn't realize how fortunate I was to have been given this amazing gift as a child until many years later. I thought everyone's father shared with his children literature like *Alice in Wonderland*, *Through the Looking Glass*, *Bedknobs and Broomsticks* and Joel Chandler Harris's *Tales of Brer Rabbit* and surely read them in the most vivid and entertaining ways possible.

Fast-forward as I walk into Karen Gossett's classroom after school for the first time and announce I am ready to perform for her. I couldn't have imagined the future in interpretive literature that lay before me. My high school speech and theatre coach heard me read a small section of Truman Capote's *A Christmas Memory* and before I knew it, I was learning to "color" my words, depend on the phrasing the author gave me, and to give Capote's "Buddy" a unique voice all his own. What an inspiration Karen was! I can trace so much of what I teach my students today to what she started with me in the early days of my freshman year at Corsicana High School.

However, nothing she taught me ever seemed to stray very far away from the lessons I learned from my father's own storytelling style and the amazing literature he chose. In short, to be happy and successful in this competitive world of oral interpretation, you must discover the love of literature deep inside of you and bring that passion to life; the desire to share a story or poem with those around you must be engaging; and the pursuit of the most wonderful literary works for you and for your students' own enjoyment should be endless.

I love literature, I have a passion for interpreting words on the page, and my calling in life is to teach. Therefore, coaching interpretation has become one of the most rewarding experiences of my life. However, without the help of the UIL Prose and Poetry Handbook, I would be unequipped to pass on the methods, techniques, and rule explanations this document provides. Many people have worked countless hours to compose this accessible and easy-to-understand document, so please read it from cover to cover, whether you've coached for one year or fifty. Rules change. Thoughts and styles evolve, and our friends at UIL have tried to provide answers for questions you may not even realize you have at this point.

Enjoy the handbook, and above all, enjoy interpretation!

Aimee Kasprzyk
Blooming High School

How Did We Get To Here? “The rhapsode should also interpret the poet.” *Socrates*

In the days of Vaudeville, a favorite act was the One Man Band, in which a musician appeared wearing a vast array of musical instruments — banjos, washboards, mouth organs, bugles, tambourines, and even cymbals attached to his knees — which he somehow managed to play, all at the same time, to the delight and amazement of his audience.

The oral interpreter does even more incredible things. He is a public speaker reciting introductions and transitions. He is a performer playing many roles, both male and female, as well as an occasional inanimate object. He is a critic, examining every word of the text and sub-text, sharing his own interpretation, always in search of the perfect performance. He is a narrator supplying the author’s thoughts, images, moods, and tones. He is the whole technical crew, providing settings, stage directions, and sound effects. At the same time, he is a part of the audience, observing, analyzing, and enjoying the author’s material. And all the while, *he must still maintain his own identity*. A formidable task, indeed!

Oral interpretation, the oldest of the speech arts, has roots and a history that go back to the beginnings of man, long before the written word. Undoubtedly, on long winter nights by the light of camp fires, early man told tales of his battles, his victories, his romances, entertaining and amazing his family and friends. After a while, these tales became the history of his tribe and were considered holy and revered by all, as was the teller.

In Greek times, this teller of tales was called by the name “rhapsode” (coming from the Greek root meaning “to sew” or “stitch,” no doubt referring to the numerous tales that were “stitched” together for his program). The rhapsode, carrying a lyre to accompany himself and a myrtle staff, made his living traveling from place to place, reciting Homer’s *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, inspiring and moving his listeners with historical and religious tales. In time, these works were written down and became the Western World’s first literature.

The Romans, with poets such as Virgil, Horace, and Ovid continued the tradition, as did the Church during the Middle Ages. Outside the church, there were the troubadours and minstrels, traveling about singing and juggling, who spread their tales and histories across the centuries, leaving behind the great national epics such as *Beowulf*, *Cid*, *Nibelungenlied*, and *The Song of Roland*. When literacy increased as a result of the invention of the printing press, storytelling and reading were taken over by the common people. Thus we have Chaucer’s *Canterbury Tales*, in which the characters themselves take turns telling stories. Offspring of these epics are the novel, poetry, and short stories of more recent times.

The Nineteenth Century made “super stars” out of such authors as Charles Dickens, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and Mark Twain, who toured and “won” the West, doing what people have always done, reading to others.

In our own century, the radio, that tiny little electronic rhapsode, captured imaginations around the world, teaching us once again that suggestion can create anything and everything in the mind. More recently, London and Broadway have mounted critically acclaimed productions — *Don Juan in Hell*, *John Brown’s Body*, and the eight hour *Nicholas Nickolby*.

It is not surprising that students in Texas high schools are so fascinated with the oral interpretation of prose and poetry. The rhapsode is very much still with us. Audiences are waiting. Long may the interpreters continue!

Where Are We Today?

While oral interpretation of literature finds its roots in the traditions of storytelling, it has emerged as a distinct art form. And like other forms of art, it continues to evolve in both the material that is used and the manner in which that material is presented. Oral interpretation can be defined as the art of sharing literature from the author through the performer to the audience. Each of these elements is crucial to the final product of oral interpretation as a UIL contest activity.

There remain wide differences in philosophies of “the right way” to perform oral interpretation of literature. In the 1950s and continuing into the 70s, educators were often taught that oral interpretation should be limited entirely to the use of the voice and facial expression, and that any use of the body was inappropriate, as it constituted “acting.” Then in the 90s and earlier this decade, many educators still taught that interpreters shouldn’t move out of the imaginary ‘box’ that was around them and that interpreters should never move their feet. More recently, colleges and universities have favored the “performance” approach, where almost anything goes, so many younger teachers and others who work closely with collegiate faculty and workshops have a different perspective. You may have already heard professionals speak of “crossing the line” between interp and acting, or you may find comments on your performance critiques that deal with this issue. Many coaches and competitors are asking: “Where is the line? What does it mean, and how does anyone know when they’ve crossed it?”

There are several elements of the contest rules which should help in answering these questions for UIL competition. First, the *Constitution & Contest Rules* clearly defines the goals of the oral interpretation contests in UIL as “literature in performance through expressive oral reading.” While actors have the use of the full stage space, costumes, settings and props, and other characters on stage, the interpreter is required to provide all these elements through suggestion. The essential role of the narrative in prose or poetry means an interpreter has a unique communicative role with the audience that is not present in stage productions. The key is “believability.” An audience (which includes judges) can imagine several different characters, established through the use of voice, focus, and posture to distinguish individuals, and settings that could seldom if ever be accomplished on stage, established through narration. When exaggeration leads them to focus on the technique you use rather than the material you are conveying, often believability is lost.

A second element of UIL competition in oral interpretation is the required use of a physical manuscript, intended to keep the focus of the performance on the literature itself. Actors memorize their lines, and “become another person” while they are on stage. Interpreters use a script (even if they are so familiar with it that it isn’t necessary) to portray a number of diverse characters, often including a narrator who communicates directly with the audience. Probably nothing interferes with believability more than watching someone who holds a script but never uses it, or someone who uses that script in a way that blatantly contradicts the fact that it contains the literature that is being performed. Again, suggestion works, exaggeration seldom does. But there are no rules that say how many times a contestant must look down at each page. The best advice is for performers to look down at their pages ‘in character’ and at appropriate times (for instance NOT in the middle of a description of some specific action.) During rehearsals, plan when you look down and also plan when each page should be turned. Again use judgement and avoid turning pages in the middle of sentences or in the middle of describing some action/scene, etc.

A third consideration is the guidelines for use of the body and movement in these UIL contest activities are provided. The contest rules indicate: “Responsive use of the body (i.e. spontaneous changes in posture, gesture, and

place-to-place movement) is permissible. However, this active use of the body should: (A) be appropriate to the demands of the selection, (B) be a natural outgrowth from the literature to be performed, and (C) be limited in scope.” Coaches and contestants should realize that judges will apply their own opinions to what they value in style and delivery and that these opinions will vary from judge to judge. This doesn’t mean that an interpreter can’t do some limited movements suggesting larger concepts being described; it just means that it is one of the difficult choices an interpreter must make. Judges are never going to agree totally with every performance. That is why the majority of contests require at least three judges for finals.

This doesn’t mean that interpreters are restricted to a mechanical presentation of literature, where the emotional texture of the material cannot be experienced through performance. The vast majority of successful competitive performances are those which fall into the middle realm between little physical involvement with the presentation of literature, and contestants who act as though they were “on stage,” when everybody in the audience knows they are not. Most UIL judges recognize and maintain a real distinction between acting events and interpretation events, and appreciate contestants who truly “share literature from an author through the performer to the audience.” Actors “become” a character completely with their voice, posture, walk and more, while interpreters suggest by using their voice and posture and, only when appropriate, other movements. Actors talk to others characters on stage, while interpreters create the sense that the other character or characters are there. Audiences share in the experience if they can see *in their minds* what you are creating. As for “Where is the line? What does it mean, and how does anyone know when they’ve crossed it?” That is totally opinion. And current performance theory indicates that a contestant shouldn’t be concerned about the “line” so much as that their performance is realistic and true to the literature.

The bottom line? Make the literature come to life with the words you are speaking. Embrace the power inherent in the words themselves. Your analysis and understanding of the literature should be your guide as you make performance decisions about how to share the selection with an audience in a way that keeps the focus on the author’s work rather than on performance technique. Work with your coach to understand the various philosophies of oral interpretation that are generally accepted in your area. The subjective nature of performance of literature means that opinions about performance styles will vary from region to region and even from one district to another. That should not discourage you but should motivate you to become the best interpreter you can be and to make each of your performances believable so that you will move your audience. In learning these skills you will become more confident in your abilities which will only benefit you in the future. Enjoy learning.

2

Getting Started

As you begin to immerse yourself in oral interpretation not only as an art form but also as a forensic activity, the most important initial step is gaining knowledge of the contest rules and procedures. It is critical to read the UIL rules carefully because adherence to the details is essential for success in competition. They are provided in this chapter for you to study carefully and completely.

Section 1000: SPEECH

(a) **EVENTS AND ENTRIES.** The UIL speech program shall consist of events divided into three basic skill categories: debate, oral interpretation and extemporaneous speaking. Students are permitted to enter two events in speech, and Cross-Examination Team Debate (see [b] Scheduling). The eligibility section requirements of each contest shall be met and no more than one event shall be selected from each of the following categories:

(1) *Debate.*

(A) Cross-Examination Team Debate

(B) Lincoln-Douglas

(2) *Interpretation.*

(A) Prose Interpretation

(B) Poetry Interpretation

(3) *Extemporaneous Speaking.*

(A) Informative Speaking

(B) Persuasive Speaking

(4) *Prohibited Double Entries.*

If You Enter:

Team Debate

Lincoln-Douglas Debate

Prose Interpretation

Poetry Interpretation

Informative Speaking

Persuasive Speaking

You May Not Enter These Contests:

Lincoln-Douglas Debate

Team Debate, Prose Interpretation,
Poetry Interpretation

Lincoln-Douglas Debate, Poetry
Interpretation

Lincoln-Douglas Debate,
Prose Interpretation

Persuasive Speaking

Informative Speaking

Note. There is no restriction on entering Congress in addition to other speech or academic events.

(b) **SCHEDULING.** In addition to restrictions of individual contest plans, it is imperative that students and academic coaches become familiar with the Academic Conflict Pattern when selecting contests for competition. This pattern is provided on the UIL website. Students who want to double enter may request that they be allowed to speak first or second in a section but may not request to be placed in the bottom one-half of the section. If the double entry is not prohibited above, contest directors may allow the double entry if the necessary accommodations do not inconvenience other contestants. Contest directors are to use their best judgment in the matter. There shall be no protest of their decisions.

(c) **RECORDING.** Schools and/or individuals are prohibited from recording (audio and/or video) speech contests. The UIL reserves the right to record for educational purposes.

Section 1003: INDIVIDUAL SPEECH CONTESTS

(a) **PURPOSE.** The purpose of each of the individual speech contests is to stimulate the student's ability to communicate ideas and information to an audience. In the extemporaneous informative speaking and extemporaneous persuasive speaking contests, these ideas are essentially those of the speaker, derived from the speaker's background of research on current events. In poetry interpretation and prose interpretation, the student is challenged to ascertain and communicate the ideas of an author through a literary selection, based on the student's understanding and research.

(b) **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.**

- (1) *Sections.* A section shall consist of no more than eight contestants. If nine or more students enter a single contest, one preliminary round and one final round shall be held. Preliminary round sections shall be divided as equally as possible. The following chart shall be used to determine the number of sections and finalists in each section:

No. Entries	Preliminaries	Participants Advancing to Final Round
1-8	None	Final Round
9-16	2 Sections	1st, 2nd, 3rd from each section
15-24	3 Sections	1st, 2nd from each section
20-32	4 Sections	1st, 2nd from each section
32-39	8 Sections	1st from each section

Contestants should be entered on the district online entry form according to strength. Contest directors should section by distributing first, second and third place district entries as equally as possible, avoiding when possible, placing contestants from the same school in the same section. At the regional level, first, second and third place district winners should be distributed as equally as possible throughout the sections.

INDIVIDUAL SPEECH CONTESTS, GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- (2) *Judging All Individual Speech Contests.* Judging shall be by an odd number of judges or by one judge. In any event, the contest director should make every attempt to secure competent judges who have had training in the field of speech. At minimum, judges should be high school graduates. In so far as possible, the judges should not know which school contestants represent. A copy of the judging instructions provided by the League office should be given to each judge. Prose and poetry judges for high school oral interpretation should be given literary categories prior to the meet. Contest directors are responsible for explaining these instructions and categories to the judges. Judges should be instructed not to discuss their decisions with other individuals or judges while judging a given contest. The responsibility of the judge is to rank the speaker, evaluate the performance, and give constructive suggestions for the benefit of the speaker. Written evaluations are encouraged.
- (3) *Timekeeper and Signal Standards.*
- (A) A timekeeper should be provided for each contest to notify the contestant of the amount of time remaining from the total allotted time. The timekeeper should sit in front of the judges and where they can be seen by contestants and should demonstrate before each contestant begins the type of time signals to be used. The time cards are a much preferred method of signal.
- (B) A timekeeper may use either timecards or hand signals to indicate to the speaker the remaining time. If timecards are available, when the speaker begins to talk, the card marked "7" should be held so that the speaker can see it. When the speaker has talked for one minute, the card marked "6", should be held so the speaker can see it, which indicates six minutes remaining, etc. When the speaker has talked for six minutes the timekeeper should raise the card marked "1" above his/her head. When only 30 seconds remain, the timekeeper should raise the "1/2" card (preferably a yellow card) above the head. At the end of the full seven minutes, the timekeeper should hold the "stop" card (preferably a red card) above the head, or otherwise indicate that the total allotted time has been consumed. An interpretative contestant who is still speaking as the "stop" card is raised is deemed to have gone over seven minutes. Prose and poetry contestants may not go over seven minutes without disqualification. In informative and persuasive speaking, the speaker may complete only the sentence in progress without disqualification. The responsibility for keeping within restricted time limit rests with the contestant.

The following hand signals (signal with fingers) are recommended if timecards are not used:

- (i) After three minutes have elapsed, give a signal of four fingers.
- (ii) After five minutes have elapsed, give a signal of two fingers.
- (iii) After six minutes have elapsed, give a signal of one finger.
- (iv) After seven minutes have elapsed, the timekeeper may stand or otherwise indicate that the total time has elapsed.

(4) *Ranking the Contestants.*

(A) At the close of the contest, the judges shall rank all speakers by numbers: 1, 2, 3, etc. The contest director will supervise tabulation of contest results, using the official UIL Talktab speech tabulation software. Points are to be awarded through sixth place in accordance with Section 902.

(B) In the case of panel judging, the following criteria, in the following order, shall be used to determine all ranks: (1) majority or BETTER; (2) lowest sum; (3) judges' preference; (4) decimal equivalent; (5) judges' preference to break decimal ties; (6) blind draw, except at state finals. When a place has been determined, the contest director shall revert back to the first criteria (majority or BETTER) to determine the next rank, unless there is a tie, whereupon all contestants who are tied shall be awarded a place before going on to another contestant or place. NOTE: At no time during tabulation should judges discuss their ranks or confer with one another regarding ranks - item (iii) below, "Judges' Preference" is a method of tabulation and does NOT infer that judges confer to reach a preference. See * in (C) below for instructions on tabulating judges' preference.

- (i) Any contestant who receives a majority of firsts shall be awarded first place.
- (ii) In the event that no contestant receives a majority of firsts, the contestant with the lowest sum of total ranks shall be awarded first place.
- (iii) If, at this point, two or more contestants tie with the same low sum of total ranks, the tie shall be broken by the use of judges' preference. See (C) * below for instructions on determining judges' preference.)
- (iv) In any case where there is a tie, all contestants who are tied shall be awarded a place before going on to another contestant or place.
- (v) Should a tie occur at this point among three or more contestants which cannot be broken by judges' preference, the ranks of only the tied contestants shall be converted to decimal equivalents on the following scale:

- Rank of first = 1.00
- Rank of second = .50
- Rank of third = .33
- Rank of fourth = .25
- Rank of fifth = .20
- Rank of sixth = .17
- Rank of seventh = .14
- Rank of eighth = .13

The contestant with the highest sum total of the decimal value of ranks shall be awarded first place.

- (vi) If after converting to decimal values two contestants remain tied with equal sums of decimal values, this tie shall be broken by judges' preference.
- (vii) If, at this point, contestants remain tied, the sum of the ranks of all tournament ballots in the contest event of the tied contestants, including preliminary rounds, shall be taken. The contestant with the lowest sum shall be placed higher.
- (viii) Should a tie among three or more contestants occur which cannot be broken by these methods, it shall be broken by a blind draw, except for state finals.

(C) Second place shall be determined next. If a tie existed for first place, after breaking the tie by the above methods, the person who was tied with the first place winner is automatically given second place. If no tie existed, revert to the first ranking criteria (majority or BETTER.) A contestant (not already awarded a place) ranked second OR BETTER by a majority of the judges shall be awarded second place. If, however, no contestant receives a majority of seconds OR BETTER or if two unranked contestants receive a majority of seconds OR BETTER. (i.e., ranks of 1 and 2, or 2 and 2), then the contestant with the lowest sum of total ranks shall be awarded second. In the following example, both unranked contestants have a majority of seconds OR BETTER, so contestant #2, whose sum of total ranks is lower, is ranked second. Contestant #1 is then awarded third before any other contestant or place is considered, and the next place to be awarded is fourth.

Contestant	Judge A	Judge B	Judge C	Total	Rank
One	3	2	2	7	3rd
Two	2	1	3	6	2nd
Three	1	5	1	N/A	1st

*In the next example, first place was awarded to a contestant with a majority of firsts, and no contestant had a majority of seconds OR BETTER. Contestants 1 and 2 have the same sum of total ranks, so the tie for second shall be determined by judges' preference.

Contestant	Judge A	Judge B	Judge C	Total	Preference	Rank
One	2	5	3	10	+	2nd
Two	4	2	4	10	-	3rd

Contestant 1 is ranked higher (or receives higher preference) than contestant 2 by two of the three judges (A & C), and is awarded second place. Contestant 2 shall be awarded third place before any other contestant or place is considered. Any tie between only two contestants can be broken by judges' preference.

- (D) Many three-way ties, where three contestants have the same sum of total ranks, can also be broken by determining judges' preference, as in the following example:

Contestant	Judge A	Judge B	Judge C	Total	Preference	Rank
One	1	4	4	9	--	3rd
Two	4	3	2	9	++	1st
Three	5	1	3	9	+ -	2nd
Four	3	5	5	13		5th
Five	2	2	6	10		4th
Six	6	6	1	13		6th

No speaker has a majority of firsts, and three speakers are tied with a rank sum of 9. Compare speaker #1 to speaker #2, and two of three judges (B & C) ranked #2 higher. A (+) beside speaker #2 in the preference column, and a (-) beside #1 indicate the judges' preference. Now compare speaker #1 to the other contestant involved in the tie, speaker #3. Two judges (B & C) ranked #3 higher than #1, indicated by a (+) in the preference column for speaker #3, and a (-) in the preference column for #1. Now compare speaker #2 to speaker #3, and note that two of the three judges (A & C) ranked speaker #2 higher, as indicated by a (+) in the preference column for speaker #2, and a (-) for speaker #3. The two (+)'s for speaker #2 in the judges' preference column indicate that speaker #2 was preferred over both other contestants, so this speaker is awarded first place. Speaker #3 was ranked higher than speaker #1 by two of the three judges, so contestant #3 is awarded second place. Contestant #1 is then awarded third place. Please note that although speaker #5 has a majority of second place ranks, this contestant is not awarded second place, because all three contestants tied for first shall be ranked before considering other contestants or places. The next place to be determined is fourth place, and speaker #5 is the only unranked contestant with a majority of fourths OR BETTER (two second place ranks). Therefore contestant #5 is awarded fourth place. The next place to be determined is fifth, and speaker #4 is the only unranked contestant with a majority of fifths or better. Therefore, contestant #4 is awarded fifth place, and speaker #6 is awarded sixth.

- (E) Should a tie occur at this point among three or more contestants which cannot be broken by judges' preference, the ranks of only those contestants involved in the tie shall be converted to their decimal equivalent. See Section 1003 (b) (3) (B) (v). In the following example, contestant #2 has a majority of firsts and is awarded first place. No unranked contestant has a majority of seconds or better, and contestants #1, #3, and #5 have the same total low sum of ranks.

Contestant	Judge A	Judge B	Judge C	Total	Preference
One	1	6	4	11	+ -
Two	2	1	1	N/A	
Three	3	2	6	11	- +
Four	6	3	5	14	
Five	4	5	2	11	- +
Six	5	4	3	12	

Judges' preference cannot be determined because no contestant is given preference over both others. Only the ranks of the tied contestants shall be converted to their decimal equivalent as follows:

Contestant #1		Contestant #3		Contestant #5	
1st	= 1.00	3rd	= .33	4th	= .25
6th	= .17	2nd	= .50	5th	= .20
4th	= <u>.25</u>	6th	= <u>.17</u>	2nd	= <u>.50</u>
	1.42		1.00		.95

Contestant #1 has the highest sum total of decimal value, and is awarded second place. Contestant #3 has the next highest total, and is awarded third place, and contestant #5 is awarded fourth place. Both contestants remaining unranked have a majority of fifths OR BETTER. Therefore, contestant #6, with the lowest sum of total ranks, is awarded fifth place and contestant #4 is awarded sixth.

Contestant	Judge			Total	Pref	Decimal	
	A	B	C			Value	Rank
One	1	6	4	11	+ -	1.42	2nd
Two	2	1	1	N/A			1st
Three	3	2	6	11	- +	1.00	3rd
Four	6	3	5	14			6th
Five	4	5	2	11	- +	.95	4th
Six	5	4	3	12			5th

- (F) If after conversion to decimal values, two contestants remained tied, this tie shall be broken by judges' preference, as in the following example of three contestants tied for first:

Contestant	Judge			Total	Pref	Decimal	
	A	B	C			Value	Rank
One	1	5	2	8		1.70	1st
Two	3	1	4	8	+	1.58	2nd
Three	4	3	1	8	-	1.58	3rd

In this example, judges' preference cannot be determined among the three tied contestants. When ranks are converted to decimal value, contestant #1 has the highest total and is therefore awarded first place. Now judges' preference shall be used to break the simple two-way tie between contestants #2 and #3. Two of the three judges (A & B) ranked contestant #2 higher than #3, and contestant #2 is awarded second place. Contestant #3 shall be awarded third place before any other contestant is considered.

- (G) If, at this point, contestants remain tied, the sum of all tournament ballots in the contest event of the tied contestants, including preliminary rounds, shall be taken. The contestant with the lowest sum shall be placed higher.
- (H) If, at this point, should a tie still exist that cannot be broken by these methods, the tie shall be broken by a blind drawn, except at State Finals. All tied contestants shall be awarded ranks by a blind draw before any other contestant or place is considered. Points shall be divided equally in accordance with Section 902.

- (I) Contestants who are disqualified receive no place and no points.

- (5) *Unofficial Results.* Until students and/or coaches have had a chance to look at the rankings and at the individual evaluation sheets during the announced verification period, results should be announced as unofficial.
- (6) *Ballot Verification Period.* After the preliminary and final rounds (excluding final round at State) and the announcement of unofficial rankings, the individual evaluation sheets for each contestant shall be made available to the contestant and/or the coach. Unofficial rankings of each round should be available printed from the official UIL TalkTab software during this verification period. It then becomes the responsibility of the student and/or the coach to question any tabulation error before the official results of those advancing to the final round or being awarded medals is announced. Students and/or coaches who are not present for this announced ballot verification period forfeit their opportunity to verify tabulation. Approximately 15 minutes should be allotted for this verification period. This is designed as a time to verify tabulation, not a time to question the decision or ranking that a judge has given the student.
- (7) *Official Results.* At the end of the ballot verification period, rankings shall be read and posted as Official Results. No questions may be raised after this point.

POETRY

POETRY INTERPRETATION (Section 1006 of the C&CR)

- (a) **THE CONTEST.**
- (1) *Purpose.* The purpose of this contest is to encourage the student to understand, experience and share poetry through the art of oral interpretation.
 - (A) Oral interpretation, or the study of literature through its performance, can be defined as a demonstration of analysis, performance and communication skills offered publicly on behalf of literature.
 - (B) Oral interpretation focuses on literature in performance through expressive oral reading. The goals of this contest are to encourage the contestant's exploration of a variety of literary selections, and to enhance the performer's and audience's appreciation of literature through the performer's interpretation of the work.
 - (2) *Format.* Contestants shall prepare selections from both Categories A and B. The literary categories are designed to encourage students to explore the wide variety of feeling and form available in poetry. In any one contest round, the contestants shall be bound by the one selected category. Contestants who fail to read material from within the selected category shall be disqualified. Oral reading of the selection(s), including the introduction and transitions, shall not exceed seven minutes.
- (b) **ENTRIES.**
- (1) *Representation.* Each participant school in all conferences may enter three students in the contest.
 - (2) *Eligibility.* Each contestant shall be eligible under Subchapter M of the C&CR. Only students in high school are eligible for this contest. Poetry contestants shall not compete at district in prose interpretation or in Lincoln-Douglas debate. See Section 1000 of the C&CR for specific speech eligibility requirements.
- (c) **RESOURCES.** The categories are discussed and defined in detail in the UIL Prose and Poetry Handbook and on the UIL website. Coaches are responsible for reviewing these publications in advance of the contest.
- (d) **STANDARDS.** In selecting material to be read in the contest, the coach and student are challenged to explore literature of high quality and are encouraged to prepare selections of literary merit that the same student has not performed in a previous year. Students shall not use selections from the same literary work more than one year at UIL State Meet and strongly are discouraged from repeating the same selection at district or regional contests that they performed in a previous year. Selections used by contestants should not offend the moral standards of the community nor be in bad taste. Academic coaches should revise or reject all selections that in any way fail to meet these qualifications, as not all material by an author is appropriate for contest material.
- (e) **INTRODUCTIONS.** An introduction is required in both categories. The introduction and/or transitions during the performance shall include the name of the writer(s) and the selection(s) to be performed and should prepare the audience to listen to the selection. The introduction should reflect spontaneity, though it should be prepared ahead of time.
- (f) **MANUSCRIPTS OR COPIES.** The contestant should perform the selections reading from manuscripts or copies of the selections that are in a binder. Students shall not read from books or magazines or perform without a manuscript or copy of the selection.
- (g) **TIME LIMIT.** The time limit for each performance including introduction and any transitional material may not exceed seven minutes. There is no grace period. The responsibility for keeping within the restricted time limit rests with the contestant. The penalty for exceeding seven minutes is disqualification from the round by the contest director, with the exception of the final round of State Meet when the contestant shall receive last in the round.

POETRY CATEGORY A RESTRICTIONS.

