

HARNESSING THE POWER OF



STORYTELLING

IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE CLASSROOM

Rasheedat Sadiq

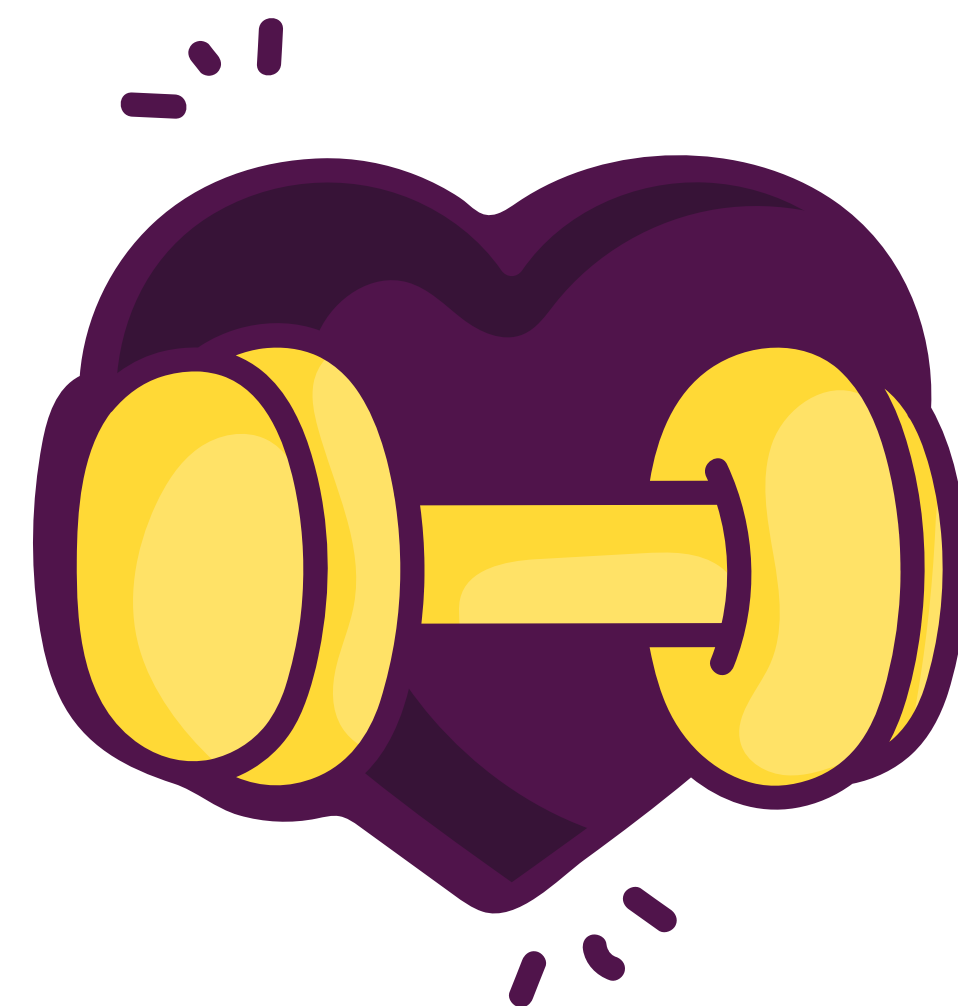
PRESENTATION OUTLINE

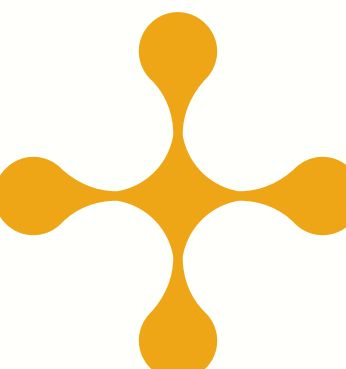
- 🕒 Why use Storytelling?
- 🕒 Forms of Storytelling
- 🕒 Storytelling and the Four Skills
- 🕒 Adapting Storytelling for Different Contexts/Demographics
- 🕒 Types of Stories
- 🕒 Activities
- 🕒 Conclusion





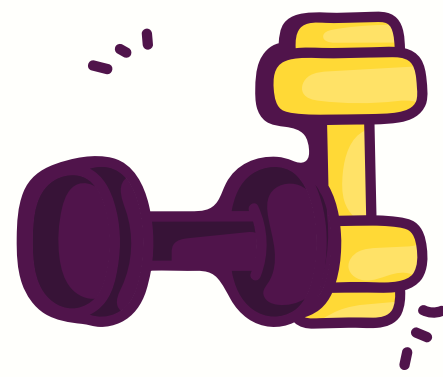
STORY TIME!





