

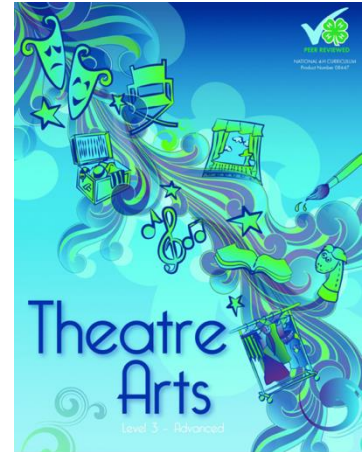
## *Session Two Outline: Narrative Pantomime-Telling the Story through Pantomime*

### **Introduction**

The activity encourages individuals to tell stories through Pantomime. There are two different types of pantomime: narrative pantomime and plot/story based pantomime

In the narrative pantomime. The actors pantomime actions of a story being told by the narrator, the audience hears the story and views the narrative pantomime accompanying it

In plot/story based pantomime, the actors evolve the pantomime themselves, without a narrator. The story is communicated to the audience in a totally non-verbal manner



### **Goals**

Be able to spontaneously pantomime the actions of a story as it is told

### **Learning outcomes**

- Demonstrates knowledge and skills of pantomime by spontaneously pantomiming the actions of a story as it is told
- Through theater, individuals practice creativity and originality
- The activity enhances communication, decision making and leadership skills

### **Activity: Telling the Story through Pantomime**

Encourage participants to act as a storyteller and story actor. Follow through with the discussion.

### **Opening Questions:**

What are parts of a story that we might want to act out through pantomime?

What types of stories lend themselves to narrative pantomime?

How can you add narrative pantomime cues to your own story?



**Material list:**

1. Samples of Literature

**Activity time:** 45 minutes



**Activity Instructions:**

1. Each individual will create pantomime cues for stories and also pantomime in response to other's cues.
2. Form into small groups and decide who will start out as a storyteller.
3. Storyteller decide if they will be improving their story, or write their story, or select a story from the literature given
4. Then, prepare for storytelling by adding pantomime cues to the text.
5. Allow the students to choose whether they wish to improvise their story, write their story, or select a story from a literature
6. Provide examples of storytelling through pantomime to students



**Discussion:**

Ask participants to:

**Share:** What were the elements of your story that made it ideal for narrative pantomime?

**Reflect:** How did your experience as storyteller compare with your experience as an actor?

**Generalize:** At what times is it preferable to communicate non-verbally rather than verbally?

**Term Concept Discovery:**

1. The storyteller must be animated in the telling of the story in order for the narrative pantomime to engage participants fully
2. If reading from a book, ensure eye contact with the participants
3. For a successful narrative pantomime experience ensure the language and content is age appropriate to the audience



## THEATRE ARTS: IMAGINATION IN ACTION

4. Stories written in the past tense can be changed to present tense for more dramatic effect. Excerpt from letters, poetry, essays, stories and song lyrics can be linked together to dramatize common theme such as justice or love
5. Older may want to develop their own story dramatization. In order for a story to be dramatized, it should have an interesting idea, conflict, music, props, dialogues, costumes and sets/
6. Have literature stored for narrative pantomime



**Apply:** What did you learn in this activity that you can apply to your daily life?