Material chosen for use in Category A of Poetry Interpretation shall meet the following restrictions:

- (A) All poetic works (selections) shall be published, printed material; Internet material shall be published concurrently in hard copy;
- (B) Selections from plays or screenplays shall not be used;
- (C) Song lyrics published only as music may be used for transition purposes only;
- (D) No contestant shall use the same theme/subject matter nor the same poet in more than one category in the contest;
- (E) No contestant shall use selections from the same literary work more than one year at UIL State Meet; and
- (F) Selections shall be read in the English translation; however, incidental use of foreign language words and phrases in any selection may be used as in the original.

Category A: Examining Our Changing World: The goal of this category is for the performer to examine his or her changing world in order to inform the audience about a societal change and its impact on the performer. Societal change refers to a significant alteration over time in behavior, cultural values and norms. In this category, the contestant shall perform a single poem, excerpt of a poem or literary program designed to increase the audience's knowledge about a contemporary societal change occurring in the performer's world such as, but not limited to: education, family, personal relationships, career choices, minority struggles, or community issues. The contestant shall read no more than six selections. The purpose of the performance should be to inform, not persuade.

Poems in this category shall be published in hard copy. The performance may be one single poem, excerpt of a poem or poems, or a program of poetry that may be woven or may incorporate verbal and/or nonverbal transitions. Unless published as poetry, song lyrics may be used only as transitions, and if transitions are sung, the singing should be limited in scope. Works co-authored or written by anonymous poets are not permissible. If more than one poem is used, the selections may be authored by different poets. The poet(s) used in this category shall not be used in Category B of poetry.

The introduction and/or transitions during the performance shall include all the title(s) and poet(s) read and should be used to identify and inform the audience of the societal change and its impact on the performer, without taking a stand. If the program is woven, it shall be stated in the introduction and the different poems should be distinguishable through interpretation. If song lyrics are used as transitions, it shall be stated in the introduction.

DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS.

In order to meet category restrictions, the contestant shall provide proof the selection(s) are published in hard copy. Examples of acceptable proof include the original published source or a photocopy or online printout of Library of Congress cataloging information. If the selection(s) is/are drawn from a literary collection, the contestant shall supply the original source or a photocopy of the table of contents that designates the title of the book and proof the selection is included in that book, such as a photocopy of the first page of the poem. A printout from an online source proving the selection is included in the published collection is acceptable. Social media (such as Facebook, Twitter, Tumblr) are not acceptable forms of formal documentation. Printouts of online documentation shall include the URL of the website downloaded in the header or footer. See the UIL Prose and Poetry Handbook and the official UIL website for detailed information about acceptable and unacceptable documentation.

In addition, the contestant shall prepare and provide for the contest director and each judge a copy of the UIL Poetry A Documentation online form that lists the theme of the performance, as well as titles and poets included in the performance, for the purpose of insuring that no theme/subject matter or poet is being used in both categories.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Students are urged, but not mandated, to take to the contest site the original published source of the selection.

POETRY CATEGORY B RESTRICTIONS

Material chosen for use in Category B of Poetry Interpretation shall meet the following restrictions:

- (A) Poetic works may be published, printed material, online material, or transcribed material;
- (B) No contestant may use the same theme/subject matter nor the same poets in this category as they did in Category A
- (C) No contestant shall use the same literary work more than one year at UIL State Meet; and
- (D) Selections shall be read in the English translation; however, incidental use of foreign language words and phrases in any selection may be used as in the original.

Category B: Taking A Stand: The goal of this category is to develop a thematic program that supports a position by using poetry to make a persuasive argument. The contestant shall read a minimum of two different selections by different authors but no more than six selections; however, the majority of the program must be poetry. For this category only, poetry includes published, online and transcribed poetry such as, but not limited to: slam, spoken word, chapbooks, novels in verse. In addition, for one of the selections, contestants may read a play written in verse, read a single song, including a song from a musical, or read one poem included in a Podcast. One anonymous author is allowed. The purpose of the performance should be to persuade, not only to inform.

The contestant may weave the program or may incorporate verbal and/or nonverbal transitions. The intent of this category is not to encourage originally authored material but to give the contestant the freedom of expanding published poetry to include different types of poetic literary works. However, original verbal transitions may be used within the program. If transitions are sung, singing should be limited in scope.

In the introduction, the performer shall take a stand on an issue with the intent of persuading the audience. The introduction and/or transitions during the performance shall include all the titles and poets. If the program is woven, it shall be stated in the introduction and the different poems/selections should be distinguishable through interpretation. The poets used in this category shall not be used in Category A of poetry.

DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

In order to meet category restrictions, all selections may be published, printed material, online material or transcribed material. The contestant shall prepare and provide for the contest director and each judge a hard copy of the UIL Poetry B Documentation online form that lists the theme of the performance, as well as titles and poets included in the performance, for the purpose of insuring that no theme/subject matter or poet is being used in both categories. No proof of publication for Category B is required.

STYLE AND DELIVERY

Contestants should not use costumes or props. Responsive use of the body (i.e., spontaneous changes in posture, gesture and place-to-place movement) is permissible. However, this active use of the body should:

- (i) be appropriate to the demands of the selection;
- (ii) be a natural outgrowth from the literature to be performed, and
- (iii) be limited in scope.

CONDUCTING THE CONTEST

- (1) *Selecting the Category.* The director in charge of the contest will determine the category by a random draw, and, once the category is drawn, shall use that category for all sections that round. The contestants shall be bound by this one category; i.e., in any one contest they will all present selections belonging to one category. The other category will be used if finals are necessary. Contestants who fail to read material from within the selected category shall be disqualified.
- (2) *Rooms.* In conducting this contest, one room will be needed for each preliminary section, as the sections should be run simultaneously.
- (3) *Audiences.* Students should be offered the educational opportunity to experience the variety of literature and performances available through UIL participation. Therefore, contestants should listen to each other during the contest. Additionally, coaches of the contestants, and anyone else interested in listening to the performers, are allowed to be in the contest room. No coaching shall be permitted during the contest.
- (4) *Timekeeper and Signal Standards.* A timekeeper should be provided for each contest to notify the contestants of the amount of time remaining from their total allotted time. The timekeeper should sit in front of the judges and where they can be seen by contestants and should demonstrate before each contestant begins reading the type of time signals to be used. See Individual Speech Contests, General Instructions (b) (4) for timekeeper and signal standards. The responsibility for keeping within the seven-minute time limit rests with the contestant.

DUTIES OF CONTEST DIRECTOR.

- (1) *Sections.* If more than eight contestants are entered, preliminary and final rounds shall be held. See General Instructions (b) (1).
- (2) *Speaker Order.* The contest director shall assign or conduct a drawing for speaker order among the contestants.
- (3) *Interruptions.* The contest director, or the monitor, should prevent any interruption of a speaker during a contest. No cheering is to be permitted.
- (4) *Recording.* Schools and/or individuals are prohibited from recording (audio and/or video) speech contests. The UIL reserves the right to record for educational purposes.
- (5) *Questions.* Questions shall be made to the contest director before the decision of the judges is rendered. The decisions of the meet officials in these matters are final.

- (6) *Judging*. Judging shall be by an odd number of judges or by one judge. At minimum, judges should be high school graduates. A copy of the judging instructions and category descriptors provided by the League office will be given to each judge. Contest directors are responsible for explaining these instructions and categories to the judges. Judges should be instructed not to discuss their decisions with other individuals or judges while judging a given contest. See Individual Speech Contests, General Instructions (b) (2). Coaches may request copies of judging instructions from the League office.
- (7) *Ranking Contestants*. See Individual Speech Contests, General Instructions (b) (3).
- (8) *Unofficial Results*. Until students and/or coaches have had a chance to look at the rankings and the individual.

PROSE

PROSE INTERPRETATION (Section 1007 of the C&CR)

(a) THE CONTEST.

- (1) Purpose. The purpose of this contest is to encourage the student to understand, experience and share prose works through the art of oral interpretation.
 - (A) Oral interpretation, or the study of literature through its performance, can be defined as a combination of analysis, performance and communication skills offered publicly on behalf of literature.
 - (B) Oral interpretation focuses on literature in performance through expressive oral reading. The goals of this contest are to encourage the contestant's exploration of a variety of literary selections and to enhance the performer's and audience's appreciation of literature through the performer's interpretation of the work.
- (2) Format. Contestants shall prepare selections from both Categories A and B. The literary categories are designed to encourage students to explore the wide variety of points of view and feeling available in prose. In any one contest round, the contestants shall be bound by the one selected category. Contestants who fail to read material from within the selected category shall be disqualified. Oral reading of the selection(s), including the introduction and transitions, shall not exceed seven minutes.

(b) ENTRIES.

- (1) Representation. Each member school in all conferences may enter three students in the contest.
- (2) Eligibility. Prose contestants shall not compete at district in poetry interpretation or in Lincoln-Douglas debate. See Speech Plan, Section 1000, for specific speech eligibility rules.

(c) RESOURCES. The categories are discussed and defined in detail in the UIL Prose and Poetry Handbook and on the UIL website. Coaches are responsible for reviewing these publications in advance of the contest.

(d) STANDARDS. In selecting material to be read in the contest, the coach and student are challenged to explore literature of high quality and are encouraged to prepare selections of literary merit that the same student has not performed in a previous year. Students shall not use selections from the same literary work more than one year at UIL State Meet and are strongly discouraged from repeating the same selection at district or regional contests that they performed in a previous year. Selections used by contestants should not offend the moral standards of the community nor be in bad taste. Academic coaches should revise or reject all selections that in any way fail to meet these qualifications, as not all material by an author is appropriate for contest material.

(e) INTRODUCTIONS. An introduction is required in both categories. The introduction and/or transitions during the performance shall include the name of the writer(s) and the selection(s) to be performed and should prepare the audience to listen to the selection. The introduction should reflect spontaneity, though it should be prepared ahead of time.

(f) MANUSCRIPTS OR COPIES. The contestant should perform the selections reading from manuscripts or copies of the selections that are in a binder. Students shall not read from books or magazines or perform without a manuscript or copy of the selection.

(g) TIME LIMIT. The time limit for each performance including introduction and any transitional material may not exceed seven minutes. There is no grace period. The responsibility for keeping within the restricted time limit rests with the contestant. The penalty for exceeding seven minutes is disqualification from the round by the contest director, with the exception of the final round of State Meet when the contestant shall receive last in the round.

PROSE CATEGORY A RESTRICTIONS

Material chosen for use in Category A of Prose Interpretation shall meet the following restrictions:

- (A) All selections shall be published, printed material; Internet materials shall be published concurrently in hard copy;
- (B) Selections from plays, screenplays, movies and documentaries shall not be used in this category;
- (C) Speeches shall not be used in this category;
- (D) No contestant shall use the same theme/subject matter nor the same writer in more than one category in the contest;
- (E) No contestant shall use selections from the same literary work more than one year at UIL State Meet; and
- (F) Selections shall be read in the English translation; however, incidental use of foreign language words and phrases in any selection may be used as in the original.

Category A: Examining Our Changing World. The goal of this category is for the performer to examine his or her changing world in order to inform the audience about a societal change and its impact on the performer. Societal change refers to a significant alteration over time in behavior, cultural values and norms. In this category, the contestant shall perform a single literary work of prose or excerpt of a work designed to increase the audience's knowledge of a contemporary societal change occurring in the performer's world such as, but not limited to: education, family, personal relationships, career choices, minority struggles, or community issues. The purpose of the performance should be to inform, not persuade. The prose shall be a single literary work, fiction or non-fiction, written by one author. The literature shall be published in hard copy. Works co-authored or by anonymous authors are not permissible. The author and theme/subject matter used in this category shall not be used in Category B of prose.

The introduction shall include the title and author read and should be used to identify and inform the audience of the societal change and its impact on the performer, without taking a stand.

DOCUMENTATION

In order to meet category restrictions, the contestant shall provide proof the selection is published in hard copy. Examples of acceptable proof include the original published source or a photocopy or online printout of Library of Congress cataloging information. If the selection is drawn from a literary collection, the contestant shall supply the original source or a photocopy of the table of contents that designates the title of the book and proof the selection is included in that book, such as a photocopy of the first page of the selection. A printout from an online source proving the selection is included in the published collection is acceptable. Social media (such as Facebook, Twitter, Tumblr) are not acceptable forms of formal documentation). Printouts of online documentation shall include the URL of the website downloaded in the header or footer. See the UIL Prose and Poetry Handbook and the Official UIL website for detailed information about acceptable and unacceptable documentation.

In addition, the contestant shall prepare and provide for the contest director and each judge a hard copy of the UIL Prose A Documentation online form that lists the theme of the performance, as well as title and author included in the performance, for the purpose of insuring that no theme/subject matter or author is being used in both categories.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Students are urged to take to the contest site the original published source of the selection.

PROSE CATEGORY B RESTRICTIONS

Material chosen for use in Category B of Prose Interpretation shall meet the following restrictions:

- (A) All selections may be published, printed material, online material or transcribed material;
- (B) Speeches, plays, screenplays, movies, documentaries, radio shows may be used in this category;
- (C) No contestant may use the same theme/subject matter nor the same writer in more than one category in the contest;
- (D) No contestant shall use selections from the same literary work more than one year at UIL State Meet; and
- (E) Selections shall be read in the English translation; however, incidental use of foreign language words and phrases in any selection may be used as in the original.

Category B: Taking A Stand. The goal of this category is to develop a literary program that supports a position using different types of literature to make a persuasive argument. The contestant shall read a minimum of two different types of literary sources but no more than four sources; however, the majority of the program must be prose in nature. For this

category only, prose types include fiction, nonfiction, news sources, speeches and essays. In addition, for one of the sources, contestants may use a script from a movie, documentary, television show/movie, radio show, play or monologue (see limitations below). All selections shall be by different author. Literature by co-authors is allowed. Only one anonymous author is allowed. The purpose of the performance should be to persuade, not only to inform.

Contestants shall not use poetry, song lyrics, musicals, jokes, commercials, blogs, plays written in verse or novels in verse. The selections may be woven. The intent of this category is not to encourage originally authored material but to give the contestant the freedom of expanding prose to include different types of literature in a performance program. However, original verbal transitions may be used within the program.

In the introduction, the performer shall take a stand on an issue with the intent of persuading the audience. The introduction and/or transitions shall state the types of literature used in the program and include all titles and authors. If the program is woven, the contestant shall state it in the introduction and the different selections should be distinguishable through interpretation. The authors and theme/subject matter used in this category shall not be used in Category A of prose.

DOCUMENTATION

All selections may be published, printed material, online material or transcribed material. The contestant shall prepare and provide for the contest director and each judge a hard copy of the UIL Prose B Documentation online form that lists the theme of the performance, as well as titles and authors included in the performance, for the purpose of insuring that no theme/subject matter or author is being used in both categories. No proof of publication for Category B is required.

CONDUCTING THE CONTEST

- (1) *Selecting the Category.* The director in charge of the contest will determine the category by a random draw and, once the category is drawn, shall use that category for all selections in that round. The contestants shall be bound by this one category; i.e., in any one contest they will all present selections belonging to one category. The other category will be used if finals are necessary. Contestants who fail to read material from within the selected category shall be disqualified.
- (2) *Rooms.* In conducting this contest, one room will be needed for each preliminary section, as the sections should be run simultaneously.
- (3) *Audiences.* Students should be offered the educational opportunity to experience the variety of literature and performances available through UIL participation. Therefore, contestants should listen to each other during the contest. Additionally, coaches of the contestants and anyone else interested in listening to the performers are allowed to be in the contest room. No coaching shall be permitted during the contest.
- (4) *Timekeeper and Signal Standards.* A timekeeper should be provided for each contest to notify the contestants of the amount of time remaining from their total allotted time. The timekeeper should sit where they can be seen by contestants and should demonstrate before each contestant begins reading the type of time signals to be used. See Individual Speech Contests, General Instructions (b) (4) for timekeeper and signal standards. The responsibility for keeping within the seven-minute time limit rests with the contestant.

DUTIES OF THE CONTEST DIRECTOR

- (1) *Sections.* If more than eight contestants are entered, preliminary and final rounds shall be held. See 1003 (b) (1) of the C&CR.
- (2) *Speaker Order.* The contest director shall assign or conduct a drawing for speaker order among the contestants.
- (3) *Interruptions.* The contest director, or the monitor, should prevent any interruption of a speaker during a contest. Cheering is prohibited.
- (4) *Recording.* Schools and/or individuals are prohibited from recording (audio and/or video) speech contests. The UIL reserves the right to record for educational purposes.
- (5) *Questions.* Questions shall be made to the contest director before the decision of the judges is rendered. The decisions of the meet officials in these matters are final.
- (6) *Judging.* Judging shall be by an odd number of judges or by one critic judge. At minimum, judges should be high school graduates. A copy of the judging instructions and category descriptors provided by the League office should be given to each judge. Contest directors are responsible for explaining these instructions and categories to the judges. Judges should be instructed not to discuss their decisions with other individuals or judges while judging a given contest. See Individual Speech Contests, General Instructions (b) (2). Coaches may request copies of judging instructions from the League office.

- (7) *Ranking Contestants*. See Individual Speech Contests, General Instructions (b) (3).
- (8) *Unofficial Results*. Until students and coaches have had a chance to look at the rankings and the individual evaluation sheets, during the announced ballot verification period, results should be announced as unofficial.
- (9) *Ballot Verification Period*. See Individual Speech Contests, General Instructions (b) (6). This procedure is mandatory.
- (10) *Official Results*. See Individual Speech Contests, General Instructions (b) (7).

The official UIL website can be very helpful in providing further clarification and interpretation of rules. Access the UIL oral interpretation webpage for assistance.

Now that you know the rules and how the contest works, let's dive in!

Finding Literature

Possibly the most critical part of preparing for the UIL prose or poetry interpretation events is that of selecting the “perfect” literature as your tool of performance. Because the right selection can provide limitless horizons for your talent and the wrong piece can confine the very best of performers, investing time in finding the right literature is essential.

The students who are the most successful are those who begin searching for literature that will qualify under each category several months in advance of the contest date. Starting early prevents them from having to “settle” for a piece with which they are not completely comfortable, one that lacks audience appeal or one that does not fit them as a reader, and frantically grabbing an overused cutting from their coach’s file. Nothing proves more beneficial than investing time in reading all kinds of literature. Before you lies the entire field of literary experience — explore it!

Because such a vast quantity of literature exists, where does the dedicated interpreter begin to look?

Where to Look

Libraries

Become great friends with your high school librarian, who can help in locating materials or even in ordering special books for you. The library contains volumes of works by individual writers and poets, but young readers will find anthologies of literature helpful, since you may not have enough experience to know which authors you find most interesting or what type of literature you enjoy most. Utilize your local public library. A library card is a very inexpensive investment, and will be a resource for those who love reading long beyond the limited time that you’ll be searching for selections that work for “competition.”

Technology

Consult your librarian about software available in your particular district that can put you online, accessing holdings to public library systems as well as college libraries. Many public libraries have Online Catalog, Info-Tract (indexing periodicals), databases and CD-ROM products that can open a wealth of books to you through your school’s computer system. Access the UIL Speech Website for links to literary sources.

College libraries

These are a fascinating storehouse of truly great literature. Even if your town or city isn’t a “college town”, it’s worth the investment to plan a day-long trip to a university library. Take several students along and make it a fun

adventure. There is nothing that will build enthusiasm or an affinity with an author more than browsing through books yourself.

College book stores

While you're on campus researching in the university library, make time to visit the campus bookstore. Incredible literature will be at your fingertips: never mind that it will get you a head start on what to expect in a college literature course!

Used books

Second-hand book stores can be found in almost any small town, and they provide a wealth of inexpensive material to explore! If you've never read a particular author, but the book jacket grabs your attention, you can afford to take the plunge. Most of these businesses take your books as returns toward your next purchase, so unsuccessful explorations don't have to stack up in your closet. Garage sales are often another gold mine, where you can spend just a little to sample a lot.

Audio resources

There are a growing number of resources that provide literature on audio recordings, both for sale and rent. Although any literature you wish to perform in Category A must be published in hard copy, these audio books provide a great opportunity to use travel time to listen to selections, and have the added benefit of giving you the chance to hear someone else read aloud for an audience. It's not the same as a physical performance of literature, but it can provide wonderful examples of variety in tone, pace, dialects, use of pauses and silence, etc. National Public Radio, available in most places, airs a weekly edition of *Selected Shorts*. This program includes some of the best stage and television actors and actresses reading short stories that range from classic favorites to the newest writers from across the globe. National Public Radio usually broadcasts on a station located on or near the 90 frequency on your FM dial. Check your local radio broadcast listings.

Newspapers

Lists of best-sellers appear regularly in most newspapers. Also, search for reviews of current books. Many Texas papers include reviews of books endemic to our state. If your school library doesn't subscribe to the *New York Times*, see if someone in your community does. The Sunday edition contains *The New York Times Review of Books*, which contains wonderful information and reviews of current books and poetry.

The Internet

The Internet has made the search for "that perfect piece" much more expansive. It certainly can provide students access to more nontraditional material. A word of caution: just about anyone may create and load web pages containing poems or stories. UIL rules for Category A of Prose and Poetry require that the material be published, printed material for the purpose of professional editor review. Therefore, if the selection is taken from the Internet, you must have proof that the material has also been published concurrently in print form. Category B in both contests allows online literature. See Chapter 4 for resources.

Testimony

Ask others what they have been reading. The reading experiences of teachers, family and friends can often give you a lead to a great cutting. Check with those who belong to book clubs; they stay informed about quality literature.

Selecting Literature for Performance

Consider yourself and what you find interesting

The first test of your selection will be your own appreciation. You must please yourself in reading before you can hope to please an audience! Just as the more a speaker feels personally interested in his topic, the more effective his speech will be, so it is true that the more you appreciate a piece of literature, and the connection it makes to you as an individual, the more you will enjoy sharing it with an audience. Seek a selection that fits you.

Consider your capabilities

Another test is: will this selection allow you to demonstrate your range of talents? Can you portray these characters as believable? If the piece demands a certain dialect that you find impossible to master, perhaps it would be wise to keep searching. Some pieces will not work effectively for some performers. If the person speaking is an older Jewish woman, can you be convincing in this role to your audience? Consider gender. As a female performer, can you create believable male characters? To change a persona would violate the literature. Of course males can portray female characters and vice versa, and many selections contain characters of both genders. You should evaluate your ability to create believable characters through interpretation.

Consider your audience

You are wise to select material that can be easily followed by the ear. Vivid and emotional action will hold the attention, abstract philosophical thought will not. The ear cannot listen again as the eye can reread, so you must consider that the ear prefers simplicity to complexity, the concrete to the abstract, and vivid imagery to vague generality. Since most of us are visual learners, imagery within literature enhances oral performance. Ask yourself: Will this material give intellectual and sensory pleasure?

Consider literary value

Students often remain puzzled by what is considered to have literary merit. Charlotte Lee, in her book, *Oral Interpretation*, clarifies this illusive, confusing element by providing three factors as touchstones: **universality**, **individuality**, and **suggestion**. As you search for a selection, examine the literature in terms of the following standards:

- 1) Does it have universal appeal? Is the idea expressed by the literature potentially interesting to all people because the emotional response it draws from the audience is probably one they have felt at one time or another (i.e. fear, rejection, hope, compassion)?
- 2) Does it show individuality in the way it addresses this common experience? A writer can bring a fresh approach to a universal subject by his/her choice of images, words, organization.
- 3) Does it provide suggestion to the reader? Does the writing cause the reader to question, to wonder, to ponder things?

Selections may not be equally strong in all three touchstones, but all should be evident in the piece. If one is missing, you would do well to keep looking. Remember, too, that good writing should have something significant to say not necessarily earth-shattering, but significant.

Consider appropriateness

There are always risks involved as you make conscious decisions about your performance. Do I read with a dialect? How much movement is too much? Here's the first crucial question you should ask yourself: Is this literature appropriate for contest performance? Does it contain elements that could be offensive to my judge? Would it offend my parents, my principal, my teachers, my community? Would I be comfortable performing it for them? Does it contain language not allowed in my classroom? With the wealth of literature before you, why risk having your talent ignored because of offensive language or subject matter. There is simply too much good literature available to have you sacrifice your many hours of hard work, analysis, and practice. This is not to say that current social issues are off-limits. What it does mean is that you should consider the language, the nature of descriptive passages, and their potential impact on an audience or your judge, who are a vital part of the performance experience.

Many coaches follow the standard: "If it is inappropriate in my classroom, then it's inappropriate as an oral reading for competition." When you compete in a tournament, you represent your school and community. Work with your coach to reach decisions that are suitable for you and acceptable to the school and community that you are representing. Contest rules address standards when selecting material to be read in contest. "Selections should not offend the moral standards of the community nor be in bad taste." If you are successful in competition, you'll be performing for a myriad of communities and your judges will represent different areas of the state.

UIL does not condone profanity or obscenity. Contest rules direct coaches and competitors to revise or reject all selections that in any way fail to meet the standards of decency. The latest documentation forms require signatures from both coach and contestant confirming that you have made your administration aware of your performances and also that your performances reflect the moral standards of your community and are not in bad taste. Your signature attests the performances reflect your school standards in terms of subject matter, language and use of gesture.

Remember that not all literature is appropriate for public performance in contest.

Consider the Required Categories

Most importantly, before making your final selection of contest literature and certainly before beginning the analysis/rehearsal process, be sure that your literature appropriately fits the UIL category under which you wish to read it. Examine the piece for the following:

1) Is the literary work the correct genre for the contest?

Just because it "looks like" prose or poetry doesn't mean it is. Many contemporary writings can be confusing, especially if they are a mixture. If necessary, could you provide proof?

2) Does the literary work meet the specified category requirements and restrictions? (See Chapter 4 for assistance and clarification.)

3) Does the literary work fulfill the "spirit" of the category description paragraph?

4) Can you secure proper documentation required for the literary work? (See Chapter 4 for assistance and clarification.)

It is the responsibility of you and your coach to select only literature appropriate to the contest rules. Although you may have performed a poem successfully at invitational speech tournaments during the school year, if it does not meet the requirements for competition in League-standing contests, do not use it. Never violate the UIL Academic Ethics Code by attempting to skirt the rules in an effort to perform a literary work that does not meet UIL category restrictions and requirements. If not immediately, it eventually may place you in a disqualification situation.

Further Considerations for Selecting Literature

Do Explore:

- Different literature every year you compete in UIL prose and poetry so you grow as a performer. Rules prohibit using the piece you performed at UIL State Meet more than once.
- Literature which examines contemporary issues. Judges love a refreshing change, especially one that examines realities within our society today.
- Literature that contains a fresh, unique approach toward a subject to which everyone relates.
- Works by an author that you find intriguing. If you relate to one story or poem by a writer, you may be equally impressed by other things they have written. Expand your reading horizons.
- The wealth of multicultural literature that is now being recognized and given due respect in literary circles. Ask your librarian to point out the newest Latin American, African, Canadian, Asian and other authors. You can sample more and more of this material in high school literature texts, and college book stores and libraries are full of anthologies of contemporary multicultural literature.
- Read all kinds of literature that has a personal meaning for you. In doing so, you'll not only enjoy some great reading experiences, but you'll learn more about yourself and the world around you!
- Avoid selecting something simply because you have heard it win before. This is probably the worst rationale for selecting material. Just because it worked for one performer doesn't mean it is a piece suitable for you. Judges can tell who has analyzed and taken the special care to do a personal cutting and who really loves what they are doing! And more often than you realize, they can recognize an *identical* cutting or introduction - a sure sign that the performance script is not your personal work. This will work against you on the ballot.
- Be cautious about using pieces that have appeared on the competition circuit for years and years. If you don't know, ask your coach or someone with contest experience. However, if the piece is new to you and you truly have a great desire to perform it in spite of the fact that it is "time-worn", then be prepared for the extra burden you create for yourself. Judges will do their very best to evaluate only what is presented in a round, but it isn't possible to somehow "forget" that they have seen a selection performed many times before. You will have to overcome this prior experience by insuring that *your* rendition is exceptional!
- Avoid literature that is too juvenile for your age. What works well for a junior high oral reading contest often does not work in high school competition. Even though you may occasionally hear this type of literature in a round, it will rarely stand up against quality literature that provides a performer with a greater range of possibilities. (Remember the three touchstones!)
- Avoid relying exclusively on your coach and/or your squad files for material. These can be good springboards for ideas, but should only be the beginning of your search. If your coach selects and cuts your material, will the material reflect you or your coach? Do you like the material or does your coach? And finally, what will you have learned if you take this approach?

