Original Oratory Format

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Topic:		Notes:
1.	Introduction – 2 min. Attention grabber-story, illustration, quote, humor, questions. Link the A.G. to the rest of your speech Background- brief: why is this important? Why should we care? Significance-Cite an authority to support your thesis. Thesis-state a precise, concise thesis Roadmap-tell the audience where you are going	Your attention grabber is most effective when it's a humorous anecdote that doesn't make it overwhelmingly clear what your topic is. Roadmaps don't need to be obvious in OO.
2.	Problem Transition- tie into introductory anecdote Explain the problem- focus on how, where and/or why Support your claims with: Facts (cite experts) Anecdotes (important, too). Use humor if possible Stimulate your audience's emotions Try to connect with your audience so that they can identify with your problem Clincher – drive your point home	
3.	Explain how the problem negatively impacts society Support your claims (as above) Personal Tie-In- demonstrate why this topic matters to you by sharing a vulnerable anecdote with the audience.	Separate this from your problem section. Use this section to drive it home that this is a problem. Cicero say the purpose of this section is to officially change their minds.
4.	Solutions Be careful with your solutions; some will not agree with you. Use a serious but optimistic tone. Don't be too specific on solution but don't be vague either (it's a balance). If applicable, give institutional and personal solutions. Be reasonable, be realistic, be inspirational.	
5. □ □ □ □	Conclusion Transition-link back to your Attention Grabber is best. Roadmap-review what you told the audience Talk heart to heart-inspire your audience Creative Clincher-use a full circle ending and connect back to your AG	This is the shortest section of the speech by far.
Original Oratory —This is a memorized, persuasive speech, which attempts to convince, inspire, stimulate thinking, or move the listener to action. The subject should be limited to a specific topic. The orator may use any suitable pattern of organization, which will provide a clear, logical development of his/her thesis. The oration should be the result of research, analysis, evaluation and personal conviction. An oration is not an essay; it is a speech. Thus, emphasis should be placed on oral communication and the student should remember that direct, inspiring, communicative speech, not stilted or artificial delivery is their goal. This is a speech that should flow naturally. Aside from how you walk as a transition, your audience should barely be able to tell you're moving on — it's an extremely cohesive speech. Be sure to leave your audience inspired, as the best OOs leave everyone in		

the room eager to act.

This is a general outline. The best way to understand the flow of an original oratory is to watch it. Check out these videos below:

NSDA '16 Original Oratory - Aekta Mouli (National Champion) "Off Balance, On Purpose"

NSDA '16 Original Oratory - Hanna Watson (National Runner-Up) "The Quantum Society"

NSDA '16 Original Oratory - Justin Cooper (3rd Place) "Open the Door"
NSDA '16 Original Oratory - Seth Herschkowitz (4th Place) "Drink Up"

 ${\it Note: there \ are \ other \ videos \ you \ can \ watch \ on \ YouTube. \ \it Just \ make \ sure \ they \ are \ NSDA \ speeches.}$