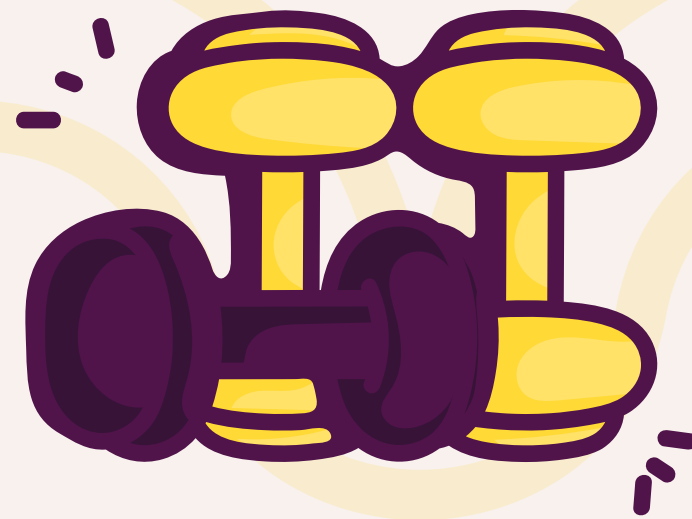
WHY USE STORYTELLING ?

- Storytelling uses authentic language.
- Storytelling is universal and provides natural learning contexts.
- Stories are engaging.
- It creates bonds through shared experience and neural coupling.
- It improves numerous cognitive processes like visualisation, sequencing and critical thinking.
- It promotes creativity.
- Storytelling builds self concept and confidence.
- Stories are suitable for all ages.
- Storytelling is accesible to all.
- Storytelling is flexible and easily adaptable.



STORYTELLING
is the best marketing

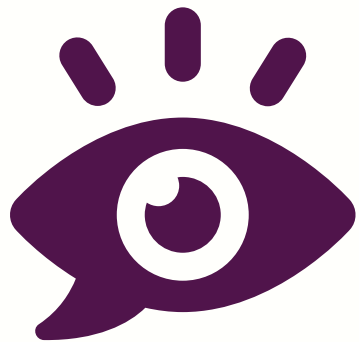
FORMS OF STORYTELLING



ORAL STORYTELLING: VERBALLY NARRATING A STORY



VISUAL STORYTELLING: THE ART OF USING IMAGES TO TELL A STORY



TELL A PERSONAL STORY RELATED TO THIS IMAGE.

WRITE A SHORT STORY FROM THIS IMAGE.

DESCRIBE THE SETTING OF THIS STORY!

MAKE YOUR OWN MEMES-CAPTION THIS!

A.



B.