Understanding the Text

After you have found selections that you would like to work with, the next step is understanding the text. You should be fully aware of what the author has provided you to work with so that you remain true to the intent of the literature. Only when you completely understand the writer's achievement can you determine how to incorporate your personal technique to recreate the experience for an audience.

The first questions you should ask are simple ones:

- Who is talking?
- Where and when is the person talking?
- To whom is the person talking?
- What is happening?
- How does this person speak?
- Why is this person saying this?

The answers to these six questions are the beginning of understanding a text in order to perform it.

Speaker

The “who” in a poem is called the **speaker**, and the people in poems can be male or female, young or old, rich or poor, intelligent or not, and all the other characteristics that make them real. Speakers give us clues to this information in the words they say. In “Her Story” by Naomi Long Madgett, the speaker gives us many of these clues:

24

They gave me the wrong name, in the first place.
They named me Grace and waited for a light and agile dancer.
But some trick of the genes mixed me up
And instead I turned out big and black and burly.
In the second place, I fashioned the wrong dreams.
I wanted to dress like Juliet and act
Before applauding audiences on Broadway.
I learned more about Shakespeare than he knew about himself.
But, of course, all that was impossible.
“Talent, yes,” they would tell me.
“But an actress has to look the part.”
So I ended up waiting on tables in Harlem . . .

From these few lines, we know the speaker is a black woman, intelligent, educated, and poor.

In prose, the “who” is called the **narrator**, the person telling the story. Narrators usually have much more space and time to give the reader information about themselves, but occasionally they begin their stories by introducing themselves. Listen to Huck Finn introduce himself:

You don't know about me without you have read a book by the name of *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, but that ain't no matter. That book was made by Mr. Mark Twain and he told the truth, mainly. There was things which he stretched, but mainly he told the truth. That is nothing. I never seen anybody but lied one time or

another, without it was Aunt Polly or the widow, or maybe Mary. Aunt Polly—Tom’s Aunt Polly, she is—and Mary and the Widow Douglas is all told about in that book, which is mostly a true book, with some stretchers as I said before.

We learn a great deal about Huck as the novel progresses: he is a young boy living on the Mississippi River; he hates school, church, and anything “civilized;” and he is uneducated and poor.

Scene

The “where” and “when” of a text is called the **scene**. Just as it is important to know who is talking, the given scene will influence what is happening. See how easy it is to imagine you are actually there in Truman Capote’s *A Christmas Memory*:

Imagine a morning in late November. A coming of winter morning more than twenty years ago. Consider the kitchen of a spreading old house in a country town. A great black stove is the main feature; but there is also a big round table and a fireplace with two rocking chairs placed in front of it. Just today the fireplace commenced its seasonal roar.

The scene, where the speaker is and what time of day or night, season, etc., is important to consider because it establishes mood, influences characters’ behavior, and provides necessary background information for the audience.

Audience

Speakers and narrators in literature address someone, and this “someone” is called the **audience**. The words of the literature will give you clues to the audience. Speakers usually address a group of people, another individual, or to themselves. “Ordinance on Enrollment” by Naomi Lazard features the speaker before a group of people:

The group in process of being formed
will be something you have always wanted
to be a part of but never, heretofore,
imagined possible. Its composition
will be strictly regulated:
only those who qualify will be admitted.
All others will be rejected. . . .

In poetic monologues, the speaker is usually speaking to another individual in the scene. Robert Frost is well known for his dramatic monologues. In “A Servant to Servants,” the woman of the house talks to a hired hand:

I didn’t make you know how glad I was
To have you come and camp here on our land.
I promised myself to get down some day
And see the way you lived, but I don’t know!

With a houseful of hungry men to feed
I guess you'd find. . . . It seems to me
I can't express my feelings any more
Than I can raise my voice or want to lift
My hand (oh, I can lift it when I have to). . . .

You probably are familiar with narrators who talk directly to us and tell us their story. Listen to Cynthia Rich's narrator, Sarah Ann, in the short story "My Sister's Marriage":

When my mother died she left just Olive and me to take care of Father. Yesterday when I burned the package of Olive's letters, that left only me. I know that you'll side with my sister in all of this because you're only outsiders, and strangers can afford to sympathize with young love, and with whatever sounds daring and romantic, without thinking what it does to all the other people involved. I don't want you to hate my sister—I don't hate her—but I do want you to see that we're happier this way, Father and I, and as for Olive, she made her choice. . . .

The narrator in Donald Barthelme's "The School" is talking to someone—a close friend, the school's principal, or is it a psychiatrist?

Well, we had all these children out planting trees, see, because we figured that . . . that was part of their education, to see how, you know, the root systems . . . and also the sense of responsibility, taking care of things, being individually responsible. You know what I mean. And the trees all died. They were orange trees. I don't know why they died, they just died. Something wrong with the soil possibly or maybe the stuff we got from the nursery wasn't the best. We complained about it. So we've got thirty kids there, each kid had his or her own little tree to plant, and we've got these thirty dead trees. All these kids looking at these little brown sticks, it was depressing. . . .

Narrators in journals and diaries most often talk to themselves, and the writing becomes a very personal way of understanding conflicts and situations. Anne Franke addressed her diary to "Kitty," but in it she tried to console her own loneliness and understand herself:

"Little bundles of contradictions." That's how I ended my last letter and that's how I'm going to begin this one. "A little bundle of contradictions," can you tell me exactly what it is? What does contradiction mean? Like so many words, it can mean two things, contradiction from without and contradiction from within.

In each literary work, authors create a persona that has feelings, characteristics, and certain perspectives. Performers would do well to spend time studying people wherever they happen to be. Restaurants, schools, airport terminals, libraries, the shopping malls, even television shows and movies can be useful laboratories for discovering how human beings naturally act and react.

Act

The "what" of a literary text is called the **act**. More simply, the act is what happens in the poem or story. Acts can be physical, mental, emotional, but are most often a combination of all three. In Edwin Hooey's poem "Foul

Shot,” the title explains the act of the poem:

With two 60’s stuck on the scoreboard
And two seconds hanging on the clock,
The solemn boy in the center of eyes,
Squeezed by silence,
Seeks out the line with his feet,
Smooths his hands along his uniform,
Gently drums the ball against the floor,
Then measures the waiting net,
Raises the ball on his right hand,
Balances it with his left,
Calms it with fingertips,
Breathes,
Crouches,
Waits,
And then through a stretching of stillness,
Nudges it upward. . . .

Still another physical act is explained in Lauren Gilpen’s poem “The Bath.”

I stand here bathing her
while she sleeps
in a far place beyond my reaching.

I bathe her
as I have been taught to do:
first the eyes, then the forehead,
the face, the neck.

And as I work
I talk to her—in case she hears me
(believing that hearing is the last to go). . . .

Mental acts in poems and prose abound: the act can be a discovery, a fright, a lesson, a caress all bound up in the physical and emotional acts of talking to ourselves or to someone else.

Agency

The “how” of a text is called the **agency**, the way in which a speaker or narrator talks. This is the material, the language and structure, of the piece. Some speakers talk in very definite rhythm and rhyme, others use dialect to indicate ethnic or geographic traits. Compare, for instance, the different language and style of Huck Finn you read earlier in this chapter, to that of David Copperfield (below) as he introduces himself:

Whether I shall turn out to be the hero of my life, or whether that station will be held by anybody else, these pages must show. To begin my life with the beginning of my life, I record that I was born (as I have been informed and believe) on a Friday, at twelve o'clock at night. It was remarked that the clock began to strike, and I began to cry, simultaneously.

Purpose

The “why” of the text is called the **purpose**. Whenever we speak, we speak to some purpose: to persuade, to inform, to entertain, to inspire, and to convince are the traditional purposes offered in rhetoric. Even when singing in the shower, our purpose is to enjoy the sound bouncing off the tile. Speakers and narrators in literature always speak to some purpose.

Gwendolyn Brooks's poem “To Be in Love,” shows a speaker trying to define love: “To be in love/Is to touch things with a lighter hand.” Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Russian dissident, explains his notion of freedom: “This, I believe, is the single most precious freedom that prison takes away from us: the freedom to breathe freely, as I now can. No food on earth, no wine, not even a woman's kiss is sweeter to me than this air steeped in the fragrance of flowers, of moistures and freshness. . . . As long as there is fresh air to breathe under an apple tree after a shower, we may survive a little longer.”

These five elements, speaker/narrator, scene, act, agency, and purpose, are the five questions that comprise all dramatic situations in literature. But writers and poets usually don't set out to give you answers to these questions in their works, and while one or two elements will be very clear in the text, others are uncertain.

28

Beverly Whitaker Long explains the clear answers in a text as the **certainties**, those facts we know are true. (In “Her Story,” for example, the speaker's name, Grace, is a certainty.) **Probabilities** are answers that are likely given the evidence in the text. (Grace probably graduated from college based on her testimony that she is well learned in Shakespeare.) **Possibilities** are answers that may be true, but are only hinted at in the text. (If Grace wanted to play Juliet, it is possible that she also tried out for the role of Ophelia.) Probabilities and possibilities are made by inferring things from the text. A **distortion** is a wrong answer about a text. (Grace is white is a distortion because the text tells us she is “big and black and burly.”)

Our job in understanding a text is to find the certainties, make guesses at probabilities and possibilities, and avoid distortions. Without a basic understanding of the dramatic elements of the poem, we are often “calling words” without a sense of the person talking in a specific situation to some purpose. Imagine trying to play a musical instrument without being able to read music. Yes, we can manage to create sounds—frequently terribly displeasing ones—on the horn, but the directions in the musical score mean nothing to us without understanding the language of the text. When you understand the score, you can then move to practicing the score and make very beautiful music.

Beyond these basic questions you must answer, analyzing the language of the writer is imperative. In poetry, especially, literary devices are vital keys to a complete understanding of the message. Spending a session with your speech coach or English teacher would be immensely valuable in helping you capture a complete understanding of your selection.

Introductions for Selections

Research indicates that within the first seven seconds of a speaker’s introduction, the audience has already decided whether the individual is worth listening to or not. All of us are aware of how vital first impressions are. To invest all of our time rehearsing our selection with only last minute preparation of an introduction is a tragic mistake. At the UIL State Meet when all of the performers are so well prepared, the deciding factor on who is selected the State Champion can rest on that very thing — the introduction.

What Should an Introduction Do?

- 1) The introduction should **prepare the audience**. Listeners need the introduction to help them focus and to get ready for what is to come in your performance. The information you provide them can steer their thinking in the direction you need so that they don’t miss that opening line which may be central to your story or poem and will connect them to your selection.
- 2) The introduction should **allow the audience to meet you**. As an oral interpreter reading literature to an audience, you become the middle man between author and audience. You take on the characteristics of the writer’s persona or the speaker in the poem. It is only in the introduction that the audience gets the opportunity to meet you as a person. That is why the introduction should not be “performed” but rather shared with the audience in your natural, conversational style.
- 3) The introduction should **provide essential information**. Contest rules mandate author and title always be given. Perhaps there is background material the audience needs to be informed of in order to fully understand your cutting. Details about the writer can enhance our relationship with the piece.
- 4) The introduction should **establish a mood**. Your attitude as you deliver the introduction creates a certain mood for your audience. Setting just the appropriate frame of mind better prepares your audience to experience the literature.
- 5) The introduction should **fulfill any requirement prescribed by the category**. In the contest rules, when the category descriptor indicates the introduction should be used for a specific purpose, you should insure your introduction is well planned and that it embodies the prescribed role. Judges will address this negatively on your ballot if you do not do so since the ballot includes the judging criteria of whether or not you have adhered to the prescribed category.

An introduction is **not** a mere 2-3 sentences tagged on to the beginning of your performance because of UIL rules. An introduction has a very definite purpose and always should **enhance** your performance. Critical to the overall success of your performance is following the requirements set forth in the contest category descriptor. Make certain you have familiarized yourself with the paragraph describing and explaining the category before you prepare your introduction.

Strategies for Introductions

How do you approach an introduction? There are a variety of ways to do so. Let creativity be your guide — judges are often impressed with uniqueness. Consider what you can tell your audience in the introduction that they do not already know. The following are suggestions of ways to begin your presentation.

Focus on how You Relate to the Selection

Some judges like nothing better than knowing more about you and what better way to allow them to meet you than by sharing why you chose this particular piece or how this literature has spoken to you. Perhaps you have learned something significant through analyzing the piece. Personalizing your opening gives the audience an affinity with you that creates a positive rapport. No introduction, however, should be so personal that it makes the audience uncomfortable.

Focus on the Category's Requirements

This handbook provides category guidelines for both prose and poetry. Don't simply read the titles of the categories and documentation measurements. Review these descriptive paragraphs carefully, as they reveal to you what the designers of the category had in mind when they determined the category. Consider focusing on that intent as a part of your introduction. Explain how your selection fulfills the categorical purpose.

Introductions for UIL Categories 2017-2018

Required information to be included in addition to title(s)/author(s) unless noted during a transition within the performance. Performers should not group selections under the title of the book as "a collection from...". Announce as separate titles.

Prose - Category A - Examining Our Changing World

- Identify a societal change
- *Inform* the audience of its impact on you, the performer

Prose - Category B - Taking a Stand

- Identify the issue your performance will address
- State the position you have chosen to *persuade* your audience
- State the types of literature incorporated in the literary program
- State if the program is woven

Poetry - Category A - Examining Our Changing World

- Identify a societal change
- *Inform* the audience of its impact on you, the performer
- State if the program is woven
- State if the program uses song lyrics as transitions

Poetry - Category B - Taking a Stand

- Identify the issue your performance will address
- State the position you have chosen to *persuade* your audience
- State if the program is woven

Focus on Social Issues

In a world where we seldom take time out of our fast-paced lives to be sensitive to the plight around us, often an introduction concerning pressing, contemporary social concerns is a meaningful way to cause us to pause and ponder. When you can achieve this, you have effectively captured your audience for your performance.

Focus on the Writer or His / Her Purpose

Every serious student of oral interpretation will spend essential time researching the background of an author and consulting literary criticism. Many times you are fortunate enough to discover the reason/event which prompted an author or poet to write a particular piece or perhaps the writer will have explained his or her intent upon writing the piece. Hearing this information can inspire an audience to greater levels of understanding and increase their curiosity.

Focus on an Element of the Selection

Often the category allows the performer to consider the unifying concept of a piece, such as the style of the writer. An introduction can be used as a personal exploration of the chosen element, furthering the audience's understanding of a literary device.

One student, in building a poetry program, selected to examine rhythm in poetry. He began with:

Poetry is a kind of language that says more and says it more intensely than does ordinary language. Poetry makes greater use of the “music” of language. This collection explores the rhythm and sound that makes poetry such a unique genre. Three writers, Langston Hughes, Carl Sandburg, and Vachel Lindsey, all demonstrate rhythm in motion, linked to poetic meaning. These pieces will move you, inspire you and insist on your involvement as we flow with the rhythm of these great poets

Other times, the performance category emphasizes a program and it is necessary to use your introduction to build a thematic approach or focus on a particular writer's expression of a concept or idea.

These ideas for creating introductions are intended to help you get started in creating your own, not to be prescriptive. You certainly wouldn't want to try to include all of these elements into a single introduction, and there are any number of creative ways to enable your audience to become prepared to listen to you as a performer share your interpretation of literature by an author you have selected.

How Should an Introduction be Delivered?

- 1) The traditional method keeps the manuscript closed during the introduction. This allows a direct separation from the selection. Speak directly to the audience in a natural conversational manner, rather than performing the introduction. Judges want to see a contrast between the introduction and the actual performance; this is the a good way to help to achieve it. They want to meet you, the individual, before they meet the author and literature you will read.
- 2) Have a brief “catch-your-breath” pause between the introduction and the selection. Use the time to open the manuscript and to make sure the audience has made the transition with you. (Try not to rush this. You know where you are going from the introduction, but the audience is hearing it for the first time. Give them time to absorb your message you share in the introduction, then pause several “beats” before opening your binder and before moving into the piece.) Don't rush the pause.
- 3) Another technique for opening a performance is the use of a “teaser.” This technique is when the interpreter begins the performance by reading a brief excerpt from the actual text they've selected, stops to deliver their original introduction, and then continues with the manuscript. Should you choose to do a teaser, you should begin with your manuscript open, and you should read from it to clearly establish these are the author's words; then close the manuscript for the introduction, re-opening it for the rest of the manuscript. UIL rules do not prohibit the use of this technique.

What to Avoid in Introductions

- Running out of time. Make sure you have plenty of time within your performance to deliver a well-developed, thought-provoking introduction. If you are having to rush through the introduction or feel compelled to shave the introduction down, perhaps you should consider cutting more out of the selection rather than presenting an under-developed introduction. Make sure you allow enough time for your introduction to make an impact. Remember: That is the time that your audience makes a judgment of what sort of performer you are — those first opening seconds!
- Spoiling the experience for listeners by giving away surprises or ironic twists in the literature. Remember the audience is participating in your presentation, and let them enjoy surprises for themselves. Do not summarize the plot of your selection.
- Asking trite rhetorical questions like: “Have you ever had a dog?” Get rid of worn-out clichés. They have no place in introductions.
- Copying someone else’s introduction that you heard and liked, or having someone else write your introduction for you. It isn’t difficult for an audience to sense that you are *not* talking as yourself. Use language that is clear and concise, but natural to you. Try your introduction out in front of friends and fellow competitors for their input and feedback, but make it your *own*. Never succumb to using the same introduction as another member of your squad uses!
- Reading or performing your introduction. This is your only opportunity to be yourself and establish rapport with the audience. Judges want to meet you! Deliver it conversationally.

Transitions in Programs of Literature

Everyone has a favorite technique for writing and performing transitions. Again, it is important for you to remember there is no single right way. The performer makes a choice based upon material, technique and audience perception and follows his or her instincts regarding those choices.

Transitions fall into two categories: verbal and nonverbal (physical). Transitions are bridges which connect progressions of thought. Use them to build themes, lines of analysis, etc. This helps to guide your audience through the performance, insuring that they “get your point.” Though verbal transitions are not required, they often enhance a program performance. Verbal transitions with the manuscript closed are preferred by many judges, because they want to be clear when one piece ends and another begins; and they like to see a progression or development throughout the program, something that transitions can reveal. You might consider using them, even though you may have to cut some from your program. Another technique is to simply bring the binder close to your waist without closing it during the verbal transition. It will be worth it in the long run, if transitions provide unity for your program.

On the other hand, not all coaches and judges believe that verbal transitions are the best performance decision. It is important to recognize that physical transitions are indeed transitions! Transitions should grow from the literature and the literature itself should dictate which type of transition works better.

For some programs, a verbal transition might stop the momentum of the performance and jar the cohesiveness of the program. In a case such as this, nonverbal transitions might be more closely scrutinized to see if they provide a better option for the interpreter and the literature itself.

Take for example a cutting from Edgar Lee Masters' *Spoon River Anthology*. These poems all have different speakers and may be more effectively communicated by allowing the audience to see the changes physically and then going into the text. Body language and the strategic timing of pauses and the turning of pages of your script can create effective transitions. Some performers might agree that depending upon the literature, a physical transition takes much less time and gives more time to the actual program of literature. Just be sure it is clear to your audience when a transition occurs within your performance.

Transitions are one of many choices that must be made in the performance of literature. Do not ignore the fact that the introduction should be used very effectively to set up the program itself and if nonverbal transitions are used, the selections themselves should be set up carefully in the introduction. Make those choices and trust your basic instincts.

Cutting Literature for Performance

While there are many subjective elements that influence the outcome of any oral interpretation contest, in UIL competition, time is not one of them! In both prose and poetry, the maximum time limit is seven minutes. There is no grace period, and the penalty for exceeding the time is disqualification from the round in all but the final round at UIL State Meet. Therefore, the vast majority of the material used in contests will be a selection or selections that have been “cut” to fit the time limit. Cutting literature by deciding what to leave in for performance and what to omit can be extremely difficult, especially the first several times you attempt it. This is an area where input from your coach will be especially critical. But once you have an understanding of the process, you’ll find it much easier to do on your own. From any one longer selection of literature, many good cuttings could be created. There is no single *right* way to cut a selection, but the following general guidelines should be helpful.

- Always read the entire selection before you begin to cut. If you’re reading a novel, keep a list of potential scenes to consider for the script, including page numbers. If you are considering using a script that has already been cut, find and read the entire original work. If you choose such a cutting for performance, it is vital to become familiar with the parts of the script that are missing from the cut version.
- Thoroughly analyze the work as a whole to avoid cutting something that is crucial to the literature.
- Continuity within the cutting is critical. As you cut, continuously read aloud the script you’re creating to see that the structure of the piece flows smoothly. Your goal is a cutting that appears “seamless,” with no awkward breaks between portions of the script.
- Pay attention to the line of action, and make sure your cutting has a beginning, middle, and end. You may need to create an introduction that provides background for an isolated scene of action from a longer plot.
- Be careful that your cutting stays true to the author’s intent, and that it isn’t a distortion of the work as a whole. Your cutting should maintain the integrity of the tone, intent, and viewpoint of the text. Return to your original analysis when making decisions about cutting. Whenever possible, read reviews or critical analysis of the literature, and research the author.
- Read carefully for passages that should *not* be cut because vivid images are created through language. Your audiences will not have a printed script and must follow your spoken words. As you cut, keep this in mind. Keep concrete images, vivid descriptions, and other passages that make listening and understanding easier.
- In longer prose pieces, look for repetitive descriptions that can be cut. If the author describes the same thing

in different ways, choose the one that works best for the cutting and your performance and delete the other.

- Most of the ‘tag lines’ (i.e. “He said...”, “Martha replied...”) should be cut. When the tag line is “He said angrily...”, use this as an interpretive clue and *do it* rather than say it.
- Cut the subplots from longer works. Create a story line of the major plot, and omit sections of the manuscript that do not move the action on the main story forward.
- Eliminate profanity and obscenity if there is any so that your performance cutting adheres to UIL directives of community standards.
- After cutting, read the text carefully for references to something you have cut. Pay particular attention to words such as “still”, “again”, etc. If your script says “the shadows of the trees were *still* dancing across the window”, and you’ve omitted the original reference, your audience will be confused.

It is often even more difficult to cut poetry than prose, because the poet has selected and arranged specific language for his or her purpose, already employing an economy of words. In addition, you must be aware of the rhythm, rhyme, and meter of poetry. Repetition in poetry is a deliberate device, and takes special consideration when cutting. For these reasons, it is sometimes easier to cut entire stanzas or major portions of a poem than to cut individual lines, words, or phrases. You must still maintain, as in prose, the author’s intent, continuity, and a sense of wholeness to the cutting.

- When a poem is written in cantos and you are performing it as one long poem, you may cut one or more cantos or even lines within the cantos, but you will want to maintain the order in which the poet arranged them.
- An excerpt of a poem should be a passage so be careful not to cut excessively.
- Weaving is an advanced skill. Read in Chapter 4 on how to properly weave literature.

When you are working with a piece of literature that you selected because you love it, it’s hard sometimes to find anything you are willing to cut! With longer pieces, it is vitally important that you do so, however, and that you’ve cut sufficiently to stay within the time limits. You don’t want a script that is so close to seven minutes that any change of pace or differences in audience reaction would put you over the limit. Don’t jeopardize all the hard work you’ve done by insufficient cutting.

Preparing the Manuscript

Since UIL prose and poetry contests are reading events, a manuscript should be used for competition. Preparation of that manuscript is a vital part of the process as a whole. Rules of the contest state that “The contestant should perform the selections using manuscripts or copies of the selections that are in a binder. Students shall not read from books or magazines.”

Most competitors use a black stiff-backed 3-ring binder, approximately 9” x 6” in size, as their manuscript folder for several reasons:

1. Black is less obtrusive than other colors. You want the focus of the audience and judge on your performance, not your binder.
2. 3-ring binders make page turning easier. Avoid binders with back-mounted rings because they make the binder unwieldy to hold open properly for performance. Rings should be mounted in the spine.
3. 3-ring binders allow greater flexibility in arranging your manuscript.
4. 3- ring binders easily accommodate “slicks” (plastic sheet covers).

5. The 9" x 6" size is easy to handle and less obtrusive than other sizes.
6. Most binders have pockets to accommodate documentation. (Before standing in front of the audience, be sure to empty the binder of everything but the selection you are about to perform.)

Many competitors have turned to the 9" x 6" binder with the plastic sheets because it facilitates the handling of the manuscript. Not only do the "slicks" keep the manuscript intact and prevent it from falling out of the folder, but they also add a stiffness that allows you to turn pages smoothly, one page at a time. Slicks and binders can be ordered from office supply stores or The Black Book Depot (www.blackbookdepot.com).

Mounting your manuscript on black construction paper or black card stock before insertion into the slick is advantageous because it provides some rigidity for the page and it allows the eye to focus more readily on the page.

The binder is meant to serve as a constant visual reminder that the words you relay to the audience are not your own but those of the author of the literary work.

Rehearsal Techniques

Rehearsal is a time to explore. It is easier to take risks during rehearsal than it is in a competitive moment. Don't be afraid to experiment with ideas and techniques. What you find doesn't work in rehearsal can be changed before performance.

Rehearsal should begin only after a thorough and complete analysis of the literature. Practice adds depth to your analysis and helps you to discover ways to make your understanding of the literature come alive for your audience.

There is no single "right" way to get the most out of rehearsal. The following ideas are suggestions that have worked for students in the past and may prove profitable for you. Not all approaches work for every performer. With your coach, find those that fit your personal goals for the performance of literature.

- Establish a regular rehearsal schedule. To be successful in this activity, as with any competitive event, you must commit time and energy to practice.
- Always rehearse with 110% energy and concentration. Going through the motions won't improve your performance or chances of success.
- Mark your manuscript to aid in rehearsal. This might include marking pauses, using different colors to distinguish each character's dialogue, indicating changes in volume or rate, or perhaps highlighting imagery and color words. Refer to document in Appendix entitled, "Oral Interpretation – Textual Analysis" for an example of how to score a script. Some students use this actual scored script in performance; others prefer to use a clean manuscript. Regardless of the choice you make, the literature should be so internalized that you are comfortable with the use of your manuscript as a part of the performance. Keep utmost in your mind that this is an oral **READING** contest and that you must read from the manuscript.
- Videotape your performance. This gives you a great opportunity to examine every aspect of your performance as many times as needed. Try watching the tape with the volume too low to hear, and concentrate on only the physical aspects of your performance.
- Restrict yourself to only listening to, not watching the video. Sound allows you to focus on the vocal

dimension of your performance. This rehearsal technique is great for concentrating on enunciation, diction, and vocal variety, separate from the physical aspects of your performance.

- Seek the assistance of other oral interpreters to help you work through specific elements or areas where you or your judges aren't completely satisfied with your presentation. Their insight and constructive criticism can help you improve.
- FOCUS! Make the most of the time you do devote to rehearsal. Visualize characters as real people; visualize the environment by believing you are truly there. Even visualize an audience to create an atmosphere similar to the contest situation.
- Occasionally, practice in a noisy surrounding. It is difficult to do, but it helps your ability to concentrate, which is vital when you are in that competitive setting. Try a "concentration follow-through" rehearsal with other performers on your squad. Have all interpers practice at the same time standing across from each other, so that you can learn to focus, no matter what! Be sure that each performer times his performance to evaluate whether or not he was consistent with his pacing, etc.
- Read your selection at a variety of volume levels. Not all contest rooms are similar and you will need to adjust your projection to fit the room.
- Try isolating portions of your script for practice. Concentrate on one scene from your cutting throughout one entire rehearsal. During another rehearsal, read aloud only the dialogue, excluding everything else. This helps you concentrate on the distinction of characters and the consistency of character portrayal. Another time, select only the narration to read. Does the narrative enhance the overall performance? It deserves as much concentration as your characterization. If it doesn't add to the flow of your presentation, you might re-analyze your cutting of the literature.
- Ask people who are totally unfamiliar with your selection to listen only to your introduction. Then discuss with them what impression the introduction gave them about what is to follow in the selection. Can your introduction stand alone? Next, deliver your introduction again, followed by performing your piece. Now, what was the listener's impression? Make sure your introduction achieves the purpose you want it to for your piece!
- Turn off the light and deliver your introduction. This causes listeners to focus on the structure and effectiveness of your introduction without distraction.
- You might even prepare more than one introduction to your piece and bring in others to listen and give you feedback as to which works more effectively.
- Seek as many audiences to perform in front of as possible. Ask your English teacher to fit you in to the curriculum schedule one day. Perform in front of your family and friends. Younger students always appreciate oral performance, so perhaps you can visit an elementary or junior high school classroom. Community day care centers or nursing home facilities might welcome a performance as well. Use your imagination in finding a variety of audiences. A variety of feedback can be invaluable.

