

ROLE OF STORYTELLING IN TEACHING ENGLISH

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ABSTRACT

For a long time, people have been using storytelling to communicate and share knowledge. Stories make any information easy for perception, so according to this fact, teachers can use the powerful teaching tool to achieve the main goal of getting their message across to students in a compelling way. Stories excite the imagination, evoke emotions, they serve to ensure that the listener is ready to receive information. As the American writer Gail Godwin says, "Good teaching is one third preparation and the rest theatre." In this article, we will look at storytelling techniques that will help turn learning into an exciting activity, and make any learning concepts memorable.

ANNOTATSIYA

Kōp yillar davomida odamlar muloqot qilish va bilim almashish uchun hikoyalardan foydalanib kelishgan. Hikoyalar har qanday ma'lumotni idrok etish uchun osonlashtiradi va shu sababli hikoya qilish vositasi orqali, o'qituvchilar o'z xabarlarini talabalarga jozibali tarzda etkazib berish maqsadida foydalanishligi mumkin. Hikoyalar tasavvurni hayajonlantiradi, his-tuyg'ularni uyg'otadi, tinglovchining ma'lumot olishga tayyorligini ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi. Amerikalik yozuvchi Geyl Godvin aytganidek, "Yaxshi o'qitish - uchdan bir qismi tayyorgarlik, qolgani esa teatrdir". Ushbu maqolada biz o'rganishni hayajonli faoliyatga aylantirishga yordam beradigan va har qanday o'rganish tushunchalarini esda qolarli qiladigan hikoya qilish usullarini ko'rib chiqamiz.

АННОТАЦИЯ

На протяжении многих лет люди использовали истории для общения и обмена знаниями. Истории делают любую информацию легкой для восприятия, поэтому сторителлинг является мощным инструментом обучения, при помощи которого любой педагог может достичь главной цели – донести свое послание до учащихся. Истории будоражат воображение, вызывают эмоции, они служат для того, чтобы слушатель был готов воспринимать информацию. Как говорит американская писательница Гейл Годвин: «Хорошее преподавание — это одна треть подготовка, а остальное театр». В этой статье мы рассмотрим приемы сторителлинга, которые помогут превратить обучение в увлекательное занятие, а любые концепции обучения сделать запоминающимися.

Introduction

The storytelling is one of the popular technology not only in education, but also in business and journalism. Through the story that we tell someone, we want to influence the person, share our experience and knowledge. Despite the fact that, storytelling is a fairly popular technique in pedagogy and appeared in our country recently, professor of history and author of the international bestseller "Sapiens. A Brief History of Humanity" Yuval Noah Harari writes: "Any large-scale human collaboration – be it a modern state, a medieval church, an ancient city, or an archaic tribe – is rooted in shared myths that exist only in the collective imagination of people... None of this exists outside of stories, that people invent and tell each other. There

are no gods, no nations, no money, no human rights, they exist only in our collective imagination".[1]

The role of storytelling

Humans have an innate ability to make up stories. We tell them to pass on our beliefs, traditions, cultural and other values to the next generations. But what makes storytelling such a powerful pedagogical tool? There are two main reasons for this: The first reason is that storytelling creates context, thereby facilitating to memorize. Our brains have some problems with remembering numbers, data, or facts out of context. But if we get the same information with context, then we organize, understand and remember it much easier, because the context allows us to visualize the data, turning complex, abstract or random information into easy to understand. Look at these two words: EGARNO and ORANGE. Both of them consist of the same letters. Which one is easier to remember? Of course the second! But why? Neuroscientists from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, led by Richard Cho, found that we remember information when neurons flash frequently, strengthening synaptic connections in the brain. [2] The more parts of the brain are involved at the same time, the higher proportion of information can be remembered. The six letters "EGARNO" seem to us to be meaningless and incoherent, while the word "ORANGE" contains a deeply encoded linguistic context that helps to establish connections with the data in memory, thereby expanding the neural network. The word "ORANGE" activates sensory memory: one can easily visualize the shape and bright orange color of the fruit, recall its smell, or even the circumstances under which it was last eaten. Storytelling works in education on the same principle: it creates a context and "turns on" the brain to the maximum, as a result, the information presented in the form of a story is much more reliably fixed in memory.