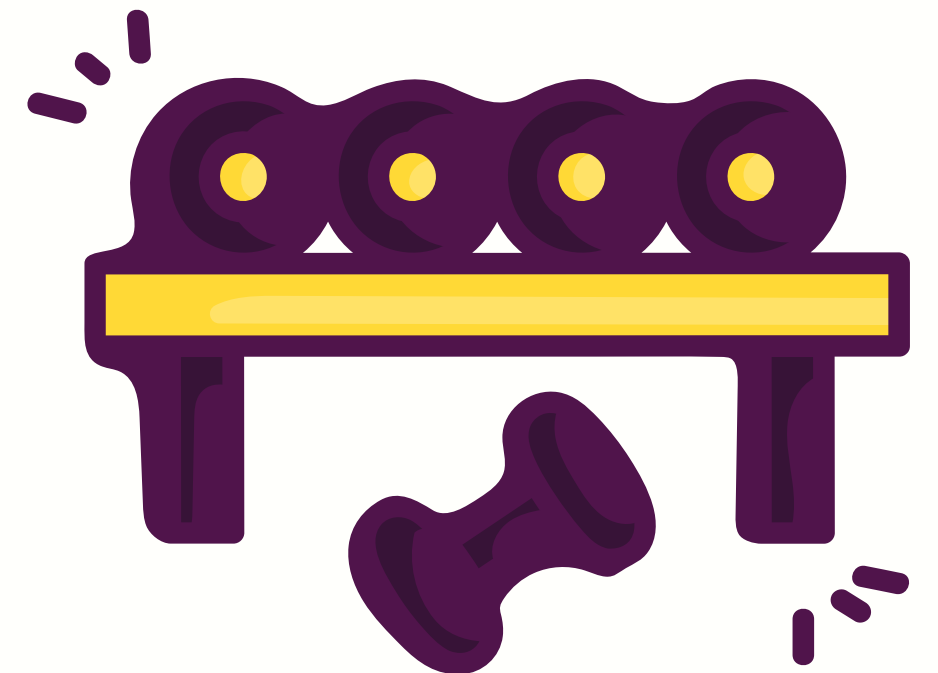
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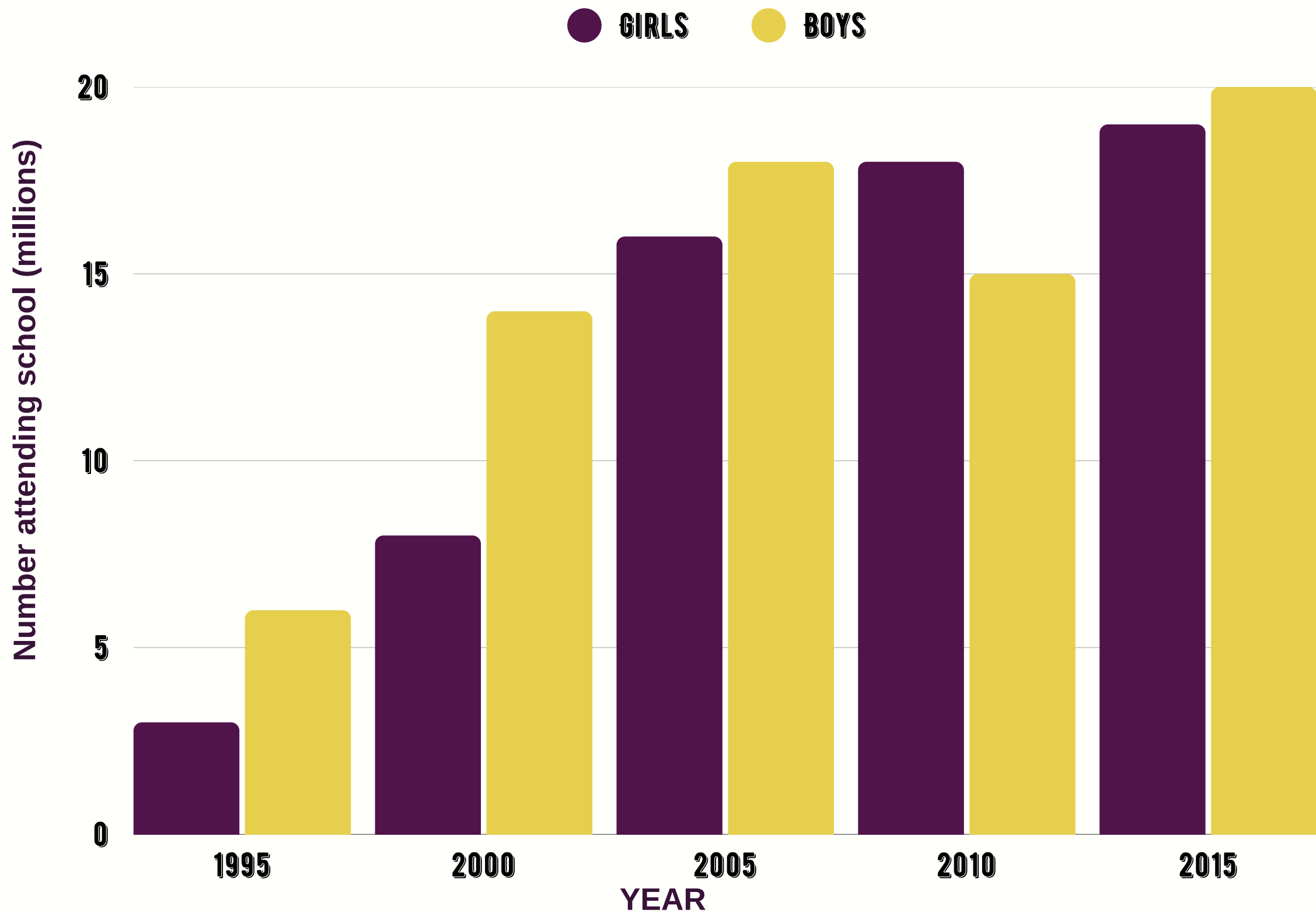
DIGITAL/MULTIMEDIA STORYTELLING

- ☀ This is the process of telling a story using video, images, audio, music, applications, and any other digital media.
- ☀ Common tools for digital storytelling are : Canva, PowerPoint, Capcut, Inshot, Adobe, Powtoons etc.
- ☀ Vocaroo for voice recordings



DATA STORYTELLING: USING DATA TO TELL A STORY

CHARTS, GRAPHS, INFOGRAPHICS ETC.