Regardless of which rehearsal techniques work for you, you need both private rehearsal time and sessions with your coach. Commit your entire energy to your private rehearsal so that you achieve the greatest benefit from time with your coach. Be on time. Be prepared and be ready to give it your best effort. Remember that your ultimate goal is a polished performance!

Performance Decisions

There is a fine line between "interpreting" and "acting," and it is difficult for a performer to discern sometimes. Too many gestures, overly contrived facial expressions, and movement may lead to crossing over that line. Gestures

and expressions should be a natural flow from the material. Most UIL judges want the voice to be the focal point of the performance, not body movement. Have your coach listen to your performance without looking at you; if it is still effective, you should be on the right track. Also, even though you have rehearsed your piece many times, you must make your performance seem natural and spontaneous. If your performance is technically wonderful, but has no “heart,” your success will be limited. (See earlier discussion in Chapter 1.)

Along the lines of “acting” has arisen the issue of singing during the performance. If you’re entertaining the idea of wanting to sing in your performance, you are advised to consult the rules of the contest. Category restrictions for prose and poetry in the *contest rules* establish that these contests are ones in oral reading, clearly indicating that reading, not acting or singing, is the focus and intent of the competition.

The *rules* indicate that singing, if used in the introduction, transitions, commentary, and/or selections, should conform to guidelines similar to those for the use of foreign language words and phrases - incidental use only. Although the current Category B of Poetry makes a special first-time-ever allowance to include one song in your performance, the intention is for the lyrics to be interpreted through reading it aloud as if it were a piece of poetry. Category A of Poetry allows the reader to use song lyrics only as published as music as transitions. These can be read or possibly sung, if kept to a minimum.

Throughout the processes of analyzing the literature and exploring through rehearsal, you will be making decisions about performance. You will search for effective ways to make the literature come alive for an audience through your vocal and physical presentation of the script. You will polish a performance that reflects through the use of your voice, facial expressions, and body your interpretation of the meaning and message of the selection. You will determine how you can — through focus, posture, use of your voice, and all the other elements of interpretation at your disposal — help the audience experience the literature through their imagination. You will participate in the art of relaying the message of an author’s writing, through yourself as the interpreter, to a variety of audiences.

The product of this process will be your oral interpretation, unique to you. Be prepared that, in competition, there are many subjective opinions about performance. Judges may disagree with your performance choices and even the advice your coach has given you. That does not automatically mean your judge is incompetent nor does it necessarily reflect on your ability to understand literature. If you have done your “homework” by analyzing each preparation step, making conscientious choices about the critical aspects of your performance based on your findings, you can accept those critiques as merely opinions that will assuredly differ from individual to individual. The most important thing is: Did you do your best to interpret the selection as closely to the intent of the original author as possible? Sometimes your judges’ comments, no matter how contradictory to your analysis, can serve as catalysts whereby you take a fresh look at performance issues or initiate a review of elements you had not yet researched. Stay open to new insights that can be substantiated through studying the piece again. Growing through exposure and analysis of literature is what UIL oral interpretation is all about!

The Internet as a Resource

The Internet is a wonderful research tool by which to locate selections, as well as information about authors for documentation purposes. By all means, use this realm. A word of caution though: *prose and poetry selections found only on the Internet and not published in print form are not considered to meet the category requirement of “published.” Students should check categories to determine which ones require “published in hard copy.”*

The Internet is also an easy way to locate required documentation for the categories.

Quality of Documentation on the Internet

Setting standards is essential: The Internet makes available web pages from fourth grade students right alongside those from world-class experts. Just as in the print medium, one must make a distinction between the *New York Times* and the *National Enquirer*.

Following are standards set forth for UIL documentation.

- NO use of web pages that come from discussion groups or chat rooms
- NO use of comments posted on blogs
- NO use of web pages where the author is a student in grade school, high school or college
- NO use of Wikipedia

Preferred web pages sponsored by one of the following:

- The author's official copyrighted website
- A government institution
- A major educational institution, with pages maintained by faculty and departmental personnel, not students
- A recognized book publishing company
- A reputable journalistic organization (CNN, New York Times, Christian Science Monitor, etc)
- An online library maintained by government agencies, colleges, universities (Library of Congress)
- A recognized online encyclopedia (*not* Wikipedia)

38

Determining Credibility – Examining the Site

- What is the site?
- Who sponsors the site and where does their data come from?
- Click on “About Us” and read their background.

Determining Credibility – Things to Avoid and Sites Not Appropriate

- Don't simply “google” for biographical data and other facts.
- Don't just assume the site is legitimate.
- Do not use: *IMDb.com*, *Goodread.com*, *Freebase.com*, *TrueKnowledge.com*
- Do not use unauthorized Encyclopedias.
- Do not use social media sites.

See *Evaluating Internet Sources for Documentation for further discussion of problematic sites.*

Try Searching these online sites for information

- *Library of Congress Home Page*
<http://lcweb.loc.gov>
- *University of Illinois library webpage*
www.library.illinois.edu/infosci/research/guides/dewey/
- *Booksinprint.com*
Provides an advanced search for fiction and non-fiction.

- *The On-Line Books Page*

<http://www.onlinebooks.library.upenn.edu/>

Directory of books that can be freely read right on the Internet.

- *On-Line Literary Resources*

<http://andromeda.rutgers.edu/~jlynch/Lit/>

Collection of links to sites on the Internet dealing especially with English and American literature.

- *Bookwire*

<http://www.bookwire.com/>

Includes original fiction, reviews, author interview and thousands of annotated links to book-related sites.

- *A Celebration of Women Writers*

<http://www.digital.library.upenn.edu/women>

This site provides a more in-depth biographical information about women writers and their books. The site is arranged A to Z by the authors last name and in some cases gives a full text version of some of the books or poems they have written. Most sites on the individual pages have pictures on the authors as well as the biography.

Try searching these online bookstores for information.

- *Amazon.com* (<http://www.amazon.com>)
- *BarnesandNoble.com* (<http://www.barnesandnoble.com>)
- *The New York Public Library Online* (<http://www.nypl.org>)
(The New York Public Library also has an online bookstore on its site.)

Library Resources

- *Contemporary Poets, Dramatists, Essayists, and Novelists of the South: A Bio-Bibliographical Sourcebook*, edited by Robert Bain and Joseph M. Flora
- *Dictionary of Literary Biography*, vol. 248: Antebellum Writers in the South. (also known as the DLB series)



Understanding the UIL Categories

The UIL categories have come a long way. The earliest interpretation event, “declamation,” began in 1911 as the second oldest contest sponsored by UIL. It consisted of delivering published orations which promoted good citizenship, involved a story or event about the “making of America,” or commemorated Texas heroes, history, and progress. These orations were delivered from memory. Not until 1950 was poetry a separate event in the UIL program, and not until 1959 was a manuscript required during the presentation. In 1961, declamation became prose interpretation, and for the first time, a list of five poets and five writers was prescribed by the League office. Defined categories have been the mainstay of UIL interpretation for over fifty years. The educational goal of requiring literary works that fit specific categories is to encourage students to read widely and well.

Some have suggested that we simply throw away all the rules and just let the students perform whatever literary works they want. Who cares about category requirements as long as students are great performers? Don Crabtree, renowned coach, member of the National Speech and Debate Association Hall of Fame and NSDA Executive Council responded to this notion: *“Literature is and should be an art form. Do we sacrifice art for the sake of an easy to get, sometimes cheesy, cutting? I hope not. Part of the true educational value of the interp events is to explore a vast genre of authors, works, and styles.”*

In recent years, the guidelines for categories have allowed much more freedom of selection on the part of contestants, combined with criteria that encourages the exploration of contemporary literature and forms of literature that often go unexplored by high school students. In an effort to receive statewide input for categories, the League posts a form on the UIL website whereby coaches and students may submit ideas. In addition, a group of experienced coaches are selected to serve on the State Advisory Prose and Poetry Committee, representing large and small schools as well as geographical regions throughout Texas. The selection process is greatly refined from earlier times when the committee met for a brief session during the state meet.

The current categories were selected after in-depth discussion about how to best meet the educational and aesthetic needs of our students. From the beginning, the Committee laid out several goals to guide us in our deliberations. Criteria establishing the framework for selecting categories set forth that the categories should (A) provide a strong educational experience for contestants; (B) engage student interest; (C) be easy to document; (D) challenge students to read literature they might not otherwise read; and (E) be clear in both letter of the law and spirit of intent.

PROSE

The categories allow a great deal of freedom of choice, encourage creativity, and require easy documentation. One thing to note is that, category restrictions are not the same for both categories.

Restrictions for Prose Category A

Material chosen for use in Category A of Prose Interpretation shall meet the following restrictions:

- (A) All selections shall be published, printed material; Internet materials shall be published concurrently in hard copy;
- (B) Selections from plays, screenplays, movies and documentaries shall not be used in this category;
- (C) Speeches shall not be used in this category;
- (D) No contestant shall use the same theme/subject matter nor the same writer in more than one category in the contest;
- (E) No contestant shall use selections from the same literary work more than one year at UIL State Meet; and
- (F) Selections shall be read in the English translation; however, incidental use of foreign language words and phrases in any selection may be used as in the original.

Descriptor for Prose Category A: Examining Our Changing World

The goal of this category is for the performer to examine his or her changing world in order to inform the audience about a societal change and its impact on the performer. Societal change refers to a significant alteration *over time* in behavior, cultural values and norms. In this category, the contestant shall perform a single literary work of prose or excerpt of a work designed to increase the audience's knowledge of a contemporary societal change occurring in the performer's world such as, but not limited to: education, family, personal relationships, career choices, minority struggles, or community issues. The purpose of the performance should be to inform, not persuade.

The prose shall be a single literary work, fiction or non-fiction, written by one author. The literature shall be published in hard copy. Works co-authored or by anonymous authors are not permissible. The author and theme/subject matter used in this category shall not be used in Category B of prose.

The introduction shall include the title and author read and should be used to identify and inform the audience of the societal change and its impact on the performer, without taking a stand.

Documentation Requirements for Prose Category A

In order to meet category restrictions, the contestant shall provide proof the selection is published in hard copy.

Examples of acceptable proof include the original published source or a photocopy or online printout of Library of Congress cataloging information. If the selection is drawn from a literary collection, the contestant shall supply the original source or a photocopy of the table of contents that designates the title of the book and proof the selection is included in that book, such as a photocopy of the first page of the selection.

A printout from an online source proving the selection is included in the published collection is acceptable. Social media (such as Facebook, Twitter, Tumblr) are not acceptable forms of formal documentation). Printouts of online documentation shall include the URL of the website downloaded in the header or footer. See the UIL Prose and Poetry Handbook and the Official UIL website for detailed information about acceptable and unacceptable documentation.

In addition, the contestant shall prepare and provide for the contest director and each judge a hard copy of the UIL Prose A Documentation online form that lists the theme of the performance, as well as titles and authors included in the performance, for the purpose of insuring that no theme/subject matter or author is being used in both categories.

Commentary:

One of literature's most basic functions is to inform. Students might read from *The Diary of Anne Frank* or Elie Wiesel's *Night* to contextualize the Holocaust. A social studies section on the Civil Rights Movement typically features a clip of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s *I Have A Dream* speech. We often learn about McCarthyism and the Red Scare while conducting a class script reading of *The Crucible*. The use of literature to inform is nothing new. Prose Category A draws from the endorsed state speech communication curriculum developing the skill to inform an audience. The performer will inform listeners about a societal change that has impacted him or her. Similar to the manner in which the public speaker uses examples, statistics, facts, and other supporting materials to inform the listeners about a subject, the oral interpreter is being called upon through this category to use works of literature in order to inform the audience about a change in society that has evolved and that has an impact on the performer's personal world.

To grasp the intent of Prose Category A, the initial step would be to examine the key terms in the purpose statement including to inform, societal change, and impact. To inform your audience means to enlighten them, to assist them in learning about something. A common definition explains societal change as a significant alteration over time in behavior, cultural values and norms. Take some time to contemplate what that means. Behavior is how someone acts or responds. Values are standards and norms are expected patterns of behavior. With that in mind, what types of behavior changes have occurred since you were born? Have you seen a change in values within society? Reading about various societal changes that have occurred throughout time would add another layer of depth to the understanding of the category. Then, think about your own world. This category is personalized for you, the performer. The title is "Examining Our Changing World." Ask yourself: What has or is changing about my world? Think bigger than your day-to-day ventures of going to school, fighting with your siblings, or wishing your parents would give you more freedom to do what you want. Consider, instead, a change in society that has impacted you.

Examples in the category descriptor give you pause to think: education, family, personal relationships, career choices, minority struggles, community issues. Think about career choices for a moment. How have career choices and opportunities expanded for you and your friends compared to when your parents or grandparents were growing up and making decisions about their future? Or minority struggles: have they changed from earlier times? The struggles still exist, as we know, but are the nature of those struggles different from, say, the 1950-60s? How have schools changed? How has technology, for example, affected learning? What issues are communities facing that are different from those of decades earlier?

These are only a few of the societal changes that you can explore through this performance. Once you've identified the societal change that you feel a personal impact from, you will want to look for literature that will inform the audience on this social change and bring your personal connection into the performance. Remember that your goal is to increase the audience's knowledge on your topic.

Caution: This category's purpose is not to persuade your audience, but to inform them. Keep that purpose utmost in your mind as you settle on the piece of literature and prepare the introduction to the performance that must inform your audience of the societal change and its impact on you, the performer.

Restrictions for Prose Category B

Material chosen for use in Category B of Prose Interpretation shall meet the following restrictions:

- (A) All selections may be published, printed material, online material or transcribed material;
- (B) Speeches, plays, screenplays, movies, documentaries, radio shows may be used in this category;
- (C) No contestant may use the same theme/subject matter nor the same writer in more than one category in the contest;
- (D) No contestant shall use selections from the same literary work more than one year at UIL State Meet; and
- (E) Selections shall be read in the English translation; however, incidental use of foreign language words and phrases in any selection may be used as in the original.

Descriptor for Prose Category B: Taking a Stand

The goal of this category is to develop a literary program that supports a position using different types of literature to make a persuasive argument. The contestant shall read a minimum of two different types of literary sources but no more than four sources; however, the majority of the program must be prose in nature. For this category only, prose types include fiction, nonfiction, news sources, speeches and essays. In addition, for one of the sources, contestants may use a script from a movie, documentary, television show/movie, radio show, play or monologue (see limitations below). All selections shall be by different authors. Literature by co-authors is allowed. Only one anonymous author is allowed. The purpose of the performance should be to persuade, not only to inform.

Contestants shall not use poetry, song lyrics, musicals, jokes, commercials, blogs, plays written in verse or novels in verse. The selections may be woven. The intent of this category is not to encourage originally authored material but to give the contestant the freedom of expanding prose to include different types of literature in a performance program. However, original verbal transitions may be used within the program.

In the introduction, the performer shall take a stand on an issue with the intent of persuading the audience. The introduction and/or transitions shall state the types of literature used in the program and include all titles and authors. If the program is woven, the contestant shall state it in the introduction and the different selections should be distinguishable through interpretation. The authors and theme/subject matter used in this category shall not be used in Category A of prose.

Commentary:

Category B of Prose challenges contestants like never before! It's an exciting adventure in literature and performance for high school students. Gleaning from the endorsed state speech communication curriculum, it gives performers a voice to share their opinion on an issue they feel strongly about by incorporating literature in order to take a stand on the issue of their choice. Similar to the manner in which the debater uses evidence to persuade listeners to believe their side about a subject, the oral interpreter is being called upon through this category to use works of literature in order to persuade the audience on an issue the performer believes is significant.

Important to note is that Category B states the theme or subject matter selected by the contestant is to be different from the one he or she informs the audience about in the other category (A). Stating the position very clearly in the introduction is critical. Different types of literature are required. The contestant shall read a minimum of two different types of literary sources but no more than four, and each must be written by a different author. There are five different types of prose listed in the category descriptor. Prose must make up the majority of the performance. But there is even more freedom in this category! For one of the sources, contestants may use a script. (See descriptor above for details.)

Consider issues that are important to you personally. What would you like to have a voice in? What do you feel passionately about? Is there a change you wish to advocate? Is there an issue you want to urge an audience to feel strongly about, to heighten their awareness of, or to call them to action? Examples are school safety, bullying, human trafficking, the gender gap, immigration, politics, sports. Choose something you have strong convictions concerning so that your stand is evident not only in your introduction but also through the literature you select and that you perform.

This theme-centered program is similar to Program Oral Interpretation used on the collegiate level and on some high school circuits except the majority of the program must remain within the scope of what is defined as prose: fiction, nonfiction, news sources, speeches and essays. Prose must make up over half of the program. When the descriptor states, "majority of the program", it is not referring to numbers of selections but rather, how many minutes of the performance as it is performed orally.

In Category B, it is approved to use a script and online literature – even transcribed material. Online sources that may prove helpful to explore include *iComedyTV.com*, *playscripts.com*, podcasts, TED and documentary websites.

Once you've identified the issue you want to take a stand on, you will want to look for literature that will persuade the audience. Keep that purpose utmost in your mind as you settle on the multiple pieces of literature and as you prepare the performance.

Documentation Requirements for Prose Category B:

All selections may be published, printed material, online material or transcribed material. The contestant shall prepare and provide for the contest director and each judge a hard copy of the UIL Prose B Documentation online form that lists the theme of the performance, as well as titles and authors included in the performance, for the purpose of insuring that no theme/subject matter or author is being used in both categories. No proof of publication for Category B is required.

Restrictions for Poetry Category A

Material chosen for use in Category A of Poetry Interpretation shall meet the following restrictions:

- (A) All poetic works (selections) shall be published, printed material; Internet material shall be published concurrently in hard copy;
- (B) Selections from plays or screenplays shall not be used;
- (C) Song lyrics published only as music may be used for transition purposes only;
- (D) No contestant shall use the same theme/subject matter nor the same poet in more than one category in the contest;
- (E) No contestant shall use selections from the same literary work more than one year at UIL State Meet; and
- (F) Selections shall be read in the English translation; however, incidental use of foreign language words and phrases in any selection may be used as in the original.

Descriptor for Poetry Category A: Examining Our Changing World

The goal of this category is for the performer to examine his or her changing world in order to inform the audience about a societal change and its impact on the performer. Societal change refers to a significant alteration over time in behavior, cultural values and norms. In this category, the contestant shall perform a single poem, excerpt of a poem or literary program designed to increase the audience's knowledge about a contemporary societal change occurring in the performer's world such as, but not limited to: education, family, personal relationships, career choices, minority struggles, or community issues. The contestant shall read no more than six selections. The purpose of the performance should be to inform, not persuade.

Poems in this category shall be published in hard copy. The performance may be one single poem, excerpt of a poem or poems, or a program of poetry that may be woven or may incorporate verbal and/or nonverbal transitions. Unless published as poetry, song lyrics may be used only as transitions. Works coauthored or written by anonymous poets are not permissible. If more than one poem is used, the selections may be authored by different poets. The poet(s) used in this category shall not be used in Category B of poetry.

The introduction and/or transitions during the performance shall include all the title(s) and poet(s) read and should be used to identify and inform the audience of the societal change and its impact on the performer, without taking a stand. If the program is woven, it shall be stated in the introduction and the different poems should be distinguishable through interpretation. If song lyrics are used as transitions, it shall be stated in the introduction.

Commentary:

Category A of Poetry challenges the performer to take a good, long look at the world around him or her and study how it is changing. Drawing from the endorsed state speech communication curriculum that emphasizes developing the skill to inform an audience, the poetry contestant must inform listeners about a societal change and its impact on him or her. Similar to the manner in which the public speaker uses examples, statistics, facts, and other supporting materials to inform the listeners about a subject, the oral interpreter is being called upon through this category to use works of literature in order to inform the audience about a change in society that has evolved and that has had an effect on the performer's personal world.

Initially, you will need to examine the definition of a societal change in order to come to an understanding of the category. One definition explains societal change as a significant alteration over time in behavior, cultural values and norms. Take some time to contemplate what that means. Reading about various societal changes that have occurred throughout time would add another layer of depth to the understanding of the category. Then, think about your own world. What types of behavior changes have occurred since you were born? Have you seen a change in values within society? This category is personalized for you, the performer. The title is “*Examining Our Changing World.*” Ask yourself: What has or is changing about my world? Think bigger than your day-to-day ventures of attending a Friday night football game, meeting your friends at the local Starbucks, or family endeavors. Consider, instead, a change in society that has also impacted you.

The descriptor gives you some general ideas by listing education, family, personal relationships, career choices, minority struggles or community issues. These are a starting point on your journey to develop your own Category A performance. Societal change can involve norms and cultural values. How have norms changed within your world? Norms are the agreed-upon expectations and rules by which a culture guides the behavior of its members in any given situation. Of course, norms vary widely across cultural groups. Ponder, if you will, how expectations of what is considered “acceptable” in relationships and gender roles have changed over time. In addition, think about changing values. A culture’s values are its ideas about what is good, right, fair, and just. At one time, the most important values in American society were wealth, success, power, and prestige. Is that still the case in the world you are growing up in? Has there been any change in the American work ethic or in the concept of the American dream? What has changed in the world of education? Certainly, standardized testing has brought about a change in emphasis and how the school day is conducted. Technology and the power of social media have impacted how we interact, the manner in which people establish relationships, even how we do business.

Category A presents a situation where you are asked to take a personal look. As you contemplate societal change, be certain to view it through the lens of your personhood. What effect has societal change had on you? Once you’ve identified the societal change that you feel a personal impact from, you will want to look for literature that will inform the audience on this social change and bring your personal connection into the performance. Remember that your goal is to increase the audience’s knowledge on your topic.

Caution: This category’s purpose is not to persuade your audience, but to inform them. Keep that purpose utmost in your mind as you settle on the literature and prepare the introduction to the performance. The introduction must inform your audience of the societal change and its impact on you, the performer.

There is a limit on the number of poems you can incorporate into your 7-minute performance. You may use one long poem, a portion of a poem or you may choose to design a program incorporating several poems. The maximum limit, though, is six poems. The poems may be written by the same poet or they may be authored by different writers, but the contestant may not use any poets in Category A that they have selected for Category B. Anonymous poems or those written by more than one person (co-authored) are not allowed. Song lyrics may be used but only as transitions, not as the actual poem itself unless, of course, the lyrics have also been published as poetry. Category A does not allow online literature or transcribed literature unless it has been published concurrently in hard copy.

Documentation Requirements for Poetry Category A

In order to meet category restrictions, the contestant shall provide proof the selection(s) are published in hard copy.

Examples of acceptable proof include the original published source or a photocopy or online printout of Library of Congress cataloging information. If the selection(s) is/are drawn from a literary collection, the contestant shall supply the original source or a photocopy of the table of contents that designates the title of the book and proof the selection is included in that book, such as a photocopy of the first page of the poem.

A printout from an online source proving the selection is included in the published collection is acceptable. So-

cial media (such as Facebook, Twitter, Tumblr) are not acceptable forms of formal documentation. Printouts of online documentation shall include the URL of the website downloaded in the header or footer. See the UIL *Prose and Poetry Handbook* and the official UIL website for detailed information about acceptable and unacceptable documentation.

In addition, the contestant shall prepare and provide for the contest director and each judge a copy of the UIL Poetry A Documentation online form that lists the theme of the performance, as well as titles and poets included in the performance, for the purpose of insuring that no theme/subject matter or poet is being used in both categories.

Restrictions for Poetry Category B

Material chosen for use in Category B of Poetry Interpretation shall meet the following restrictions:

- (A) Poetic works may be published, printed material, online material, or transcribed material;
- (B) No contestant may use the same theme/subject matter nor the same poets in this category as they did in Category A;
- (C) No contestant shall use the same literary work more than one year at UILState Meet; and
- (D) Selections shall be read in the English translation; however, incidental use of foreign language words and phrases in any selection may be used as in the original.

Descriptor for Poetry Category B: Taking a Stand

The goal of this category is to develop a thematic program that supports a position by using poetry to make a persuasive argument. The contestant shall read a minimum of two different selections by different authors but no more than six selections; however, the majority of the program must be poetry. For this category only, poetry includes published, online and transcribed poetry such as, but not limited to: slam, spoken word, chapbooks, novels in verse. In addition, for one of the selections, contestants may read a play written in verse, read a single song, including a song from a musical, or read one poem included in a Podcast. One anonymous author is allowed. The purpose of the performance should be to persuade, not only to inform.

The contestant may weave the program or may incorporate verbal and/or nonverbal transitions. The intent of this category is not to encourage originally authored material but to give the contestant the freedom of expanding published poetry to include different types of poetic literary works. However, original verbal transitions may be used within the program. If transitions are sung, singing should be limited in scope.

In the introduction, the performer shall take a stand on an issue with the intent of persuading the audience. The introduction and/or transitions during the performance shall include all the titles and poets. If the program is woven, it shall be stated in the introduction and the different poems/selections should be distinguishable through interpretation. The poets used in this category shall not be used in Category A of poetry.

Commentary

A new era of expansive choices for achieving creativity and innovativeness is brought to the poetry contest through this year's Category B! Contestants are to develop a program focusing on an issue that is important to them, presenting a persuasive argument via literature. The majority of the program must be made up of poetry; however, in addition, for one of the selections, contestants may include a play if it is written in verse, or a single song, or one poem from a Podcast. There must be at least 2 literary works included but no more than six within the program. The selections may be published material or material online and – for the first time ever – poems may be transcribed. The expansiveness of what contestants may choose is exciting!

The goal is to impact your listeners – to be convincing to your audience, to move them to feel strongly about the stand you are taking. The endorsed state speech communication curriculum develops the skill of persuasion. Incorporating that important skill into this category provides an opportunity for performers to have a voice, to share their opinion on an issue they feel strongly about by incorporating literature in order to take a stand on the issue of their choice. Similar to the manner in which the debater uses evidence to persuade listeners to believe their side about a subject, the oral interpreter is being called upon through this category to use works of literature in order to persuade the audience on an issue the performer believes is significant.

As you brainstorm different ideas, be aware of an important requirement: no contestant may use the same theme/subject matter or the same poets in this category as they do in Category A. So, a word of caution: Don't allow your theme in the *Taking A Stand* category to overlap with what you've chosen to focus upon in *Examining Our Changing World*. Category A's purpose is to inform; the goal of Category B is to persuade your audience. The difference is very distinct and should remain so as you plan and prepare. You will be required to register your theme on the Documentation Form so you need to be able to articulate what your selected theme is. The introduction is your opportunity to clearly state your stance on an issue.

Don't be misled to think that a song is allowed so you should sing it. Contest rules indicate that singing may be only incidental in nature, if the performance would be enhanced by it. Incidental means very limited. Allowing a song as one of the alternative selections in this program still has the intent that it will be interpretively read, just as the poetry will be orally read.

Finally, be clearly persuasive in your performance, as you take a stand for something you deeply believe in.

Documentation Requirements for Poetry Category B

In order to meet category restrictions, all selections may be published, printed material, online material or transcribed material. The contestant shall prepare and provide for the contest director and each judge a hard copy of the UIL Poetry B Documentation online form that lists the theme of the performance, as well as titles and poets included in the performance, for the purpose of insuring that no theme/subject matter or poet is being used in both categories. No proof of publication for Category B is required.