The second reason is that stories evoke emotions and build trust between people. Man is a social being. Our survival and happiness depend on other people, so nature has endowed us with the ability to read the emotional state of our fellow tribesmen: they are evil or kind, dangerous or safe, friends or enemies. In addition to the protective function, this mechanism allows you to form relationships and build connections with other people. Paul Zack, director of the Center of Neuroeconomic Research, discovered that the hormone oxytocin motivates us to trust and cooperate. When it is produced in the body, we become more empathic, more generous, merciful and compassionate. Zak's experiments have shown that when people hear emotional stories where there is a main character, an ongoing synthesis of oxytocin occurs in their brain, which strengthens the sense of trust in the speaker and contributes to a better understanding of the ideas he covers.[3] The same opinion is shared by professional storytelling consultant and coach Jeffrey Berwind: when the storyteller shares real stories from his own life or the exciting experience of other people, thereby he strengthens the emotional connection with the audience.[4] Thus, storytelling as a pedagogical technique contributes to the effective memorization of information and the creation of a relaxed atmosphere where both the teacher and students can interact more easily and feel comfortably. So, we found out that stories stay in memory much longer than facts or statistics. If an educator succeeds in becoming an excellent storyteller, then any concepts he teaches will be remembered by his students for a long time. As a rule, the teaching of any educational materials is a presentation of facts or theories in a language that is not understandable to the child. The result of such a presentation is the loss of student interest in the subject and the difficulty in understanding it. Take for example two formulations

bacteriophage replication begins by inculcation a viral nucleic acid into a bacterium.
viruses can make more copies of themselves by placing their DNA into a bacterium.

The first phrase is taken from the textbook, and the second is its revised version, said in simple words. Which wording do you think is easier for students to understand? The answer is obvious. So the advice to all educators is to not utilize high-sounding slang and extreme precision, instead tell a simple story that will give students the context they need to understand from complex information.

Audience-Like Main Characters

Characters are at the heart of any story. At the same time, it is important to remember that only heroes similar to us are able to arouse interest and sympathy. This is confirmed by numerous studies[5]. Therefore, in educational storytelling, the main character should be as similar as possible to the students. As you understand, in order to captivate listeners' attention, any story must have a plot where the main character triumphs over painful adversity. There are four main storylines that have universal appeal and are suitable for educational storytelling. This classification is based on the works of the Soviet philologist Vladimir Yakovlevich Propp and the English writer Christopher Booker[6].

The plot of "Victory over the monster." In such a story, the protagonist must fight some evil force, defeat it, which is often not easy, and receive a reward. Of course, this is not about a physical monster, but about an obstacle that arises in the way of the hero. Examples of stories where this type of plot is used: feature films about Star Wars, King Kong.

The plot of "story of success." Everything is obvious here: there is a main character in the story, who at first seems like a banal loser, but has the potential for growth, which he or she eventually gets what they want (money, recognition, love). Examples: fairy tales "Cinderella" and cartoons from The Walt Disney Company "Aladdin".

"The plot of the Quest." The protagonist of the story must go on a long journey to reach a certain goal or object, overcoming many obstacles along the way. Examples: the novel by the English writer John Tolkien "The Lord of the Rings", the fairy tale "The Snow Queen".

"Story of traveling." Such a plot involves a journey, where the main character finds himself in an unfamiliar and threatening world and from there he needs to get out in order to return home, gaining wisdom and life experience. Examples: the fairy tale "Alice in Wonderland", the story of the British writer Clive Lewis "The Chronicles of Narnia", the animated film "Finding Nemo".

There are lots of source such as fairy tales, cartoons and so on where we can find the stories for our children. We can also take ideas from meeting interesting people when visiting exhibitions. The favorite ideas can be taken, adapted and transferred to the educational environment with minimal changes.

Conclusion

When using storytelling as part of real pedagogical activity, it is important to remember that the task of the teacher is not just to captivate students with a colorful story, but to teach them something. To have the desired effect, the story must be related to the learning objectives. Obviously not all teachers are born with the gift of storytelling, but by mastering the techniques listed above and using our tips, you can create great stories and reach students.

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