Introductions for the Categories:

The new categories emphasize the role of the introduction as a critical part of the performance. Contestants should pay particular attention to each category descriptor for the purpose the introduction should fulfill. In brief summary, the required information to be included in addition to title(s) and author(s) (unless noted in a transition within the performance), and a statement if the performance is woven are:

Introductions for UIL Categories
2017-2018

Required information to be included in addition to title(s)/author(s) unless noted during a transition within the performance. Performers should not group selections under the title of the book as “*a collection from...*”. Announce as separate titles.

Prose - Category A - Examining Our Changing World

- Identify a societal change
- *Inform* the audience of its impact on you, the performer

Prose - Category B - Taking a Stand

- Identify the issue your performance will address
- State the position you have chosen to *persuade* your audience
- State the types of literature incorporated in the literary program
- State if the program is woven

Poetry - Category A - Examining Our Changing World

- Identify a societal change
- *Inform* the audience of its impact on you, the performer
- State if the program is woven
- State if the program uses song lyrics as transitions

Poetry - Category B - Taking a Stand

- Identify the issue your performance will address
- State the position you have chosen to *persuade* your audience
- State if the program is woven

48

Questions and Clarifications: Category A of Prose

1. Can comic books be used?

Why encourage a student to use this for a performance? (Is this idea prompted by the recent release of the super hero movies or the reference to heroes?)

A comic book is only an episode without complete development of character (as revealed by its very definition).

Graphic novels have been allowed for some time, but they are different from single comic books, as there is a follow-through on character development, etc. They continue to be allowed, as long as they adhere to category requirements.

2. If a book is written by someone along with another individual, may it be used in Category A of Prose?

No. If a book lists a name and “with” another writer, it is co-authored. Co-authored works are prohibited in Prose Category A.

Questions and Clarifications: Category B of Prose

1. Does a self-made YouTube video constitute as a documentary?

NO.

A documentary is a work, such as a film or television program, presenting political, social, or historical subject matter in a factual and informative manner and often consisting of actual news films or interviews accompanied by narration.

The self-made YouTube video would NOT fulfill the basic definition of what a documentary is.

2. What defines a “majority of the material must be prose”? If I use cuttings from a short story and an essay for

2 minutes total and my documentary transcription takes 4 minutes, is that OK? I have used more prose sources than documentary sources.

NO.

The contest rules use the verb “read”, indicating the contestant must perform (read) a majority of prose. The sentence is not referring to the number of sources; but rather the amount actually read orally in the program.

Majority means that prose has to roughly be more than half of the overall oral performance. So if you have three prose pieces that last 3 minutes and a documentary that last 2 minutes, you are fine. It is not the number of pieces, but the amount of time that needs to be the “majority”

3. Who determines if the majority of the performance is prose – the contest director checking my pieces?
NO.

The judge in the round would be the one to call this into question, if necessary.

It is not the responsibility of the contest director to read every performance script prior to the round, nor to count the words in the performance.

4. If I transcribe a news story from a major broadcast but the specific reporter’s name was not given, can I still use it in my program?

YES.

Give the credit to the broadcasting network as the “author” and the date.

5. Does an encyclopedia-type website such as “About.com” or “Wikihow” qualify as a news source?

NO because these sites are not literature. They therefore would be inappropriate for this literary contest.

6. Do competitors have to provide pieces from two different types of literature? (Ex: using fiction prose and non-fiction prose selections instead of two selections of non-fiction prose)

The intent of the category is stated in the opening sentence published in the contest rules:

“The goal of this category is to develop a literary program that supports a position using different TYPES of literature.”

Two non-fiction selections are the same type of prose, so that would not meet the intent of the category, unless a contrasting literary type is also used (i.e. combinations like fiction, fiction plus a speech or fiction, fiction and a movie script). Remember 2-4 sources are allowed. The descriptor defines the different types of prose (fiction, non-fiction, speech, essays, news sources).

Therefore, even if you choose only to do prose, it should be 2 types of prose as listed in the current descriptor. (i.e., fiction combined with non-fiction, or non-fiction combined with a news source, etc.) Remember that this category is expansive, allowing you to use a script in conjunction with prose. You are encouraged to be innovative in your approach to Prose B.

7. Does Category B of Prose require two or more authors?

Yes.

8. Are blogs eligible in Category B of Prose?

No.

Questions and Clarifications: Category A of Poetry

1. How many poems are required in this category?

Only one is required but up to six (maximum) can be read.

2. Can song lyrics from YouTube videos be used as one of my two poems in this category?

Category A restrictions specifically state: “Song lyrics published only as music may be used but ONLY as transitions.” so if you find the lyrics only on YouTube, you may not use them.

They must be published as music to be used as transitions.

They must be published as poetry to be used as poems in the performance.

No high school “garage band” recordings — unless, of course, the song has been published.

Questions and Clarifications: Category B of Poetry

1. What should I do if the slam poem I want to use has profanity in it?

UIL does not condone profanity in performances. Contest rules say you should revise or reject the literature. If it’s impossible to cut the profanity, you may want to choose more appropriate literature for competitions.

2. May I sing a song from a musical as one of my 2 selections?

The Category description indicates that songs should be read.

RULE REGARDING USING SAME SELECTION

Category Restriction: No contestant shall use selections from the same literary work more than one year at UIL State Meet. (regardless of categories)

Explanation: The purpose of this rule is to support the goal of the contest, “to encourage the contestant’s exploration of a variety of literary selections.” The intent of the rule is to prohibit students from performing cuttings from the same literary piece more than one year at the State Meet. Philosophically, to meet the educational goal of this contest, students who have successfully advanced to the State Meet and competed at the highest level of UIL competition with a piece of literature should perform different literature in all future State Meets so they continue to learn and grow in their knowledge of literature and performance. Performing the same piece over and over again stymies a student’s educational growth.

Clarification: “Selection from the same literary work”

This does not prohibit a student from reading different poetry/short stories that are published in the same poetry collection/anthology as the poem/story the student competed with at State the year before. Each poem/short story, though possibly by the same author, would be a *different* literary work. However, this does mean that one cannot select different chapters/cuttings (i.e., Chapter 1 vs. Chapter 10) from the same novel performed previously at State by the student, since they are both part of the *same* literary work.

Examples: Assuming the selections met the category guidelines specified:

A student could perform a cutting from Mark Twain’s *Adventures of Tom Sawyer* his first year at State Meet, and then a cutting from *Huckleberry Finn* the following year. Although related, these are clearly two separate literary works. A student could perform a poem by a certain poet his first year at State Meet, and then perform a different poem by the same poet, published in the same poetry book, the following year at State Meet.

The different poems are separate literary works.

Helpful Checklist for UIL Prose Documentation Requirements

Competitors must choose contest material that meets the criteria established in the Category Restrictions, Guidelines and Descriptions. Read the UIL contest rules in the UIL Prose and Poetry Handbook and the UIL website for assistance concerning acceptable and unacceptable documentation.

- Have I completed the UIL Prose A Documentation Form, including my coach's signature and mine, and made copies for the contest director and each of my judges?
- Do I have proof my Category A selection is published in hard copy? (Show this proof to the contest director.)
- If my Category A selection was drawn from a literary collection (anthology), have I taken extra steps to prove my selection is included in this anthology? (Show this proof to the contest director.)
 - √ Have I photocopied the title page and the table of contents?
 - √ Have I photocopied the first page of the selection, with the page number matching the page number in the table of contents?
- For Category A, if my documentation is taken from an online source, have I evaluated the website for legitimacy? (See "The Internet as a Resource" later in this publication.) Is the URL of the website downloaded and printed in the header/footer of the page?
- Am I certain that my Category A selection is not a play, screenplay, speech, movie or documentary?
- Is the author of my selection for Category A different from the author(s) whose selection(s) I am reading for Category B?
- Do I have the original source of my Category A for contest? (*optional but helpful to have*)
- Is my theme/subject matter for Category A different from that in my Category B?
- Have I completed the UIL Prose B Documentation Form, including my coach's signature and mine, and made copies for the Contest Director and each of my judges?
- For Category B, is my theme/subject matter different from Category A?
- In my thematic program for Category B, have I included at least 2 different types of literary sources from different authors, but no more than 4 sources?
- For Category B, is the majority of my oral performance made up of prose?
- If I selected a script from a movie, documentary, television show or movie, radio show, play, or monologue, have I used only one in my Category B program?
- Am I certain that my Category B selections are not poetry, song lyrics, musicals, jokes, commercials, blogs, plays written in verse or novels written in verse? (original verbal transitions may be used within the program)
- Are the authors of my selection for Category B different from the author whose selection I am reading for Category A?

*All documents used for official documentation must be printed in hard copy. Documentation only on electronic devices such as smart phones or an E-Reader are not acceptable at the contest site.

Helpful Checklist for UIL Poetry Documentation Requirements

Competitors must choose contest material that meets the criteria established in the Category Restrictions, Guidelines and Descriptions. Read the UIL contest rules in the UIL Prose and Poetry Handbook and the UIL website for assistance concerning acceptable and unacceptable documentation.

- Have I completed the UIL Poetry A Documentation Form, including my coach's signature and mine, and made copies for the contest director and each of my judges?
- Am I certain that my Category A selections are not plays, screenplays or song lyrics published only as music? (*Category A allows song lyrics published only as music to be used but ONLY as transitions, if I state so in my introduction, NOT as a selection in my program.*)
- For Category A, have I included *no more than 6* poems?
- Do I have proof that my Category A poem(s) are published in hard copy? (*Show this proof to the contest director.*)
- If my Category A selection(s) is/are drawn from a literary collection (anthology), have I taken extra steps to prove my selection is included in this anthology? (*Show this proof to the contest director.*)
 - √ Have I photocopied the title page and the table of contents?
 - √ Have I photocopied the first page of the selection, with the page number matching the page number in the table of contents?
- For Category A, if my documentation is taken from an online source, have I evaluated the source for legitimacy? (See "The Internet as a Resource" later in this publication.) Is the URL of the website downloaded and printed in the header/footer of the page(s)?
- Are the poet(s) of my selection(s) for Category A different from the poets I have selected for Category B?
- Do I have the original sources of my Category A for contest? (*optional but strongly encouraged*)
- Have I completed the UIL Poetry B Documentation Form, including my coach's signature and mine, and made copies for the contest director and each of my judges?
- For Category B, is my theme/subject matter different from Category A?
- For Category B, have I included at least two (2) poems?
- For Category B, have I included no more than six (6) selections?
- Are the poets of my selections for Category B different from the poet(s) I have selected for Category A?
- Do I have the original sources of my Category B for contest? (*optional but helpful to have*)

*All documents used for official documentation must be printed in hard copy. Documentation only on electronic devices such as smart phones or an E-Reader is not acceptable at the contest site.

Weaving Is An Option

by M'Liss Hindman

For a decade now, weaving has been allowed in at least one performance category. Weaving gives the performer a wide range of options for the performance. So this essay will look at what weaving is and how does one use it effectively?

This section of the handbook will answer these questions for coaches and contestants. But before getting into the “ins and outs” of how weaving is done, it is important to emphasize that the purpose of weaving is NOT to create a new piece of material. The purpose of weaving is to highlight thematic development and to enhance the meaning of each individual piece of material.

Not all pieces of literature can be woven together nor should they be, so all of the categories still allow the contestant other options such as using verbal transitions or no transitions at all (sometimes referred to as “stacking.”)

Contestants reading woven literature have to work to develop the individual voice of each of the pieces. The best woven literature is performed in a manner where each individual piece is easily discernible from the other through the contestant’s vocal and physical delivery. And, yes, woven programs are more difficult to perform because they require the performer to work on multiple characterizations and the finer qualities of each of the pieces. This is true unless the student is reading a woven poetry program written all by the same author with the same persona. Then only different moods would be developed between the poems.

The term “weaving” is used intentionally to avoid the negative connotations of “blending” literature. Blending implies putting literature together in a way which makes a completely new work. That process violates author’s intent. Weaving, on the other hand, has the connotation of each strand remaining visible and distinct, as in a woven basket.

Perhaps a clearer analogy is to think of a woven program of poetry like a television talk show. The television show has a theme and different speakers have been invited as guests because of their different perspectives and knowledge on a subject. (Note: The interpreter chooses the different pieces because of their different perspectives upon the theme.) During the talk show, the different speakers do not lose their individual voice or integrity just as the pieces should not lose theirs during a woven program. If anything, just as the television show allows us to walk away from the communication more knowledgeable because of a holistic understanding of the issue, a woven program allows the interpreter and the audience to better understand the theme by allowing different poets’ and authors’ personas to speak on the issue.

So now that it is understood that weaving is taking literature apart and putting them back together in a thematic way, how does one put together a program? For clarity’s sake, let’s examine the genres of literature separately:

WEAVING POETRY: Sometimes the contestant begins with a single poem, enjoys the theme of that poem, and looks for other poems to go with the original selection. Other times, a contestant thinks of a theme and then looks for poetry to develop the theme. Either way works. Success depends on the individual and how diligent he/she is in looking for a solid theme and good poetry.

For example, “love” is too general of a theme to develop in a program that lasts less than seven minutes. There are far too many types of love and levels of love to explore in that amount of time. A more realistic theme to develop would be “the power of a mother’s love for a child.” This theme is more specific and yet would allow for a variety of angles of thematic development. So whether the performer starts with a poem or a thematic idea, one must make the theme specific and worthwhile for both him/herself and the audience to enjoy.

WEAVING PROSE: Just as in Poetry, the contestant may begin with a single piece of literature that has a strong thematic idea and then research literature to find other pieces of prose and dramatic literature that fit with the

original theme. Other times, a contestant may think of the theme first and then look for the literature that supports it. For instance, a student who had always been interested in the era of the 1950's begins to research information about that era and comes up with stories of women who had been suffragettes, women who had pioneered in the working arena and tragic part from a movie where two women were dealing with the horrors of the Great Depression. She puts these pieces of literature together to create a very compelling program about the various plights of women in the 1920s.

With the definition of weaving clarified and the basic idea of thematic development addressed, it is important to grasp how putting a program of literature together works. Understand that there are no hard and fast rules for weaving. It depends upon the literature chosen. Generally a program has a beginning, a middle and an end. Think of the program as a speech with its own specific arguments. Arguments might be given for and against an issue or it might appear as more of a conversation about the theme. One technique of putting together a poetry program is to use a central piece (also known as the anchor piece) and weave the other selections in and around it. But remember, there are no hard and fast rules. Literature segments might be just alternated, depending upon the messages of the poems and how the theme is being advanced. For many interpreters, weaving will come instinctively. Others will have to work at it for hours - even days.

Weaving literature is an intellectual challenge. Coaches and students interested in learning how to weave must realize that in order to weave effectively, analysis of each complete work of literature is paramount. Poems, segments of prose stories, scenes from plays and movies cannot be woven together well unless an understanding of each stanza, line, paragraph, scene, and word has been achieved.

Remember: weaving is not creating a new piece of literature – it is instead highlighting the nuances of individual pieces already written into a program begging to be performed. Trial and error is to be expected. Not all attempts at weaving are successful. But after the long hours of researching and analyzing and weaving, the real work of bringing the poets' and author's individual narrators to life begins.

Oral Interpretation Textual Analysis

Gleaned from Robert Shepard, Creekview HS, Carrollton-Farmers Branch ISD, Carrollton, Texas

OBJECTIVE:

Create a performance that will have believable characterization, dramatic and impacting moments, and sense of journey from the beginning of the selection to the end.

STEP ONE:

The text for an oral interpreter is like sheet music to a musician. When analyzed correctly and scored properly, the text gives the interpreter all the clues s/he needs to create characters.

Read the entire text first.

Look up any word you do not understand.

Look at the punctuation for your character that the author has put into the literature.

Commas (,) mean "Take a breath!"

Periods (.) mean pause or possible change of thought

Ellipses (...) mean the character is unsure

Dash (—) whatever follows a dash is very important to the character or it is an interruption

Colon (:) usually means that a list is coming. If your character has a list of repeated words or phrases regardless of a colon or not, each item in the list must be different.

Example: "I wish that someone would hold me, I wish that life were easy, I wish that we could get married." Each "I wish" and what follows it must build, or get softer, or be said in a different way.

Colons can also mean that what follows is very important to the character.
Exclamation point (!) means the character is excited, angry or emotional.
Question mark (?) means that they are questioning someone. Your pitch must go up at the end of your sentence for the audience to know that you are asking a question.
Lengths of lines. If the character speaks for several sentences without taking a pause, (,) then they are trying to be heard or they are nervous.
The shorter the lines back and forth, the more emotional anger or tension in the scene is building.

STEP TWO:

Score the text (mark your manuscript) once you have studied the punctuation.

/ = Pause
// = Pause & change of thought
/// = Extended pause and shift in the scene
< = Louder
> = Softer
~ ~ ~ = Faster
—
—
= Slower

STEP THREE:

Circle an operative word per phrase/line/sentence.

An operative word is the one word we must hear in a sentence in order for the phrase/line/sentence and the next phrase/line/sentence to make sense. The operative words in a performance are key to an audience understanding what is happening in a poem/story and for an interpreter to fully bring action to the text.

Think of the operative word as if looking at a painting. The operative word is the red dot in the midst of a sea of black. In other words, in a phrase/line/sentence, the words around the operative word are the shading or background. The operative word is the point or focus of the phrase/line/sentence – otherwise, everything sounds the same. You should slightly stress the operative word.

STEP FOUR:

Define the Super Objective of the text.

This is what the overall message or call to action is from the text. What does the text want the audience to do as a result of experiencing the text?

EXAMPLE: Lion King. People must realize that each of us has a force that is greater within us than that which is in the world. Each of us must remember who we are, in order to take our rightful place in life.

ADDITIONAL IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

THROUGH LINE OF ACTION – overall life goal of each character/speaker in the text/poem

UNITS OF ACTION OR “BEATS” – A major change of thought, action or situation.

Every text is divided into units. By breaking the text down into smaller chunks, you are able to commit to the text moment-by-moment, rather than attempting to perform the entire selection at one time. A unit is over usually when a major event happens. You must clearly define each unit in order to be able to clearly share the story/poem moment by moment.

EXAMPLE: Lion King. The unit would be learning that being King has its limits.

OBJECTIVE – System of wants and needs of a character from unit to unit. The purpose of an objective is that one character is always needing or wanting something from the other character or the audience and s/he has a desperate need to win.

EXAMPLE: Lion King. Mufasa – I must persuade Simba to tell me that he will never visit the graveyard again. (With this objective, the performer can see the result of what Mufasa is fight for.)

An objective changes when your character either achieves the result, loses the battle or there is a major shift in the scene.

OBSTACLE – The thing that stops you from getting what you want. You must figure out what stops your character from getting what they want.

TACTIC – The way the character goes about overcoming an obstacle in order to achieve an objective. Tactics are verbs or actions that you do to get what you want.

EXAMPLE: I must persuade Simba to tell me that he will never visit the graveyard again. The obstacle is that Simba is young and does not understand the delicate balance of nature. During the story, Mufasa could try several tactics to win his objective like: persuade, uplift, demand, convince.

As a result of writing clear objectives, obstacles and tactics and following what you have written, your scene will take life and will have levels and a sense of journey.

STAKES – How important is it to your character to win his/her objective? The higher the stakes, the better the scene.

EXAMPLE: For Mufasa: if Simba does not do what he asks, then Simba could get killed.

When stakes become life or death, the characters will do anything to achieve them, which makes it exciting to perform the selection and for audiences to experience the literature. Ethics for UIL Competition

Ethics for UIL Competition

As the state advisory committee developed the current categories for Prose and Poetry, we worked to have less restrictive documentation and in some instances lifted the “proof of publication” element. Once we committed to this “freedom”, we then began to see pitfalls that might occur. The discussion unfortunately included comments about students and teachers who might “cheat”, “manipulate”, and go so far as to write material and say someone else wrote it and use it. So let’s talk about that elephant in the room..... ETHICS.

First of all, as high school teachers, we have an obligation to teach our students the rules and regulations of contests in which they are entered. And then the students have the ethical obligation to follow those rules. The reasoning behind this is simple: in order to have any fair and equitable contest, a set of standards has to be maintained. This encourages professional and ethical behavior of not only the students and their teachers but also of the administration and parents.

The UIL Academic Contest Ethics Code requires “participants to participate in contests in the spirit of fairness and sportsmanship observing all rules - both in letter and in spirit.” Coaches are required by the Code to “sponsor and advise individuals and teams without resorting to unethical tactics, trickery which attempts to skirt the rules, or any other unfair tactic which detracts from sound educational principles.”

In the Speech world of UIL and specifically in Prose and Poetry, we as educators inherently have several obligations: not only to know the rules and teach them to our students, but also to accept the responsibility of being certain that students have the correct documentation for the contest. It is our responsibility that, even though some things may not be “checked” by contest officials, selections adhere to the rules. It is our responsibility to set the example. It is our responsibility to teach the students right from wrong and how can we do that if we ourselves are ‘bending the rules’? Professional educators/coaches should set the standard and should be the proper example.

As we begin the creative process with these exciting categories, educators must follow the rules both in letter and spirit. The attitude can not be that “if we don’t get caught, it’s OK”. We have to be ethical. As coaches and contestants, we must respect the rules and show leadership by following those rules. Let’s get that elephant out of the room. Let’s embrace the excitement of having innovative categories and BE ETHICAL!

Sammy Green and M’Liss Hindman
UIL State Advisory Committee members

Guidelines for Judges of Poetry and Prose

When serving as a critic for a UIL oral interpretation contest, judges must be familiar with the season's prose and poetry categories. The descriptors are listed in the UIL contest rules which can be accessed from the UIL website. Additionally, the tournament official should provide a copy. If they do not, judges should request one. Reviewing the descriptors in advance of the contest will aid judges in addressing an important criteria included on the ballot: "Did the performer adhere to the prescribed category?"

Judges should examine the overall performance.

- Did it make you think?
- Did it cause you to have an emotional experience?
- Did you believe the "world" and characters created by the performer?

When judges are evaluating movement and eye contact, again take into account the overall performance. Eye contact and movement that do not distract from the performance but rather appear to be an extension and outgrowth motivated by the literature itself should not be penalized. This is a subjective area so judges should use the UIL contest rules for direction.

From the UIL CONTEST RULES AND GUIDELINES

*Note that these are not the rules in their entirety but are important sections applicable to judges. It is also important to note the word "shall" is a mandate. Judges do not disqualify contestants. That is the role of the Contest Director. However, judges may indicate on the ballot if a mandate was not fulfilled by the contestant.

Introductions. An introduction is required in both categories. The introduction and/or commentary during the performance shall include the name of the poet(s) and the selection(s) to be performed and should prepare the audience to listen to the selection(s). The introduction should reflect spontaneity, though it should be prepared ahead of time. Judges should know what each category requires for its specific introduction.

Manuscripts or Copies. The contestant should perform the selections reading from manuscripts or copies of the selections that are in a binder. Students shall not read from books or magazines or perform without a manuscript or copy of the selection.

Style and Delivery. Contestants should not use costumes or props.

(A) Responsive use of the body (i.e., spontaneous changes in posture, gesture, and place-to-place movement) is permissible. However, this active use of the body should:

- (i) be appropriate to the demands of the selection;
- (ii) be a natural outgrowth from the literature to be performed, and
- (iii) be limited in scope.

(B) Only incidental singing in the introduction, transitions, commentary and/or selection may be included. The judge's opinion regarding style and delivery is final. Coaches are encouraged to prepare contestants for the fact that perceptions of style and delivery will vary from judge to judge.

Time Limit. The time limit for each performance including introduction and any transitional material may not exceed seven minutes. There is no grace period. The penalty for exceeding seven minutes is disqualification from the round by the contest director, with the exception of the final round of State Meet when the contestant shall receive last in the round. The responsibility for keeping within the restricted time limit rests with the contestant.

Judges should read the category descriptors in their entirety before judging. Below are excerpts.

POETRY

Category "A": Examining Our Changing World. The goal of this category is for the performer to examine his or her changing world in order to inform the audience about a societal change and its impact on the performer. Societal change refers to a significant alteration over time in behavior, cultural values and norms. In this category, the contestant shall perform a single poem, excerpt of a poem or literary program designed to increase the audience's knowledge about a contemporary societal change occurring in the performer's world such as, but not limited to: education, family, personal relationships, career choices, minority struggles, or community issues. The contestant shall read no more than six selections. The purpose of the performance should be to inform, not persuade.

Poems in this category shall be published in hard copy. The performance may be one single poem, excerpt of a poem or poems, or a program of poetry that may be woven or may incorporate verbal and/or nonverbal transitions. Unless published as poetry, song lyrics may be used only as transitions, and if transitions are sung, the singing should be limited in scope. Works co-authored or written by anonymous poets are not permissible. If more than one poem is used, the selections may be authored by different poets. The poet(s) used in this category shall not be used in Category B of poetry.

The introduction and/or transitions during the performance shall include all the title(s) and poet(s) read and should be used to identify and inform the audience of the societal change and its impact on the performer, without taking a stand. If the program is woven, it shall be stated in the introduction and the different poems should be distinguishable through interpretation. If song lyrics are used as transitions, it shall be stated in the introduction.

Category "B": Taking a Stand. The goal of this category is to develop a thematic program that supports a position by using poetry to make a persuasive argument. The contestant shall read a minimum of two different selections by different authors but no more than six selections; however, the majority of the program must be poetry. For this category only, poetry includes published, online and transcribed poetry such as, but not limited to: slam, spoken word, chapbooks, novels in verse. In addition, for one of the selections, contestants may read play written in verse, read a single song, including a song from a musical, or read one poem included in a Podcast. One anonymous author is allowed. The purpose of the performance should be to persuade, not only to inform.

The contestant may weave the program or may incorporate verbal and/or nonverbal transitions. The intent of this category is not to encourage originally authored material but to give the contestant the freedom of expanding published poetry to include different types of poetic literary works. However, original verbal transitions may be used within the program. If transitions are sung, singing should be limited in scope.

In the introduction, the performer shall take a stand on an issue with the intent of persuading the audience. The introduction and/or transitions during the performance shall include all the titles and poets. If the program is woven, it shall be stated in the introduction and the different poems/selections should be distinguishable through interpretation. The poets used in this category shall not be used in Category A of poetry.

PROSE

Category "A": Examining Our Changing World. The goal of this category is for the performer to examine his or her changing world in order to inform the audience about a societal change and its impact on the performer. Societal change refers to a significant alteration over time in behavior, cultural values and norms. In this category, the contestant shall perform a single literary work of prose or excerpt of a work designed to increase the audience's knowledge of a contemporary societal change occurring in the performer's world such as, but not limited to: education, family, personal relationships, career choices, minority struggles, or community issues. The purpose of the performance should be to inform, not persuade.

The prose shall be a single literary work, fiction or non-fiction, written by one author. The literature shall be published in hard copy. Works co-authored or by anonymous authors are not permissible. The author and theme/subject matter used in this category shall not be used in Category B.

The introduction shall include the title and author read and should be used to identify and inform the audience of the societal change and its impact on the performer, without taking a stand.

Category "B": Taking a Stand. The goal of this category is to develop a literary program that supports a position using different types of literature to make a persuasive argument. The contestant shall read a minimum of two different types of literary sources but no more than four sources; however, the majority of the program must be prose in nature. For this category only, prose types include fiction, nonfiction, news sources, speeches and essays. In addition, for one of the sources, contestants may use a script from a movie, documentary, television show/movie, radio show, play or monologue (see limitations below). All selections shall be by different author. Litera-

ture by co-authors is allowed. Only one anonymous author is allowed. The purpose of the performance should be to persuade, not only to inform.

Contestants shall not use poetry, song lyrics, musicals, jokes, commercials, blogs, plays written in verse or novels in verse. The selections may be woven. The intent of this category is not to encourage originally authored material but to give the contestant the freedom of expanding prose to include different types of literature in a performance program. However, original verbal transitions may be used within the program.

In the introduction, the performer shall take a stand on an issue with the intent of persuading the audience. The introduction and/or transitions shall state the types of literature used in the program and include all titles and authors. If the program is woven, the contestant shall state it in the introduction and the different selections should be distinguishable through interpretation. The authors and theme/subject matter used in this category shall not be used in Category A of prose.

Documentation Questions & Answers

(Note: Additional Q&A specific to current categories and rulings are listed on the UIL website.)

E-mail Documentation

Q. Is e-mail an acceptable form of documentation?

A. Many students can receive e-mail directly from the authors themselves. E-mail is acceptable as long as it provides sufficient information to legitimize it as being received from a proper source. If the email address does not indicate the legitimate source (such as Scholastic Publishing), it is preferable for students to request from the respondent that they include their title/position and contact information. Note: The respondent should be instructed to copy the original request for information onto their response so the particular request can be verified. (See the UIL website for sample email to author.) <http://www.uiltexas.org/speech/oral-interp/sample-letter-to-request-documentation-from-authors>

60

Sometimes it may be necessary to contact an author or publisher for documentation purposes. In that case, you'll want to develop a letter like the sample below explaining who you are and why you need this information.

Dear (Author/Publisher),

I am a (student/coach/librarian) from (your high school), in (your city), Texas. I (participate/work with students) in an academic competition sanctioned by the Texas University Interscholastic League of the University of Texas. The nature of the competition is the performance of prose and poetry literature.

For the purposes of this oral reading competition, there are prescribed categories of literature and one of the contest rules is that we must meet documentation requirements for the literature that we are using. This year, we must provide proof that (the literary work has been published in hard copy, etc.)

You may view these requirements at the links below:

(Prose) www.uiltexas.org/speech/oral-interp/2017-2018-prose-categories

(Poetry) www.uiltexas.org/speech/oral-interp/2017-2018-poetry-categories

Can you confirm that (your literary work has been published in hard copy, etc.) by clicking "reply" directly to this email and including a statement of confirmation?

I appreciate your time and look forward to your future publications.

Kind regards,

(your name)

(your contact signature)

Internet

Q. Is internet an acceptable form of documentation?

A. When evaluating Internet sources for documentation purposes, quality standards are a necessity because the Internet contains web pages posted by youngsters as well as world-class experts. Just like the print medium, you must distinguish between quantity and quality. Students are allowed to access the Internet to locate documentation. As long as the site they have downloaded the information from is a legitimate one, it is acceptable to offer as documentation. Many contemporary authors today have their own website, and information from these are acceptable, since they are copyrighted to the author, as is information students download from a publishing company's website. However, be careful of personal websites that are not copyrighted. These do not provide acceptable documentation. (See also section on Internet Resources.)

Acceptable Internet sites include those run by:

Government Agencies

College/University pages that are maintained by faculty and university department personnel, not students

Online encyclopedias

Book Publishers

Online libraries maintained by government agencies, colleges, universities

Unacceptable Internet sites: (Also check the UIL website for latest rulings.)

Wikipedia

Goodreads.com

Trueknowledge.com

IMBb.com

Freebase.com

Unauthorized encyclopedias

If an online data service is used for documentation, the source of the published material should be included.

Letterhead Stationary Documentation

Q. Is a letter from the publisher/author on letterhead stationery acceptable?

A. Yes. The letter should be formal and on official stationery, not handwritten on plain paper.

Written Documentation

Q. What do the contest rules mean by "written documentation"? May I hand copy or type my documentation?

A. No. Documentation should be provided from its original source, either photocopied or downloaded and printed electronically. Students may not create their own original documentation or provide it on an electronic device such as a smart phone or Kindle.

Published

Q. In order to prove a selection is published, printed material and Internet material has been printed in hard copy as well as being on the Internet, may we use Library of Congress cataloging information?

A. Yes. Students may research a book by accessing the Library of Congress Online Catalog. If the book is listed there, you may download and print the cataloging information in order to serve as proof the book is published in hard copy.

Special Collections

Q. My students enjoy the Chicken Soup for the Souls series. Can these be used for the contest?

A. It is strongly recommended students not use selections from the Chicken Soup series. They are problematic and usually result in disqualification due to incomplete documentation. Documenting the stories proves very difficult. Many times the individual attributed to a particular story in the collection is only a contributor and not the original author. Finding proof of original authorship will require a student and coach to obtain confirmation from the publisher. Again, we recommend students not use this series.

Same Selection

Q. Can you explain the rule concerning using the same selection I've already used in UIL competition?

A. Contestants may not use the same literary work more than one year at UIL State Meet. See further discussion on this issue earlier in this handbook.

Prose Poetry

- Q. I've found literature which is referred to on the book jacket as a prose poem. Should it be used in the prose contest or in the poetry contest? Where would it fit?
- A. A Handbook to Literature, Harmon and Holman discusses this "modern phenomenon" and indicates that "some writers and critics argue that the prose poem doesn't really exist." "It may be that prose poem is a graphic or print category determined, finally, by how a piece is laid out in print." Literature scholar Lawrence Perrine indicates in Literature: Structure, Sound, and Sense that a prose poem is "usually a short composition having the intentions of poetry but written in prose rather than verse."
- Because this is a competitive situation, contestants should use contest material which clearly can be determined as prose or poetry. The risk of controversy or disqualification is not worth it. Literature which clearly fits the genre categories abounds and makes it unnecessary to risk using literature which creates a genre blur.

One Poem or Two

- Q. Is poetry which includes stanzas divided by Roman numerals but not individual titles considered one poem or multiple poems?
- A. Poetry that has one title but Roman numerals between stanzas is one poem. The divisions are called cantos. A Handbook to Literature defines a canto as a section or division of a long poem. Derived from the Latin cantus (SONG), the word originally signified a section of a narrative poem of such length as to be sung by a minstrel in one singing. The books of Spenser's The Faerie Queene and Byron's Childe Harold's Pilgrimage are divided into cantos. Early in this century, Ezra Pound published pieces at first called "cantos of a poem of some length" and eventually called that poem simply The Cantos. Contemporary examples include: The People, Yes by Carl Sandburg and Rage by Lesléa Newman.

62

Excerpt

- Q. Sometimes the category says we can use an "excerpt" from a poem. How long is an excerpt?
- A. There is no specified required number of lines; however, the cutting of the poem should meet the definition of excerpt which is "a passage selected or extracted".

Novels-in-Verse

- Q. My literary selection is catalogued as a novel-in-verse. In which contest, prose or poetry, may it be performed?
- A. If a literary work can be officially documented as a novel-in-verse (such as the library of Congree Cataloguing), it is considered poetry for UIL competition.

Magazines and Journals

- Q. Does a periodical such as a syndicated magazine and/or journal qualify as a "hard copy" publication?
- A. Yes, as long as the magazine and/or journal is not an online edition but is printed, paper material. It meets the definition required for published in hard copy. Note that local school departmental journals do not qualify since they do not have subscribers.

Books with Mixed Genres

- Q. Can I perform a selection from a collection that has multiple genres, such as both poetry & prose included in the book?
- A. You can, but you must complete an extra step in documentation. You will have to prove the piece you have chosen is the appropriate genre for the contest so find official documentation that clearly defines the selection is either prose or poetry. An example would be a statement from the author's official website that you have downloaded and printed with the URL in the header/footer.

Electronic Retrieval Devices Used for Documentation

- Q. May I show the contest director my documentation on my e-reader or tablet rather than printing the document?
- A. No. This would not meet the constitutional requirements. (See further discussion online on the

Oral Interpretation page of the UIL website.)

“e-books”

Q. Can I purchase an “e-book” rather than a hard copy of the book and use it to prove the book has been published in hard copy?

A. No.

Specific Writers and Books

The literary works *Out of the Dust* and *Witness* authored by Karen Hesse, Scholastic Press, are poetry.

The literary works by Sonya Sones, “One of Those Hideous Books Where the Mother Dies,” “Stop Pretending: What Happened When My Big Sister Went Crazy,” “What My Mother Doesn’t Know” and “What My Girlfriend Doesn’t Know” are poetry. For updates on additional writings of Ms. Sones, see the UIL website or the author’s official website.

The Realm of Possibility by David Levithan is poetry, with the exception of the piece, “Writing.”

The literary works “Crank,” “Burned,” “Glass,” “Identical,” “Impulse,” “Pretty, Hungry” and “Tricks” by Ellen Hopkins are poetry. For updates on additional writings of Ms. Hopkins, see the UIL website or the author’s official website.

Def Poetry jam on Broadway...and More is tricky. The book has a table of contents that is divided into two parts: Part One and Part Two. These are two separate parts of the book with two different title pages. Part I has been ruled by UIL to be performance literature and therefore may be ineligible for competition. It is a Broadway show that has won a Tony Award for “best Special Theatrical Event” and the Peabody Award. The manuscript includes stage directions. Poems in Part II at the back of the book, the “...and More” were not included in the Broadway show and many have been published stand alone in poetry anthologies. If you wish to use poems from the publication, be certain they meet the requirements of the specific category you are preparing.

Sold by Patricia McCormick has conflicting documentation. The author herself has been contacted, and the official UIL ruling is poetry.

Heaven Looks a Lot Like the Mall by Wendy Mass is confirmed by the author as “written in free verse” and therefore, is eligible for UIL poetry.

More Questions?

See the UIL website for official rulings on specific literary works and for additional questions and answers to be added throughout the year.

A Special Word to the Wise

Coaches should be responsible for checking the documentations their students have secured long before the district meet date. It is important that your students meet the documentation guidelines specified. You will want to verify that the documentation is straightforward and without vagueness to avoid the risk of the documentation being questioned at district, regional, or state competition. In such cases even if the documentation is ultimately approved, your student has been unnerved, which may impact their potential to perform to their very best capabilities. Don’t take the chance of that happening. Not taking great care in securing the correct documentation can nullify many hours of practice, since constitutional rules prohibit a student from performing their selection without proper documentation.

Sometimes, district officials may be uncertain as to the appropriateness of documentation and pass it on to the Regional level. Expect documentation to be checked carefully at all levels of League competition. It might not

pass a higher level if it does not clearly follow the guidelines as explained in this manual.

Not all invitational tournaments follow UIL guidelines. Some do not even check documentation at all! This can cause a contestant and their coach to assume their documentation will not be questioned at District.

Expanded discussion of appropriate documentation is posted on the UIL website. All coaches should consult it during the competitive school year. The State Office cannot review every student's documentation. Read the contest rules as well as the detailed explanations about documentation included in this handbook very carefully. If your documentation is questionable, play it safe and search for additional documentation that will clear up the questions. Otherwise, there is no guarantee that the documentation, although possibly allowed at the district meet, will be approved at the regional or State Meet levels. Because this is a competitive situation, you are warned to select a different performance piece if you cannot secure documentation that is clear. Plenty of great literature worthy of performance falls within the contest categories, making it unnecessary to risk not being allowed to compete because of controversy.

Defining and Distinguishing Poetry, Prose, and Drama

In the early days of UIL competition, it was fairly easy to categorize literature into one of the three main genres. Basically, all you had to do was look at the text on the page. Prose was primarily written in paragraph form, poetry was structured in stanzas, and drama included character names before each line of dialogue. However, in today's post-modern literary world, writers often borrow qualities from many different forms to create their own unique style of literature. Furthermore, recent trends place a new emphasis on the spoken word and the performance of literature. Solo performers combine vaudeville, theatre, music, standup comedy, poetry, the visual arts and dance to showcase their talents and inspire their audiences.

These literary and theatrical developments have made it increasingly difficult to determine the appropriateness of some material for use in the UIL prose and poetry contests. The category descriptors in the contest rules indicate "Selections from plays or screenplays are not to be used in Category A of Prose; only poetry is allowed for Category A of Poetry and the only theatre that can be used in Poetry Category B is a play written in verse. Check all four categories for clarity on when they are and are not allowed.

Unfortunately, many recently published plays look like prose or poetry on the page. Research indicates the use of the Dewey Decimal system is the most effective and credible way to establish the genre of a particular piece of literature.

The Dewey Decimal Classification is the oldest and most widely used classification system in the world. It is used by a majority of libraries, including nearly all public and school libraries in the United States. Information regarding Dewey Decimal categories and subdivisions is available on the University of Illinois library webpage at www.library.illinois.edu/infosci/research/guides/dewey/

The first three digits of a Dewey Classification number determine a book's class, division, and section for library cataloguing purposes. For example, numbers beginning with 811 identify American poetry, 812 American drama, and 813 American fiction.

Bibliographic information on specific works, including classification according to the Dewey Decimal System, is available at the Library of Congress Online Catalogue <http://catalog.loc.gov/> To access this site follow these steps:

- 1 Go to the Library of Congress site and click on "Library Catalogs"
- 2 Click on "Basic Search"
- 3 Search by title, author, etc.
- 4 Enter the information in the search box, then click "begin search"
- 5 The search results will be displayed. You may be shown several different works with the same title. Make sure you click on the title that corresponds to the material and author you are investigating. There are often sound recordings, videos, and other misleading items in the search results.
- 6 If the correct title and author appear at the top of the page, click on Full Record
- 7 Scroll down to the Dewey Classification Number. The subject record may also denote the genre.

As contemporary writers begin to blur the distinctions between genres, verifying a selection's viability as a UIL contest piece has proven very difficult. Arguments arise when it comes to drawing lines between performance art and poetry or monologues and prose. Fortunately, the Dewey Decimal numbers provide a clear and unbiased decision about this matter.

The following selections, which have been questioned in the past, are categorized as drama by the Dewey Classification System, and are inappropriate for use in UIL prose or poetry categories referenced earlier that prohibit the use of plays or screenplays:

Blown Sideways Through Life by Claudia Shear
Freak by John Leguizamo
Jails, Hospitals, and Hip-Hop and Some People by Danny Hoch
No Cure for Cancer by Denis Leary
Pretty Fire by Charlayne Woodard
The Redthroats and Smooch Music by David Cale
Savage/Love by Sam Shepard
Sex, Drugs, Rock & Roll by Eric Bogosian
Shimmer and Other Texts by John O'Keefe
Swimming to Cambodia by Spalding Gray
Two or Three Things I Know for Sure by Dorothy Allison

You may occasionally find a book or anthology that the Dewey System labels as "miscellaneous writings." These books are often collected works of individual authors that are not limited to or chiefly identified with one specific form. You may also encounter a book, published by a small press, which has not been assigned a Dewey Decimal number. In cases such as these, it is necessary to ask the following questions to identify the material's classification.

* **Does any part of the book mention its performance by the author?**

Many writers and poets travel the country reading their works at bookstores and university campuses. This certainly does not transform their literature into theatre. Poets such as Patricia Smith, Bob Holman, and Hal Sirowitz also perform their writings in Poetry Slam contests. These events require the contestants to interpret their poetry without the aid of costumes, props or sets. Poetry Slams are not Theatre, but contests that celebrate the oral tradition of poetry.

However, some texts are prefaced with a notation about their original performance as a work of Theatre. For example, the performance piece "Shimmer" follows a paragraph that states, "...*Shimmer* was first performed by the author on January 5, 1988...Among other awards he has won for *Shimmer* are the 1988 Drama Critics Circle Award for Solo Performance in San Francisco and a 1989 New York Dance and Performance Choreographer/Creator Award."

Even though the text is written in a prosaic, paragraph form, the introduction clearly establishes the work as a piece of Performance Literature.

Another popular book is Russell Simmons' *Def Poetry Jam on Broadway ... and More!* The editor's notes in the front of the book refer to Part I as performance literature. A show performed on Broadway, Part I of *Def Poetry* received a Tony Award, an award given for musicals. There are also stage directions in the opening to the show. Further in-depth research provides additional insight when accessing the website of Poetry, a performer in the show, where it is listed as "*the Tony Award-winning Broadway play.*"

* **Does the piece contain stage directions?**

Stage directions are instructions to the actor which are usually written in italics. They also help the reader of drama understand the text and story, serving a similar function as narration in a work of prose. The presence of stage directions can help you establish a piece as a work of drama. Sections of Whoopi Goldberg's The Spook Show are written in paragraph form, but contain stage directions such as (*Enters*

with a white shirt draped over her head) and (Sniffs and wipes nose with hand; looks at her hand.)

* **Are there any published articles, reviews, or interviews which clarify the genre of this particular work?**

Newspapers and Magazines often review or analyze works of literature. Articles found in these periodicals can give you insight into a particular book's content and form.

* **Do I have the correct original source?**

Many works of literature are published in more than one form. For example, John Irving's *The Cider House Rules* is available as a novel, a play, and a screenplay. A cutting from the novel would be an acceptable prose selection. The other two literary versions of the story could not be used in UIL oral interpretation categories that prohibit drama.

It is important for you as a performer to thoroughly analyze the piece you will be using for competition. Most of the time it is easy to determine whether a book contains prose, poetry or drama. However, when the lines of literary genre are blurry, use the steps above to verify your material's credibility as a UIL prose or poetry selection. Make copies of your findings to bring to competition. If your material is called into question, you will need printed evidence to use in its defense.

4

Preparing for the Contest

If you're fortunate, you will find a variety of ways to share literature through performance. Audiences might include your classmates, your family, friends, and people at community activities. But preparing for competition includes understanding both the general format of speech tournaments and some rules of etiquette and sportsmanship. Beyond the hard work you've already done in selecting, analyzing, and rehearsing your selections, being aware of these issues will enhance your chances of both enjoyment and success in a competitive situation.

Plan in Advance for Competition

- Check your schedule carefully before you sign up for a tournament. This should include family, work schedules, practices or rehearsals for other activities in which you are involved, and total class absences allowed for extra-curricular activities. Invitational and practice meets most often include a penalty or “drop fee” for students who register but fail to compete. If for some reason you cannot attend after you've committed yourself, let your coach know as soon as possible, so that someone else may fill your slot.
- For UIL competition, check the academic conflict pattern located on the UIL website and contest entry restrictions. According to the *Constitution and Contest Rules*, if you enter Prose Interpretation, you cannot enter Poetry Interpretation or Lincoln-Douglas Debate. Likewise, if you enter Poetry, you may not enter Prose or LD Debate. For invitational meets, check the rules for entering multiple events, since some invitational meets may not follow the UIL conflict pattern.
- Remember that this is an extra-curricular activity and that your school work comes first. Make arrangements about assignments or make-up work ahead of time if you are going to miss a class for competition. Then honor those obligations.
- Know the rules. Ask questions *before* the contest, not when you're in the middle of the meet and you are involved in a controversy over a possible rule violation. If you are not sure you understand the rules, contact the League for clarification well in advance of your competition.
- Make sure you have turned in any travel, medical, or other permission forms required by your school and that they are accurate.

Provide your parents or guardians with a schedule and travel information.

- Pack for travel carefully, but don't try to take everything you own. You'll probably be traveling with limited storage space, and remember, too, that you're the one who has to haul that luggage around. Some things you should take include:
 - Proper attire for performance - Be confident and assume that you'll compete both days in a two-day tournament! Plan your wardrobe choices so you don't need several pairs of dress shoes. Sneakers are not appropriate. Ladies, pack extra hose and proper undergarments (such as slips) for the outfits you have selected for contest. Attire for performance should be professional, conservative and neat. Avoid the fads of the day; classic is the best choice. You want to be remembered for your performance, not for your tie or the bow in your hair. Avoid any article of clothing or accessory that draws attention to itself, including white shoes, jewelry (i.e. large, dangling earrings) and other accessories. Judges see you before they hear you, so dress to impress them. Slacks, ties, and a jacket for men are preferred; jeans are not. For girls, short skirts, midriff tops, or revealing slits in skirts add a less-than-serious note as do low-cut or skintight blouses. Remember that conservative professionalism is the standard of dress for tournament competition so that your attire does not interfere with the judge's enjoyment of your performance. A neat, clean, un-wrinkled appearance is the goal, so choose your wardrobe carefully.
 - Your selections and documentation, with an additional copy in a safe place (with your coach or in the squad files taken to the tournament). UIL rules specifically state that students shall not be allowed to compete in a League contest without sufficient documentation, so check and *double-check* that you have it *before* you leave for the meet!
 - Clothes for travel and any free time - Meet your school's or squad requirements.
 - Sufficient money - but don't take a bankroll that might be lost!
 - Your own medication - never take anyone else's!
 - Cosmetics and/or shaving materials, and incidentals such as safety pins, band-aids, aspirin, etc. Like the Boy Scouts, "Be Prepared!"

What to Expect at the Contest

When your school registers at a meet, your coach will receive any information you need that is not posted in some central public place. Some tournaments assign contestants to sections of preliminary rounds by name, but many use code numbers: a number for the school and a number or letter for each contestant entered in any event.

For UIL prose and poetry contests, the contest director or some designated official will draw for the category to be read in the preliminary round. Every contestant in prose will perform from the same category for preliminary rounds. Every contestant in poetry will perform from the same category, although this might be different from the category selected in prose. In both events, contestants in the finals will read from the remaining category. Mark your manuscripts as "A" or "B" so you don't get confused at the tournament and accidentally read the wrong selection in the announced category.

At the district, regional and state meets, a contest official will check for documentation in any category where it's required, either in a general assembly room or in the room where each preliminary section will be judged. This is the time when you will give the contest director your documentation forms you have printed from the UIL oral

interpretation webpage; along with any required documents (see contest rules). UIL contest manuals allow contest directors to check both categories prior to the preliminary round, or even days before the meet. Some also choose to verify in advance that students have not violated other category requirements (i.e., not reading the same author in both categories), taking care of a situation which might occur if a student advances to the final round and contest officials later discover that he has not met basic requirements of the contest. By that time, a student could have advanced to finals due to the ineligible status of another contestant. No student should be allowed to read without proper documentation. In invitational meets, the hosting director determines what procedures will be followed.

After the preliminary rounds, the students advancing to the finals will be announced or posted. At all official UIL meets, this occurs after ballot verification. Ballot verification is a time for coaches to check to see that no errors in tabulation of ranks have occurred, but it is not a time to question any decision of the judges. If UIL contest officials do not announce a verification time, coaches should inquire and insist that an official ballot verification be held. A student and/or coach not present for ballot verification forfeits the opportunity to verify tabulation. No questions may be raised after ballot verification, so don't let this opportunity slip by you. It is critical that you attend.

Tournament Guidelines

Speech tournaments can be exciting, even exhilarating experiences. You have the chance to test your own skills, learn from others, and meet people you might otherwise never know. But they are also situations in which uncertainty, nervousness, tension, fatigue, and competitiveness can ruin the day. Becoming familiar with tournament procedures and etiquette can reduce the uncertainty. Being well-prepared reduces the risk of nervousness and tension, and a little experience helps a lot. Using common sense prior to and during the tournament can reduce fatigue. And courtesy, graciousness, and sportsmanship can create an atmosphere where healthy competition can be fun for everyone involved.

The following guidelines should help you make the most of your tournament experiences. They obviously do not include all the issues that should be considered. Each school is urged to develop a complete code of conduct and tournament rules for speech competitors.

At the Contest Site

- Know your school and student code number. This will be in registration information or posted on the wall in a general assembly area. Most tournaments use a coding system to prevent judges from having knowledge of a contestant's name or school, in order to prevent bias.
- Locate the room of your section before the round begins.
- Be at the room for your event at least 10 to 15 minutes before the scheduled time to start.
- Even though UIL qualifying tournaments (such as region, state) follow a conflict pattern which does not allow you to cross-enter, many invitational meets do allow this. To cross-enter means you enter more than one event per time slot. If you are cross-entered at an invitational tournament, you need to write your name and code on the board in both competition rooms. Put an "XE" to the left of your name so judges will know that you will be competing in the room (even though you need to report to the other contest room to compete first)
- Stay in contact with your coach and squad. Changes in schedules or room assignments occur frequently.
- After you have been eliminated from the competition, watch other rounds as often as possible. You can also watch rounds in events you are not entered in. It's a great chance to learn, especially watching finals rounds.

- Be aware of what's going on around you, and don't be noisy in contests areas. It is important to be courteous in the area where squads gather, too.
- Do not leave the contest site without the permission of your coach.
- Keep up with your own material and whatever else you brought. Do not leave valuables, including your contest selections, unattended.
- Put your name, school and address, and phone number in your performance folder.
- Follow the rules of the host site. Clean up after yourself.

In the Prep Room

- This is the assembly room where the Contest Director will draw which category you and the other contestants will read for the preliminary round.
- Be certain that your documentation fulfills the requirements stated in the rules.
- In advance, organize your documentation and label it by category.
- Highlight the key elements of your documentation to make it quick and easy for the Contest Director to check.
- For documentation retrieved from online, be certain that the URL address is clearly downloaded and appears printed on the page(s).
- For each category, have the official [UIL Documentation Form](#) to give to the Contest Director for documentation check.

In the Contest Room

- Give each judge (there should always be an odd number 1, 3, 5) a copy of your [UIL Documentation Form](#).
- Never enter or leave a room when a contestant is performing.
- Listen courteously to other performers and stay for the entire round.
- When it's your time to perform, show confidence as you approach the front of the room. You start making an impression when you leave your chair. Before rising, be sure your folder is right side up!
- Know where the timekeeper and judges are seated before you begin. Ask for clarification of time signals before beginning; the responsibility of keeping time ultimately resides with you!
- Make sure the use of your manuscript, including turning pages, does not distract from your performance.
- The performance folder should contain only the selection you are performing that round. Remove all other paper from it.
- Make sure that you have the attention of all the judges before you start, since you don't want anyone to miss your opening sentences.
- If you make a mistake during performance, and sometime you will, don't let it destroy you. Judges and audiences want you to do well, and they will remember a successful recovery more than a mistake. Do not stop to apologize, since that only draws attention to the error.
- Work with your coach on ways to control nervousness and stage fright, and techniques that can help you relax in a contest situation.

At the awards assembly and afterwards

- It's fine to be surprised and pleased, but don't get carried away with your excitement. Be a gracious winner.
- It's okay to be disappointed, but it's not okay to let it show. Applaud for everyone.
- Remember that a judge's comments on the ballot are not a personal attack. It is an evaluation by one judge or set of judges on that one performance only. Learn from the ballot what you can. Read it again at a later time,

when you are less emotionally involved.

- Berating the qualifications of a judge will not make you a better performer. Never talk about a judge at the tournament site. You never know when they might be within hearing distance. Also, you just might have them judging you at the next tournament!
- Be responsible for getting all of your belongings back to the bus or other vehicle as quickly as possible.
- Be sensitive to others' feelings. Congratulate those who won awards, encourage those who didn't, and help make return travel time relaxing.

Ethics and Sportsmanship

Honest, ethical behavior is essential in speech competition, just as it is in our everyday lives. You have the responsibility to know the contest rules, to be certain your documentation is accurate, to make sure your selections meet all the requirements of the category guidelines and to insure that you are eligible to compete under the rules of UIL and state law.

You have obligations to your coach and squad members. Take care of your own material, and never disturb things that do not belong to you. Be punctual. Be sincere in your efforts to do your best. Remember that you are representing your school and community and always be courteous. Practicing good sportsmanship will make your experience at tournaments more pleasant for you and everyone else.

A Philosophy of Competition

“Winning isn’t everything. Striving to is”

This motto is an honorable one, for it reveals the true essence of competition. At the end of a tournament season, the real issue isn't: “Who won first place at the State Tournament?” but rather: “Which competitors achieved their very best with performances they can be proud of long after the applause has died and the lights are down on the awards ceremony?”

Consider, for a moment, why *you* want to compete. Are you here to explore literature? If that's the case, then you do this event because it gives you that special opportunity to exchange *your* ideas on what something means through *your interpretation* and performance of that piece of literature. This approach to competition enables you to learn more about literature and to learn new skills in how to present that material. This is precisely why categories are provided. They encourage the performer to find selections outside those authors and areas which we were first introduced to through our literature books at school. These texts are good beginning points, but let's face it, almost every other potential competitor has access to these same sources! These books may help you to determine authors you like, styles of poetry or prose that appeal to you, and even subject areas that you might wish to research further. Definitely, a root of competition is knowledge.

What about another reason for competition? Are you here to see who you can beat? When winning is the only reason you compete in this event, then your personal alarms should be sounding. You see, far beyond winning, perhaps a more lasting goal of competition is that of seeking excellence.

The idea of seeking excellence rather than winning may seem only like a semantic difference. But if a student seeks to attain a personal best, then the goals are limitless as opposed to the goal of being better than someone else. Certainly, competition provides a vital motivation for excellence and a regular measuring stick for performance, but excellence must be a goal, and winning the bonus. Excellence may lead a student to winning a trophy, but the goal of excellence will take a student much farther. (from The Minnesota State High School League Instructional Guide)

We challenge you to pursue excellence!

Avoid rushing to your coach's file to secure a performance piece that has already been cut by another squad member in year's past (with complimentary introduction!) True learning is in the "process" of preparation and performance. Don't cheat yourself out of growth by skipping steps within the process. The truly successful champions are those who have spent countless hours on their own in the library, reading great literature to find that piece that perfectly fits them, who scour through literary criticism to learn all they can about the writer, and to discover subtle details they may have overlooked during their own analysis. The champion is that one who reads beyond the high school literature book because they realize that there is wonderful literature out there waiting to be read, begging to be brought alive and shared through performance.

Do you want to be a champion? Then seek and observe those who are - perhaps they wear a UIL medal around their neck - perhaps they don't. Still, the true champions are those who have seized this activity and have grown as individuals through preparation and performance. The rewards of competition are immeasurable and medals and trophies are the very least of these. Speech competitors grow into special individuals not simply because they possess talent, but because they possess the desire, determination, and discipline to cultivate that talent to its fullest.

Take the challenge to pursue excellence, to attain your very best in an intriguing, entertaining literary event and you will be a winner!

How to Run A Meet - Instructions for Contest Directors

These directions expand upon, but do not replace, the information in the UIL *Constitution and Contest Rules*. The contest director should read Sections 1000, 1003 and 1006 of the Constitution, the rules in this handbook, then read these guidelines for additional details. See also the Academic Quick Reference Chart, found on the UIL website.

Before the contest

REGIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE (REGION)

The League office appoints a committee of speech and debate coaches to advise and assist the regional contest director before, during and after the meet. A list will be sent in late fall. Include these committee members in conducting a planning meeting for regional competition. Their knowledge and insight will help ensure a smooth contest day.

ROOMS

- Contest assembly room where the category to be performed is drawn and documentation check may occur
- A separate room for each section in the preliminary round
- Tabulation room (may be shared with other speech events)

MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

The contest director provides the following:

- Stopwatch and time cards for each section, timing instructions from the contest rules
- Copy of current Constitution and Contest Rules, *UIL Prose and Poetry Interpretation Handbook*. (downloaded from the UIL website)
- Computer software for tabulating results: download from the speech page of the UIL website. (See Tabulating Results)

CONTEST PACKET

The League office provides the following:

- Individual evaluation sheets
- Master Ballots/instructions to judges
- Timekeeping Record Sheet
- Judges' Ranking Sheet for a panel of judges
- Category description sheets
- Instructions to contest directors for documentations check
- (REGION) State Meet information cards for state qualifiers (5)
- (REGION) "No-Show" forms
- (REGION) Meet Evaluation

PERSONNEL

- Sufficient number of competent and objective judges (1, 3, or 5 per section)
At minimum, judges should be high school graduates.
- Chairperson/Timekeeper (1 per section; judges should not serve as timekeepers)
- Tabulation room staff (2-3)

SUBSTITUTION (DISTRICT)

Before the contest begins, students may be substituted for entries on the official district meet online entry form if the substitutes present the contest director with substitute eligibility forms or letters from the superintendent or designated administrator certifying their eligibility. At the conclusion of the meet, submit the letters to the district director. Make sure changes are entered into the Spring Meet Online Entry System.

ALTERNATES (REGION)

If a student who has qualified for the regional meet is unable to attend, district officials should notify in writing the alternate (listed on the district results form) who should then be permitted to compete. Only the designated alternate from that district is allowed to fill the empty slot.

**STUDENTS
ARE PROHIBITED
from using the same
literature more than
one year in UIL State
Meet poetry contest.**

**INVENTORY ALL
materials well in
advance to make
sure you have what
you need. If neces-
sary, photocopy any
of the UIL forms you
may require.**

**COACHES OF
contestants entered
may be used to
help administer the
contest but should
not judge their own
students.**

FOR MORE information on substitution, see C&CR, Section 903 and 904.

SCHEDULING

If space permits, run the prose and poetry contests at the same time, as contestants are not allowed to enter both. Two and one-half hours has been allotted for the preliminary round of this contest. It is critical to stay on schedule since some students may need to go to other events. A verification period is required after the preliminary round and after the final round before the official results are announced.

SECTIONING REQUIREMENTS

Section 1003(b)(1) of the C&CR specifies how many sections are required based on the number of contestants entered. This sectioning is mandatory. The chart from the C&CR is reproduced below:

No. Entries	Preliminaries	Participants Advancing to Final Round
1- 8	None	Final Round
9-16	2 Sections	1st, 2nd, 3rd from each section
15-24	3 Sections	1st, 2nd from each section
20-32	4 Sections	1st, 2nd from each section

If nine or more students enter a single contest, one preliminary round and one final round shall be held. Preliminary round sections shall be divided as equally as possible.

DISTRICT SECTIONING (DISTRICT)

Assign contestants to sections for the preliminary round in accordance to the C&CR. For example, an event with 24 contestants may be arranged into three or four prelim sections. Avoid, when possible, placing contestants from the same school in the same section. Distribute first, second and third place entries as equally as possible throughout the sections.

Under no circumstances are different sections of the same event to be run at different times.

REGIONAL SECTIONING (REGION)

Sectioning is conducted the same way at the regional level as it is at district, but it is critical to distribute first, second and third place district winners as equally as possible throughout the sections. For example, avoid placing all the first places from districts in the same section which would most likely result in a strong section. The following rubric illustrates how the first, second and third places from eight districts are sectioned accordingly.

Example One: Three Preliminary Sections (not speaking order)

Section 1	Section 2	Section 3
D - P	D - P	D - P
1 - 1	1 - 2	1 - 3
2 - 3	2 - 1	2 - 2
3 - 2	3 - 3	3 - 1
4 - 1	4 - 2	4 - 3
5 - 3	5 - 1	5 - 2
6 - 2	6 - 3	6 - 1
7 - 1	7 - 2	7 - 3
8 - 3	8 - 1	8 - 2

Example Two: Four Preliminary Sections (not speaking order)

Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 4
D - P	D - P	D - P	D - P
1 - 1	1 - 2	1 - 3	2 - 1
2 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 1	3 - 2
3 - 3	4 - 1	4 - 2	4 - 3
5 - 1	5 - 2	5 - 3	6 - 1
6 - 2	6 - 3	7 - 1	7 - 2
7 - 3	8 - 1	8 - 2	8 - 3

"D" DENOTES

"district"

"P" DENOTES "place"

SPEAKING ORDER

Competitors may request to be placed first or second in the round in order to compete in a nonconflicting event, but students may not request to be placed in the last half of the round. The contest director may randomly determine speaking order, or contestants may draw for speaking order.

(DISTRICT) If the contest director determines speaking order, each school should receive a variety of speaking

positions. For example, if a school enters three students, ideally the three students from that school should receive an early, middle, and late speaking position. If the contestants do not draw to determine speaking order for finals, the contest director should assign speaking order so that a student has a different position for finals than he or she had in prelims (e.g., speaker #1 in prelims and #4 in finals). Speakers prefer drawing for speaking order.

(REGION) If speaking order is determined by the contest director, each district should receive a variety of speaking positions. Ideally the three contestants from a district should receive an early, middle and late speaking position. The following chart (based on example 1, previous page) illustrates giving the three places from a district a variety of speaking positions.

Section 1	Section 2	Section 3
D - P	D - P	D - P
1. 1 - 1	1. 6 - 3	1. 4 - 3
2. 2 - 3	2. 7 - 2	2. 5 - 2
3. 3 - 2	3. 8 - 1	3. 6 - 1
4. 4 - 1	4. 1 - 2	4. 7 - 3
5. 5 - 3	5. 2 - 1	5. 8 - 2
6. 6 - 2	6. 3 - 3	6. 1 - 3
7. 7 - 1	7. 4 - 2	7. 2 - 2
8. 8 - 3	8. 5 - 1	8. 3 - 1

If the contestants do not draw to determine speaking order for finals, the contest director should assign speaking order so that a student has a different position for finals than he or she had in prelims (e.g. speaker #1 in prelims and #4 in finals).

JUDGES

Inform each judge of the time and place of the contest and provide a copy of the individual evaluation sheet, instructions for judging and poetry category descriptions. One effective way to utilize judges is to permit prelim judges in one event to serve as judges for the final round in another event. For example, prelim judges in sections of prose interpretation can then serve as a panel of judges for the final round of poetry interpretation. Poetry prelim round judges will then serve as a panel of judges for the final round in prose. Panels should always be an odd number (3, 5, etc.). You may use a single judge in each section of the prelim rounds at district, but the UIL recommends using a panel of three judges when possible, especially at regionals. The UIL strongly encourages the use of a panel of judges in finals. An individual should not judge the preliminary and the final round of a given event.

Hold a judges meeting prior to beginning the contest to explain the categories and performer requirements. Instruct judges not to discuss their decisions with other individuals or judges while judging a given contest or prior to turning in completed ballots.

TIMEKEEPERS

Because time limits are critical to this contest (contestants who go over seven minutes are disqualified), it is crucial that a timekeeping training session be held prior to beginning the contest. See timekeeping instructions later in this manual under “During the Contest.”

During the contest

ROLL CALL

Call roll to see that contestants are present.

(DISTRICT) Call for the substitute listed on the school’s entry form if a contestant is not present.

(REGION) Call for the alternate on the online advance qualifiers list if a contestant is not present. Only certified alternates from that district may fill the empty slot.

CATEGORY DRAW

Contestants must prepare a selection from each of the categories described in *The Prose and Poetry Interpretation Handbook* and must be prepared to read a selection from each category. The contest director should conduct a drawing prior to the beginning of the round to determine which category will be read by all contestants in the round. For example, if category B is drawn, all contestants will read from that category. Once a category is drawn for the round it must be used for that round. For the final round the remaining category will be used. A separate draw may be held for both the prose and poetry contests. The contest director may check documentation for all rounds before the first round begins, so that a student does not advance to the final round and is unable to read due to insufficient documentation. If documentation is checked for both categories before prelims and either one is insufficient, the student should not be allowed to read.

AT REGION,
speaking order
should vary for
each district. The
contest director may
randomly determine
or speakers may
draw.

REGIONS SHOULD
vary these patterns
as they section
additional speech
contests at the meet
so patterns are not
identical for all
speaking contests.

The UIL provides a
database of poten-
tial speech judges
on its website.

Documentation may also be checked in advance of the meet.

CATEGORY REQUIREMENTS/RULE REMINDERS

The contest director should read aloud to the contestants the specific requirements of the category drawn. Remind the contestants that the time limit, including the introduction, is seven minutes. There is no grace period nor minimum time. The responsibility for keeping within the seven minutes rests with the contestant, not the timekeeper. The penalty for exceeding the seven minute time limit is disqualification.

POETRY CATEGORIES

Category A Restrictions

Material chosen for use in Category A of Poetry Interpretation shall meet the following restrictions: (A) All poetic works (selections) shall be published, printed material; Internet material shall be published concurrently in hard copy; (B) Selections from plays or screenplays shall not be used; (C) Song lyrics published only as music may be used for transition purposes only; (D) No contestant shall use the same theme/subject matter nor the same poet in more than one category in the contest; (E) No contestant shall use selections from the same literary work more than one year at UIL State Meet; and (F) Selections shall be read in the English translation; however, incidental use of foreign language words and phrases in any selection may be used as in the original.

Category A: Examining Our Changing World

The goal of this category is for the performer to examine his or her changing world in order to inform the audience. The goal of this category is for the performer to examine his or her changing world in order to inform the audience about a societal change and its impact on the performer. Societal change refers to a significant alteration over time in behavior, cultural values and norms. In this category, the contestant shall perform a single poem, excerpt of a poem or literary program designed to increase the audience’s knowledge about a contemporary societal change occurring in the performer’s world such as, but not limited to: education, family, personal relationships, career choices, minority struggles, or community issues.

The contestant shall read no more than six selections. The purpose of the performance should be to inform, not persuade. Poems in this category shall be published in hard copy. The performance may be one single poem, excerpt of a poem or poems, or a program of poetry that may be woven or may incorporate verbal and/or nonverbal transitions. Unless published as poetry, song lyrics may be used only as transitions, and if transitions are sung, the singing should be limited in scope. Works co-authored or written by anonymous poets are not permissible. If more than one poem is used, the selections may be authored by different poets. The poet(s) used in this category shall not be used in Category B of poetry.

The introduction and/or transitions during the performance shall include all the title(s) and poet(s) read and should be used to identify and inform the audience of the societal change and its impact on the performer, without taking a stand. If the program is woven, it shall be stated in the introduction and the different poems should be distinguishable through interpretation. If song lyrics are used as transitions, it shall be stated in the introduction.

Documentation Requirements

In order to meet category restrictions, the contestant shall provide proof the selection(s) are published in hard copy. Examples of acceptable proof include the original published source or a photocopy or online printout of Library of Congress cataloging information. If the selection(s) is/are drawn from a literary collection, the contestant shall supply the original source or a photocopy of the table of contents that designates the title of the book and proof the selection is included in that book, such as a photocopy of the first page of the poem. A printout from an online source proving the selection is included in the published collection is acceptable. Social media (such as Facebook, Twitter, Tumblr) are not acceptable forms of formal documentation. Printouts of online documentation shall include the URL of the website downloaded in the header or footer. See the UIL Prose and Poetry Handbook and the official UIL website for detailed information about acceptable and unacceptable documentation.

In addition, the contestant shall prepare and provide for the contest director and each judge a copy of the UIL Poetry A Documentation online form that lists the theme of the performance, as well as titles and poets included in the performance, for the purpose of insuring that no theme/subject matter or poet is being used in both categories.

Bibliographic Information

Students are urged but not required to take to the contest site the original published source of the selection.

Category B Restrictions

Material chosen for use in Category B of Poetry Interpretation shall meet the following restrictions: (A) Poetic works may be published, printed material, online material, or transcribed material; (B) No contestant may use the same theme/subject matter nor the same poets in this category as they did in Category A (C) No contestant shall use the same literary work more than one year at UIL State Meet; and (D) Selections shall be read in

STUDENTS SHALL not be allowed to compete without sufficient documentation.

the English translation; however, incidental use of foreign language words and phrases in any selection may be used as in the original.

Category B: Taking A Stand

The goal of this category is to develop a thematic program that supports a position by using poetry to make a persuasive argument. The contestant shall read a minimum of two different selections by different authors but no more than six selections; however, the majority of the program must be poetry. For this category only, poetry includes published, online and transcribed poetry such as, but not limited to: slam, spoken word, chapbooks, novels in verse. In addition, for one of the selections, contestants may read a play written in verse, read a single song, including a song from a musical, or read one poem included in a Podcast. One anonymous author is allowed. The purpose of the performance should be to persuade, not only to inform.

The contestant may weave the program or may incorporate verbal and/or nonverbal transitions. The intent of this category is not to encourage originally authored material but to give the contestant the freedom of expanding published poetry to include different types of poetic literary works. However, original verbal transitions may be used within the program. If transitions are sung, singing should be limited in scope.

In the introduction, the performer shall take a stand on an issue with the intent of persuading the audience. The introduction and/or transitions during the performance shall include all the titles and poets. If the program is woven, it shall be stated in the introduction and the different poems/selections should be distinguishable through interpretation. The poets used in this category shall not be used in Category A of poetry.

Documentation Requirements

In order to meet category restrictions, all selections may be published, printed material, online material or transcribed material. The contestant shall prepare and provide for the contest director and each judge a hard copy of the UIL Poetry B Documentation online form that lists the theme of the performance, as well as titles and poets included in the performance, for the purpose of insuring that no theme/subject matter or poet is being used in both categories. No proof of publication for Category B is required.

PROSE CATEGORIES

Category A Restrictions

Material chosen for use in Category A of Prose Interpretation shall meet the following restrictions:

(A) All selections shall be published, printed material; Internet materials shall be published concurrently in hard copy; (B) Selections from plays, screenplays, movies and documentaries shall not be used in this category; (C) Speeches shall not be used in this category; (D) No contestant shall use the same theme/subject matter nor the same writer in more than one category in the contest; (E) No contestant shall use selections from the same literary work more than one year at UIL State Meet; and (F) Selections shall be read in the English translation; however, incidental use of foreign language words and phrases in any selection may be used as in the original.

Category A: Examining Our Changing World

The goal of this category is for the performer to examine his or her changing world in order to inform the audience about a societal change and its impact on the performer. Societal change refers to a significant alteration over time in behavior, cultural values and norms. In this category, the contestant shall perform a single literary work of prose or excerpt of a work designed to increase the audience's knowledge of a contemporary societal change occurring in the performer's world such as, but not limited to: education, family, personal relationships, career choices, minority struggles, or community issues. The purpose of the performance should be to inform, not persuade. The prose shall be a single literary work, fiction or non-fiction, written by one author. The literature shall be published in hard copy. Works co-authored or by anonymous authors are not permissible. The author and theme/subject matter used in this category shall not be used in Category B of prose.

The introduction shall include the title and author read and should be used to identify and inform the audience of the societal change and its impact on the performer, without taking a stand..

Documentation

In order to meet category restrictions, the contestant shall provide proof the selection is published in hard copy. Examples of acceptable proof include the original published source or a photocopy or online printout of Library of Congress cataloging information. If the selection is drawn from a literary collection, the contestant shall supply the original source or a photocopy of the table of contents that designates the title of the book and proof the selection

Consult the contest memo included in the contest packet for expanded clarification of categories and documentation.

UIL PROVIDES a documentation template online for both categories.

is included in that book, such as a photocopy of the first page of the selection. A printout from an online source proving the selection is included in the published collection is acceptable. Social media (such as Facebook, Twitter, Tumblr) are not acceptable forms of formal documentation). Printouts of online documentation shall include the URL of the website downloaded in the header or footer. See the UIL Prose and Poetry Handbook and the Official UIL website for detailed information about acceptable and unacceptable documentation.

In addition, the contestant shall prepare and provide for the contest director and each judge a hard copy of the UIL Prose A Documentation online form that lists the theme of the performance, as well as title and author included in the performance, for the purpose of insuring that no theme/subject matter or author is being used in both categories.

Bibliographic Information

Students are urged but not required to take to the contest site the original published source of the selection.

Category B Restrictions

Material chosen for use in Category B of Prose Interpretation shall meet the following restrictions: (A) All selections may be published, printed material, online material or transcribed material; (B) Speeches, plays, screenplays, movies, documentaries, radio shows may be used in this category; (C) No contestant may use the same theme/subject matter nor the same writer in more than one category in the contest; (D) No contestant shall use selections from the same literary work more than one year at UIL State Meet; and (E) Selections shall be read in the English translation; however, incidental use of foreign language words and phrases in any selection may be used as in the original.

Category B: Taking A Stand

The goal of this category is to develop a literary program that supports a position using different types of literature to make a persuasive argument. The contestant shall read a minimum of two different types of literary sources but no more than four sources; however, the majority of the program must be prose in nature. For this category only, prose types include fiction, nonfiction, news sources, speeches and essays. In addition, for one of the sources, contestants may use a script from a movie, documentary, television show/movie, radio show, play or monologue (see limitations below). All selections shall be by different author. Literature by co-authors is allowed. Only one anonymous author is allowed. The purpose of the performance should be to persuade, not only to inform.

Contestants shall not use poetry, song lyrics, musicals, jokes, commercials, blogs, plays written in verse or novels in verse. The selections may be woven. The intent of this category is not to encourage originally authored material but to give the contestant the freedom of expanding prose to include different types of literature in a performance program. However, original verbal transitions may be used within the program.

In the introduction, the performer shall take a stand on an issue with the intent of persuading the audience. The introduction and/or transitions shall state the types of literature used in the program and include all titles and authors. If the program is woven, the contestant shall state it in the introduction and the different selections should be distinguishable through interpretation. The authors and theme/subject matter used in this category shall not be used in Category A of prose.

Documentation Requirements

All selections may be published, printed material, online material or transcribed material. The contestant shall prepare and provide for the contest director and each judge a hard copy of the UIL Prose B Documentation online form that lists the theme of the performance, as well as titles and authors included in the performance, for the purpose of insuring that no theme/subject matter or author is being used in both categories. No proof of publication for Category B is required.

TIMEKEEPING

Time must be kept for this contest. Judges in the round should not also keep time. The timekeeper should sit in front of the judges and where they can be seen by contestants and should demonstrate to contestants the type of time signals to be used. There is no grace period in poetry interpretation. The responsibility of keeping within the given time limit rests with the contestant, not the timekeeper. The penalty for exceeding the seven-minute time limit is disqualification from the round, with the only exception being in the final round of the State Meet. All timekeepers should be trained in advance of the contest according to instructions in the contest rules, which are provided below:

(4) *Timekeeper and Signal Standards.*

(A) A timekeeper should be provided for each contest to notify the contestant of the amount of time remaining from the total allotted time. The timekeeper should sit in front of the judges and where they can be seen by contestants and should demonstrate before each contestant begins the type

UIL PROVIDES a documentation template online for both categories.

USING TIMECARDS is preferable.

of time signals to be used. The time cards are a much preferred method of signal.

- (B) A timekeeper may use either hand signals or timecards to indicate to the speaker the remaining time. If timecards are available, when the speaker begins to talk, the card marked “7” should be held so that the speaker can see it. When the speaker has talked for one minute, the card marked “6”, should be held so the speaker can see it, which indicates six minutes remaining, etc. When the speaker has talked for six minutes the timekeeper should raise the card marked “1” above his/her head. When only 30 seconds remain, the timekeeper should raise the “1/2” card (preferably a yellow card) above the head. At the end of the full seven minutes, the timekeeper should hold the “stop” card (preferably a red card) above the head, or otherwise indicate that the total allotted time has been consumed. An interpretative contestant who is still speaking as the “stop” card is raised is deemed to have gone over seven minutes. Prose and poetry contestants may not go over seven minutes without disqualification. The timing should begin with the first word spoken and should stop on last spoken word, not the closing of the binder. In informative and persuasive speaking, the speaker may complete only the sentence in progress without disqualification.

The following hand signals (signal with fingers) are recommended if timecards are not used:

- (i) After three minutes have elapsed, give a signal of four fingers.
- (ii) After five minutes have elapsed, give a signal of two fingers.
- (iii) After six minutes have elapsed, give a signal of one finger.
- (iv) After seven minutes have elapsed, the timekeeper may stand or otherwise indicate that the total time has elapsed.

AUDIENCES

Contestants should be offered the educational opportunity to experience the variety of literature and performances available through UIL participation. Therefore, it is permissible for contestants to listen to each other. Additionally, coaches of the contestants, and anyone else interested in listening to the performers, are allowed to be in the contest room. Before the round begins, request that all cell phones be turned off.

SPEECH RANKINGS

After the contest

CHECKING BALLOTS

Check to see that the ranks on the judge’s ballot and the individual evaluation sheets are the same. Check to see that each judge gave one and only one first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, etc. Check to see that each judge signed all ballots, including master ballots. Do not dismiss your judges until completed.

TABULATING RESULTS

Use UIL software for tabulating results. Download it from the UIL website. There are no ties in speech events. In the case of panel judging it is critical that the UIL system of majority or better ranks be utilized. (A Judges’ Ranking Sheet for a panel of judges is included in the appendix.) The following criteria, in the following order, shall be used to determine all ranks:

Remember: In any case where there is a tie all contestants who are tied shall be awarded a place before going on to another contestant or place.

1. Any contestant who receives a majority of firsts shall be awarded first place.
2. In the event that no contestant receives a majority of firsts, the contestant with the lowest sum of total ranks shall be awarded first place.
3. If, at this point, two or more contestants tie with the same low sum of total ranks, the tie shall be broken by the use of judges’ preference. Judges preference is a method of tabulation and does not infer that judges confer to reach a preference. See further explanation below.
4. Should a tie occur at this point between three or more contestants which cannot be broken by judges’ preference, the ranks of only the tied contestants shall be converted to decimal equivalents on the following scale:

Rank of first	=	1.00
Rank of second	=	.50
Rank of third	=	.33
Rank of fourth	=	.25

ATTENTION:
In any case where there is a tie all contestants who are tied shall be awarded a place before going on to another contestant or place.

The TalkTab computer program for tabulating multiple judge ranks should be downloaded from the speech page of the UIL website. District and region contest directors should use it to avoid incorrect placement.

Rank of fifth	=	.20
Rank of sixth	=	.17
Rank of seventh	=	.14
Rank of eighth	=	.13

- The contestant with the highest sum total of the decimal value of ranks shall be awarded first place.
- If after converting to decimal values two contestants remain tied with equal sums of decimal values, this tie shall be broken by judges' preference.
 - If, at this point, contestants remain tied, the sum of the ranks of all tournament ballots in the contest event of the tied contestants, including preliminary rounds, shall be taken. The contestant with the lowest sum shall be placed higher.
 - Should a tie among three or more contestants occur which cannot be broken by these methods, it shall be broken by a blind draw, except for State finals.

The order of this criterion shall be used to determine all ranks. When determining second place, a majority of second place ranks or better is the first criterion. When determining third place, a majority of third place ranks or better is the first criterion, etc.

Second place must be determined next. If a tie existed for first place, the person tied with the first place winner is automatically given second place. If no tie existed, a contestant (not already awarded a place) ranked second or better by a majority of the judges shall be awarded second place. If, however, no contestant receives a majority of seconds or better or if two unranked contestants receive a majority of seconds or better, (i.e., ranks of 1 and 2, or 2 and 2), then the contestant with the lowest sum of total ranks shall be awarded second.

In the following example, both unranked contestants have a majority of seconds or better, so contestant #2, whose sum of total ranks is lower, is ranked second. Contestant #1 is then awarded third before any other contestant or place is considered, and the next place to be awarded is fourth.

Contestant	Judge	Judge	Judge	Total	Rank
	A	B	C		
One	3	2	2	7	3rd
Two	2	1	3	6	2nd
Three	1	5	1	N/A	1st

In the next example, first place was awarded to a contestant with a majority of firsts, and no contestant had a majority of seconds or better. Contestants 1 and 2 have the same sum of total ranks, so the tie for second must be determined by judges' preference.

Contestant 1 is ranked higher (or receives higher preference) than contestant 2 by two of the three judges (A & C), and is awarded second place. Contestant 2 shall be awarded third place before any other contestant or place is considered. Any tie between only two contestants can be broken by judges' preference.

Many three way ties, where three contestants have the same sum of total ranks, can also be broken by determining judges' preference, as in the following example:

Contestant	Judge	Judge	Judge	Total	Preference	Rank
	A	B	C			
One	1	4	4	9	- -	3rd
Two	4	3	2	9	+ +	1st
Three	5	1	3	9	+ -	2nd
Four	3	5	5	13		5th
Five	2	2	6	10		4th
Six	6	6	1	13		6th

No speaker has a majority of firsts, and three speakers are tied with a rank sum of 9.

- Compare speaker #1 to speaker #2, and two of three judges (B & C) ranked #2 higher. A (+) beside speaker #2 in the preference column, and a (-) beside number #1 indicate the judges' preference.
- Now compare speaker #1 to the other contestant involved in the tie, speaker #3. Two judges (B & C) ranked #3 higher than #1, indicated by a (+) in the preference column for speaker #3, and a (-) in the preference column for #1.
- Now compare speaker #2 to speaker #3, and note that two of the three judges (A & C) ranked speaker #2

higher, as indicated by a (+) in the preference column for speaker #2, and a (-) for speaker #3. The two (+)'s for speaker #2 in the judges' preference column indicate that speaker #2 was preferred over both other contestants, so this speaker is awarded first.

4. Speaker #3 was ranked higher than speaker #1 by two of the three judges, so contestant #3 is awarded second.
5. Contestant #1 is then awarded third.

Please note that although speaker #5 has a majority of second place ranks, this contestant is not awarded second place, because all three contestants tied for first must be ranked before considering other contestants or places.

The next place to be determined is fourth place, and speaker #5 is the only unranked contestant with a majority of fourths or better (two second place ranks). Therefore, contestant #5 is awarded fourth place.

The next place to be determined is fifth, and speaker #4 is the only unranked contestant with a majority of fifths or better. Therefore, contestant #4 is awarded fifth place, and speaker #6 is awarded sixth.

Should a tie occur at this point between three or more contestants which cannot be broken by judges' preference, the ranks of only those contestants involved in the tie shall be converted to their decimal equivalent.

In the following example, contestant #2 has a majority of firsts and is awarded first place. No unranked contestant has a majority of seconds or better, and contestants #1, #3, and #5 have the same total low sum of ranks.

Contestant	Judge			Total	Preference
	A	B	C		
One	1	6	4	11	+ -
Two	2	1	1	N/A	
Three	3	2	6	11	- +
Four	6	3	5	14	
Five	4	5	2	11	- +
Six	5	4	3	12	

Judges' preference cannot be determined because no contestant is given preference over both others. Only the ranks of the tied contestants shall be converted to their decimal equivalent as follows:

Contestant #1	Contestant #3	Contestant #5
1st = 1.00	3rd = .33	4th = .25
6th = .17	2nd = .50	5th = .20
4th = <u>.25</u>	6th = <u>.17</u>	2nd = <u>.50</u>
1.42	1.00	.95

- Contestant #1 has the highest sum total of decimal value, and is awarded second place.
- Contestant #3 has the next highest total and is awarded third place, and contestant #5 is awarded fourth place.
- Both contestants remaining unranked have a majority of fifths or better. Therefore, contestant #6, with the lower sum of total ranks, is awarded fifth place and contestant #4 is awarded sixth.

Contestant	Judge			Total Value	Preference	Decimal	Rank
	A	B	C				
One	1	6	4	11	+ -	1.42	2nd
Two	2	1	1	N/A			1st
Three	3	2	6	11	- +	1.00	3rd
Four	6	3	5	14			6th
Five	4	5	2	11	- +	.95	4th
Six	5	4	3	12			5th

- If after conversion to decimal values, two contestants remained tied, this tie shall be broken by judges' preference, as in the following example of three contestants tied for first:

Contestant	Judge			Total	Pref	Decimal	Rank
	A	B	C				
One	1	5	2	8		1.70	1st
Two	3	1	4	8	+	1.58	2nd
Three	4	3	8	8	-	1.58	3rd

ONLINE NOTE:
If this is your final speech event to certify ranks, be sure to click on "Verify Speech Team Results" to calculate speech team points.

In this example, judges' preferences cannot be determined among the three tied contestants. When ranks are converted to decimal value, contestant #1 has the highest total and is therefore awarded first place. Now judges' preferences shall be used to break the simple two-way tie between contestants #2 and #3. Two of the three judges (A&B) ranked contestant #2 higher than #3, and contestant #2 is awarded second place. Contestant #3 shall be awarded third place before any other contestant is considered.

If, at this point, contestants remain tied, the sum of the ranks of all tournament ballots in the contest event of the tied contestants, including preliminary rounds, shall be taken. The contestant with the lowest sum shall be placed higher.

If at this point, a tie still exists among three or more contestants whose decimal value of ranks is equal, the tie must be broken by a blind draw, except at state finals.

All three contestants shall be awarded ranks by a blind draw before any other contestant or place is considered. Points shall be divided equally in accordance to Section 902 of the C&CR.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

Only the contest director is empowered to disqualify contestants for time or rule violations. Judges should rank all contestants in a round and then bring the issue to the contest director's attention after the round. Judges may not disqualify contestants. For disqualifications in the final round, the contestant should receive no place (rank). He or she also does not contribute points toward the speech team award or overall sweepstakes.

BALLOT VERIFICATION

This period is mandatory. Before the official results are announced in both preliminary and final rounds, the contestants and/or coaches should be given the unofficial results and allowed to view individual evaluation sheets for no more than 15 minutes. The judges' ranking sheet used to tabulate ranks from a panel of judges should be available during the verification period. Contestants and/or coaches may, at this time, bring up any questions concerning tabulation to the attention of the contest director. The contest director will then correct any errors before the official results are announced. Students may keep their evaluation sheets after official results are announced. Questions about judges' decisions are not allowed.

OFFICIAL RESULTS

When the ballot verification period is over, announce or post the official results. These results are final. At this time, individual evaluation sheets may be released to coaches/students.

AWARDS

Present medals and points to the individual winners according to the guidelines outlined in the *UIL Constitution and Contest Rules*.

REPORT TO DIRECTOR

(DISTRICT) Individual contest directors shall give the contest roster/results form and sorting envelopes to the district director immediately after the contest. The district meet director is responsible for entering results into the UIL Spring Meet Online Entry System. District results must be submitted into the online system and made available for public review by 5 p.m. on the Monday following the second district week.

(REGION) Individual contest directors shall give the contest roster/results form and sorting envelopes to the regional director immediately after the contest. The regional meet director is responsible for entering results into the UIL Spring Meet Online Entry System and making them available for public review by 5 p.m. of the Monday following the regional meet. Regional directors shall also provide to the UIL State Office a list of contestant absentees if alternates were not present to take these individuals' places.

MAILING RESULTS

Mailing full meet results to participating schools is optional since results will be posted online.

EXTRA CONTEST MATERIALS

Destroy or distribute any extra contest materials.

INDIVIDUAL POINTS

- 1st place.....15
- 2nd place.....12
- 3rd place.....10
- 4th place8
- 5th place..... 6
- 6th place4

SPEECH TEAM POINTS

- 1st place.....10
- 2nd place.....5

SPEECH

TEAM POINTS

The UIL Spring Meet Online Entry System will calculate and award speech team points.



Appendix

A Special Word to Coaches

Prose Judge Ballot & Evaluation Sheet

Poetry Judge Ballot & Evaluation Sheet

Hints for New Coaches

Special Needs Students

TILF Scholarship Information

MORE INFO AVAILABLE ONLINE!

Visit the UIL web site at:

[http://www.uiltexas.org/speech/oral interp](http://www.uiltexas.org/speech/oral_interp)

[Official Documentation Form Prose A](#)

[Official Documentation Form Prose B](#)

[Official Documentation Form Poetry A](#)

[Official Documentation Form Poetry B](#)

A Special Word to Coaches

Once upon a time...

I was a theatre teacher and coached acting and directed UIL one act plays, and then, behold, I was a speech teacher and coached prose and poetry interpretation...and each was separate, but equal. But then there was a union between acting and oral interpretation and a beautiful thing happened...literature came to life, the characters were real, and performances were exciting...

...and everyone lived happily every after!

As one of the “old” ones who received a degree in Speech and Drama, I have always believed the genres could and should benefit each other and that is the way I approach guiding my readers.

Many teachers, regardless of the subject they teach, coach oral interpretation and create that visual world as only theatre of the imagination can, painting pictures for the captivated audience. No costumes or props are used, just the creative connection between the interpreter, the literature, and the listener. Taking the best practices from both speech and theatre techniques and applying them to any performance benefits the message, as well as the messenger.

This world of oral interpretation is a thrilling place to be, as it is a form of communication and communication is the foundation for any future generation.

My children grew up traveling with me, sitting in the audience, listening to the stories I told that others have told before me. Their own mother rarely read to them at home since she was too busy reading and listening to others. Eventually, they too became storytellers despite this lack of maternal influence. The education they received in oral communication, whether in the theatre or in competitive forensics, proved to be invaluable as they started their careers – in sports!

So my challenge to any and all entering the world of oral interpretation, whether you are a veteran or novice coach, and whether your students are also involved in the One-Act Play, marching band, journalism, choir, even the captain of the drill team or football team, or, if you are lucky enough to find that student who devotes their entire being to forensics, make sure they understand that this activity not only enhances their speaking skills but also develops a strong work ethic, encourages independence, teaches insight, promotes self-discipline and self-awareness, and most importantly, prepares them for life.

And each year brings new stories to be shared, new characters to be created, and new goals to be accomplished...in speech AND in theatre. I hope you make this year your “happily ever after.”

Karen Gossett, Speech Teacher
Coach of State Speech Team Champions
Guyer High School (retired)
Denton, Texas



Prose Interpretation

Individual Evaluation Sheet

Note: Evaluate each performer individually based on the total presentation. At the end of the round, rank the performers in order of the quality of the presentations: Best is 1st, second best is 2nd, and so on. Rank every contestant. Do not tie any contestants.

Speaker # _____ Contestant _____ Round _____ Section _____

Selection(s) _____ Conference _____

Author(s) _____ Category A B

The best critiques teach and encourage the student. Please offer specific areas of improvement and positive attributes of the performance.

Introduction

- Did the performer prepare you to listen to the selection?
- Did the content meet the category requirements, and did delivery style of the introduction add to the overall effectiveness of the performance?

Selection/Performance

- Was the material appropriate for the performer and goal of the category?
- Did the performer successfully recreate the narrator, the characters, and the scene?
- Did the performer demonstrate an awareness of the narrator's purpose and audience?
- Did the performer make appropriate use of physical and vocal skills?
- Was the use of manuscript, internal pacing, pauses, and closure appropriate?

Evaluation

- What did you like about the performance and why?
- What specific areas of improvement are needed?
- Did the performer adhere to the prescribed category?

Judge's Signature _____

I rank this contestant

Please make certain the rank on this ballot matches the rank on the master ballot.

Print Judge's Name _____



Prose Interpretation

Information for Judges

You are to be commended for sharing your time, energy and talents with Texas high school students. All successful speech tournaments depend on judges who are willing to teach and encourage young people in this exciting and pressure-filled activity.

Thank you for judging.

About the Contest

Each student has prepared two prose selections for the UIL prose categories. The contest director has drawn at random for the category that all students will use in this round. You may be asked to assist in verifying that the contestants have the appropriate documentation for the category to be performed. Total presentation time, including introduction and transitions, must not exceed seven minutes. ***There is no grace period.*** An introduction is required, although its content, form, and delivery style is left to the student. The introduction (or transition, where applicable) must include the name of the writer and the selection. Performers must utilize a manuscript in the performance.

Evaluating the Performances

Please use the questions on the Individual Evaluation Sheet to guide your evaluation of each student's performance. Your written comments and suggestions for improvement will be most helpful if they offer specific reasons for the judgments you make. Statements which suggest a personal bias toward an author or selection generally are counterproductive. Please keep in mind that the best critiques ***teach*** and ***encourage*** the student.

Ranking the Contestants

At the end of the round, you will rank the performers by number - 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc. - according to your judgment about the quality of the performances. Please put the appropriate rank in the box at the lower right of the Individual Evaluation Sheet. ***Do not tie any contestants.*** If you are on a panel of judges, please do not confer during the round or before you have completed your ballot. ***It is not the responsibility of the judge to disqualify a student.*** Any irregularity should be referred to the contest director who may request information or opinions from the judge(s) in making a decision.

Please sign all ballots and individual evaluation sheets.
Thank you again for your time and interest.



Prose Interpretation

J u d g e ' s B a l l o t

Invitational

District

Region

State

Conference _____

Prelims _____ Finals _____

Section _____

Category A B

Performer Name (in order of performance)

1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____
8.	_____

Author

Selection

Performer Rank (no ties)

Judge's Signature _____

School _____

Please make certain the rank on this master ballot matches the rank on the individual ballots.



Poetry Interpretation

Individual Evaluation Sheet

Note: Evaluate each performer individually based on the total presentation. At the end of the round, rank the performers in order of the quality of the presentations: Best is 1st, second best is 2nd, and so on. Rank every contestant. Do not tie any contestants.

Speaker # _____ Contestant _____ Round _____ Section _____

Selection(s) _____ Conference _____

Author(s) _____ Category A B

The best critiques teach and encourage the student. Please offer specific areas of improvement and positive attributes of the performance.

Introduction

- Did the performer prepare you to listen to the selection?
- Did the content meet the category requirements and did delivery style of the introduction add to the overall effectiveness of the performance?

Selection/Performance

- Was the material appropriate for the performer and goal of the category?
- Did the performer successfully recreate the persona and the scene?
- Did the performer demonstrate an awareness of the persona's purpose and audience?
- Did the performer make appropriate use of physical and vocal skills?
- Was the use of manuscript, internal pacing, pauses, and closure appropriate?

Evaluation

- What did you like about the performance and why?
- What specific areas of improvement are needed?
- Did the performer adhere to the prescribed category?

Judge's Signature _____

I rank this contestant

Please make certain the rank on this ballot matches the rank on the master ballot.

Print Judge's Name _____



Poetry Interpretation

Information for Judges

You are to be commended for sharing your time, energy and talents with Texas high school students. All successful speech tournaments depend on judges who are willing to teach and encourage young people in this exciting and pressure-filled activity.

Thank you for judging.

About the Contest

Each student has prepared two performances for the UIL poetry categories. The contest director has drawn at random for the category that all students will use in this round. You may be asked to assist in verifying that the contestants have the appropriate documentation for the category to be performed. Total presentation time, including introduction and transitions, must not exceed seven minutes. ***There is no grace period.*** An introduction is required, although its content, form, and delivery style is left to the student. The introduction (or transition, where applicable) must include the name of the writer and the selection. Performers must utilize a manuscript in the performance.

Evaluating the Performances

Please use the questions on the Individual Evaluation Sheet to guide your evaluation of each student's performance. Your written comments and suggestions for improvement will be most helpful if they offer specific reasons for the judgments you make. Statements which suggest a personal bias toward an author or selection generally are counterproductive. Please keep in mind that the best critiques ***teach*** and ***encourage*** the student.

Ranking the Contestants

At the end of the round, you will rank the performers by number - 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc. - according to your judgment about the quality of the performances. Please put the appropriate rank in the box at the lower right of the Individual Evaluation Sheet. ***Do not tie any contestants.*** If you are on a panel of judges, please do not confer during the round or before you have completed your ballot. ***It is not the responsibility of the judge to disqualify a student.*** Any irregularity should be referred to the contest director who may request information or opinions from the judge(s) in making a decision.

Please sign all ballots and individual evaluation sheets.
Thank you again for your time and interest.



Poetry Interpretation

J u d g e ' s B a l l o t

Invitational

District

Region

State

Conference _____

Prelims _____ Finals _____

Section ____

Category A B

Performer Name (in order of performance)

1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			

Author

Selection

Performer Rank (no ties)

Judge's Signature

School

Please make certain the rank on this master ballot matches the rank on the individual ballots.

Hints For New Coaches

UIL tournaments are exciting for coaches as you see the hard work of your students come to fruition. However, without careful planning, first-year coaches may find tournaments almost overwhelming. It is important to be prepared for the additional responsibilities that competition requires of you so that you can create a healthy balance between forensics and your regular classroom duties. Being organized and knowing what to expect ahead of time are keys to meeting this challenge successfully. Here are a few hints and unwritten rules you might find helpful to know as you begin the tournament circuit.

Before the Tournament:

1. Upon receiving the tournament invitation, make sure there are no major conflicts with the school calendar that might adversely affect your students or their ability to compete (i.e., stock show, football or basketball game, prom). If there are, understand that all students might not wish to participate at that time.
2. Post the tournament date and events early and set your own deadline for signing up that will allow you to submit the entry form in time to meet the tournament's deadline.
3. Arrange for transportation (bus request, etc.) well in advance, following your district's guidelines.
4. If the tournament necessitates an overnight stay, make room reservations immediately. *(This is especially important if your students qualify for UIL State. Reserve rooms well in advance of the meet. For UIL CX Debate State, reserve in early fall and then cancel reservation promptly if your team does not qualify.)*
5. Submit purchase orders for check requests as soon as you know how many competitors you will be entering. Most tournaments charge by the event entries rather than by the student. Know your school district policies and meet important deadlines for the central office/business department.
6. Arrange for the appropriate number of judges required, either by serving as the judge yourself, taking someone with you or paying the judging fees. Usually coaches are asked to fill one of the judging slots, so be prepared to do so. It's the best way to learn and you become a stronger coach. *(If you qualify debaters to State, you are required to provide a judge with strong experience that can adequately judge state-level rounds.) Avoid "buying out" of your judge obligation at invitational meets so you can serve as the judge.*
7. Hand out tournament attendance permission slips to be signed and returned by a specific deadline. This keeps parents aware of dates and holds students accountable for tournament attendance.
8. Pay attention to the "add/drop" deadline. Any drops made after that date usually result in an additional "drop fee". Most tournaments will not allow any additions after that date.
9. During the week before the tournament, make sure each competitor has performed for you. This not only allows you to make sure the student is prepared, but also focuses the student on the task at hand.
10. Make sure you have communicated to your squad what kind of attire is required for competition. Appropriate dress is almost as important as the performance.
11. Prepare your students for performing in front of an audience since UIL rules allow for observers.

Getting on the Bus

1. Set a departure time that allows you extra time for any unforeseen difficulties in getting to the contest and hold to it. Waiting for a late student only penalizes everyone else and sets a bad precedence for the

future. If necessary, assign one or two team captains to contact all entrants 30 minutes before departure to make sure everyone arrives in time for roll call.

2. Have specific travel directions for the bus driver.
3. Carry to the tournament:
 - Copy of the entry form and tournament schedule
 - All necessary checks or purchase orders
 - Medical releases and permission slips or copies of these since you might want to leave the originals in a file in your classroom
 - Specific directions to the tournament site; be sure bus driver gets a copy to review.
 - School and parent emergency telephone numbers
 - Legal pad, notebook, pens, pencils, stopwatches
 - Copies of your interpers' documentation
 - Magazine, book, papers to grade, tablet computer, etc. as there will be lots of "downtime" waiting for results
 - An "emergency" kit containing band-aids, Neosporin (or equivalent), head and stomach pain relievers, emergency toiletries, incidentals such as an extra necktie, hose, safety pins and a small sewing kit.
 - Permission slip from parents allowing you to dispense the above medications.
4. Just before leaving, have everyone show you their interp folders and documentation. SEE THEM. This can avoid surprises when you get to the tournament site.

Arriving at the Tournament Site

1. Make sure the students know where the common area is, usually the school cafeteria, where squads gather to wait for contests to begin and results to be posted. Arrange to meet them there once you get checked in at registration. Do not bring your entire team to the registration table.
2. Make sure you know where the bus will be during the tournament. The driver needs to be available for any emergency. Tournaments often provide hospitality for coaches, judges and bus drivers.
3. At the registration table, inform the tournament directors of any changes you haven't already made, including drops and replacements. There is usually no charge for replacements, but there will be an additional fee if you drop an entry. You might wish to consider instituting the policy that students are responsible for their own drop fee. Avoid dropping entries unless it is an extreme emergency. Even then, try to get another student to cover the event. Dropping contestants impacts sectioning and pairings your host has worked many hours to complete. Time to redo can make the tourney schedule late.
4. Make sure to check in your judges, if necessary. Make arrangements for paying the extra judging fees should any of your judges not show.
5. While at the registration table, check all entries to make sure everyone is on the appropriate list. Mistakes do happen, and it's better to catch them at the registration desk rather than when an event is about to begin.
6. Most tournaments have a registration packet containing school maps, sectioning, event times, and other pertinent information for you and your students. This is often referred to as a "poop book." Hosts may provide a version downloadable to your smart phone and tablet.

During the Tournament

1. Immediately upon finishing registration, meet with your students in the common area. Inform them of their school code (usually a number or letter, which can be found in the tournament packet) and each contestant's sectioning room number and time of event.
2. Arrange specific times when you will meet with the students in the common area throughout the day. Also, let the students know where they can find you should they need to do so.
3. While you don't have to accompany the students to every round, do make sure they know where they are going and when to arrive, especially if they advance to the final rounds.
4. Check in at the judges' table frequently to see if you are needed. The registration packet usually will have your judging assignments, but not always. You need to check, regardless, in the event you have been assigned a round. Even if you have not, stand-by judges are always appreciated. Failing to pick up your assigned ballot may result in your student(s) being disqualified so fulfilling your judging obligation is imperative.
5. Make sure you know where you can pick up contestants' ballots after a round. UIL tournaments have a verification period after the preliminary rounds; know when and where it is and be there. Otherwise, tabulation errors cannot be corrected.
6. The official verification period at UIL tourneys are a must for you to be present. This is a time to check rankings on your students' ballots and final tabulation. Take your *Constitution & Contest Rules* and UIL contest handbook to verification so you are certain of the ranking procedure. Verification is not a time to dispute a judge's decision.

You should stay for the entire verification period. Results remain unofficial until it is over and those results have publicly been declared official. While verification is still underway changes can still be made if tabulation is found to be incorrect.

7. Each tournament has its own tabulation room policy – some are *open tab rooms*, where you can go in at any time to view ballots, judging assignments, etc; others are *closed tab rooms*, where you cannot. (Most UIL district tab rooms are *open*, while most Regional and all State tab rooms are *closed*.) Should you experience a problem during the course of the tournament that requires entry to the tab room, find a tournament official.
8. Throughout the tournament, keep an eye on your students. Unruly behavior is, by far, the largest complaint at contests. Remind your students that decorum and politeness go a long way toward success.
9. Should you be called upon to judge, do so fairly and objectively. Bitter school rivalries have no place on a ballot. Be prompt to rounds so the tournament can stay on schedule. Fill your ballots with well-written, constructive comments; always include areas needed for improvement.
10. Should you wish to observe your students in competition, it is wise to ask them if they are comfortable with you doing so. Some students are intimidated by having their coach in the room with them; this will hinder their performance. Respect their wishes. Be careful not to "coach" during the round.
11. Even if your students do not make finals, have them observe the round and learn from the

“best” that day so they will see what the standards are for winning.

12. Two-day tournament sites may have an area assigned for overnight storage. Know where it is and make sure your students get their materials there prior to leaving for the night. Return early enough the next day to remove them in a timely manner. For ultimate security of materials, take them with you!

At the end of the Tournament

Once the competitive rounds are over, most tournaments have an awards assembly. If any of your students made the finals, you and your students should definitely attend. If there is no formal awards assembly scheduled (some tournaments give out the medals or trophies as soon as results are known) or if none of your students advanced, you may leave. But before you do so, do the following:

1. Collect all ballots from the tab room or hospitality room.
2. Make sure all debate tubs, extemp files, and/or computers are loaded on the bus. Don't just take the students' word this has been done; check yourself.
3. Make sure your portion of the commons area is free of all trash and cleaned to the best of your ability. (The tournament directors will thank you, remember you, and invite you back next year!)
4. Have the students change into traveling clothes, if necessary, and require that they double check they have all their possessions with them on the bus. Having a polo shirt or t-shirt with school logo works well for traveling. It makes it easy to keep up with your students if you plan stops along the way.
5. Thank the tournament directors.
6. On the way home, use cell phones to have the students call or text their parents, giving them an approximate time of arrival. Most tournament returns are very late at night, and parents will be very appreciative if they aren't left waiting in the school parking lots for hours. Besides, you don't want to have to wait long periods of time for students to be picked up once you get back to your home school.
7. Use social media to announce success of the squad.
8. Tell your students you are proud of them. . .because you are!

The Following Week

1. Publicize the squad's success.
 - Write up the results for school announcements.
 - Develop contacts with the school and community newspapers. Present them with an article you wrote yourself. Doing this will make it easy for them to print and the details will be correct.
 - Make use of local radio, television, and cable stations if possible.

- Post successes on your squad webpage and Facebook page.

2. Analyze the Judges' ballots.

- Screen ballots before handing to the students. Some judges may have written comments damaging to a student's self-esteem.
- Review the ballots with your students. Afterwards, assign specific items for each student to be working on before the next competition.
- File ballots in the student's performance folder so they can be reviewed at different stages of the tournament season. Always use ballots as learning tools.

**See appendix for example form of student assessment of previous tournament*

Academics - Request for Accommodation Process

Submitting a Request

The University Interscholastic League will consider requests to accommodate a student with physical or mental impairments. The school should submit the Request for Accommodation form located at the link below with the appropriate signatures a minimum of two weeks before the contest in which the accommodation is sought. Requests submitted after that time, absent extenuating circumstances, will not be granted.

Request For Accommodation Form: <http://www.uiltexas.org/academics/resources/forms>

The request shall adhere to the accommodations provided by the student's Sec. 504 Committee and/or A.R.D. Committee. No student records are to be submitted to UIL. The only required submission is the signed request with rationale for the accommodation. The completed form should be submitted to the UIL office, Music, Athletics or Academics, that administers the game or contest in question.

Approval Letter

A response letter from UIL granting or denying the requested accommodation will be provided to the school. A UIL letter approving the accommodation can be submitted at any level of the competition. It is the coach's or sponsor's responsibility to notify and provide a copy of the UIL approval letter to the meet director well in advance of the competition. If the student advances to the next higher meet, it is the responsibility of the student's school to notify the region and/or state meet director immediately.

Additional costs or equipment required for accommodations are the responsibility of the school district. It is the responsibility of the host school, contest director and contestant to follow any applicable UIL ethics code or other applicable UIL rule to ensure the honesty of the competitors and the integrity of the competition.

Approval Process

Requests are handled on a case-by-case basis. The facts matter in each case. Just as an example, accommodations have been approved for visual impairments, dyslexia, motor skill impairments and special circumstances to take the test in a separate room. Such accommodations have included the use of an enlarged test copy, a magnifying glass, colored overlay, converting a test to Braille format or use of a computer and printer. UIL, however, will not alter a contest's judging criteria as an accommodation or make other accommodations that would fundamentally alter the game or contest.

TILF Scholarship Opportunities

From 1959 to 2017, TILF has awarded nearly 20,000 scholarships valued at over \$31 million. Amounts of scholarships range from \$500 for one year to \$20,000 over four years. Some scholarships have special requirements or restrictions such as requiring a student to select certain majors, attend specific colleges or universities, or compete in specific contests. Details of all scholarships and their requirements are listed at the TILF website.

Applications may be submitted from March 1 through May 11, 2018, and can be found online at www.tilfoundation.org. (Students competing in speech contests held after the deadline date must apply by May 11, but may submit placement updates via email through May 25, 2018.)

All TILF applicants must meet the following requirements:

1. Compete at the state level of competition in a UIL academic contest, including: Accounting, Barbara Jordan Historical Essay Competition*, Calculator Applications, Computer Applications, Computer Science, Current Issues and Events, Debate (Cross-Examination* & Lincoln-Douglas), Journalism (Editorial Writing, Feature Writing, Headline Writing & News Writing), Literary Criticism, Mathematics, Number Sense, Latino History Essay Competition*, One-Act Play, Ready Writing, Science, Social Studies, Speech (Prose Interpretation, Poetry Interpretation, Informative Speaking & Persuasive Speaking), Spelling & Vocabulary, Student Congress, Theatrical Design, and Young Filmmakers Festival*.

***Special Notes:** Only Cross-Examination Debate State Meet competitors advancing to the second day elimination rounds as one of the top 16 teams may apply. For students who compete in the Barbara Jordan Historical Essay Competition, Latino History Essay Competition, and/or Young Filmmakers Festival, only students who advance to **state finals** are eligible to apply.

Advancing to the state level in academic pilot contests that are not yet officially sanctioned by the UIL, including Robotics, does not qualify a student to apply for TILF scholarships.

2. Graduate from high school during the current year and begin college or university in Texas by the following fall semester.
3. Attend an accredited college or university in Texas, take a 12 hour per term minimum course load, and maintain a minimum 2.5 college grade point average. (Some donors require a higher GPA and more hours per term.)
4. Submit a complete application, including all supplemental materials (transcript, SAT/ACT scores, letter of recommendation, parents' 1040 tax form), prior to the deadline.

Applicants who are graduating under the state of Texas three-year graduation schedule should inform TILF of that fact. Students who are entering the Texas Academy of Math and Science at the University of North Texas in Denton will apply the year they complete their high school requirements at the TAMS.

The awards committee typically meets in June and all applicants will be notified of their status by mid-July of the application year.

If you have any questions, please visit the TILF website at www.tilfoundation.org or contact:

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