WHAT STORY DOES THE CHART ABOVE TELL YOU?

OTHER FORMS OF STORYTELLING

- Written Storytelling
- Interactive Storytelling
- Transmedia Storytelling
- Immersive Storytelling
- Musical Storytelling
- Sound Storytelling



SOUND STORYTELLING: USING SOUNDS TO TELL A STORY

LISTEN TO THE FOLLOWING SOUNDS AND WRITE A SHORT STORY BASED ON WHAT YOU HEAR.

WHAT FORM OF STORYTELLING DO YOU SEE?

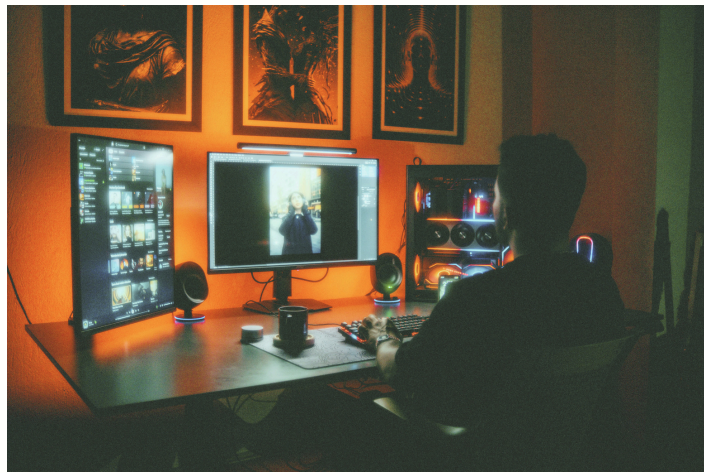
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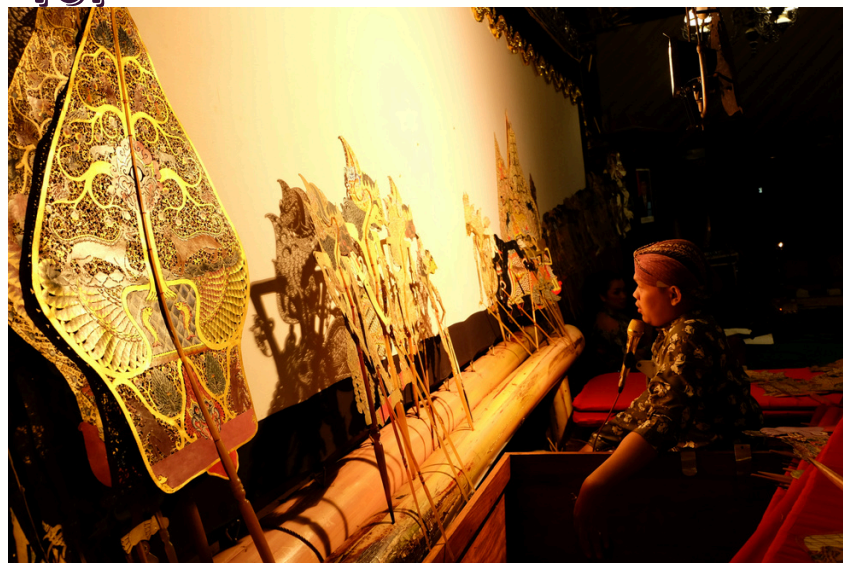
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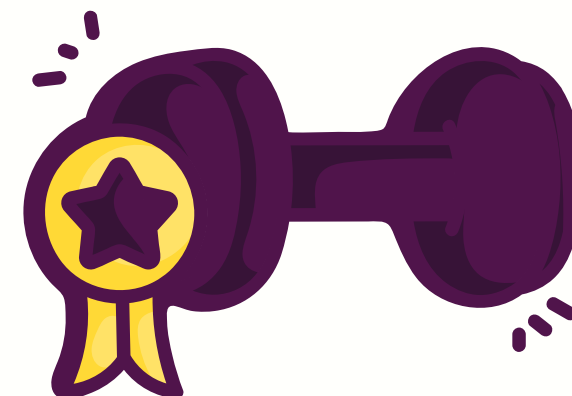


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**WHICH OF THE FOUR LANGUAGE SKILLS
IS BEST PRACTICED THROUGH THE USE
OF STORYTELLING IN THE CLASSROOM?**

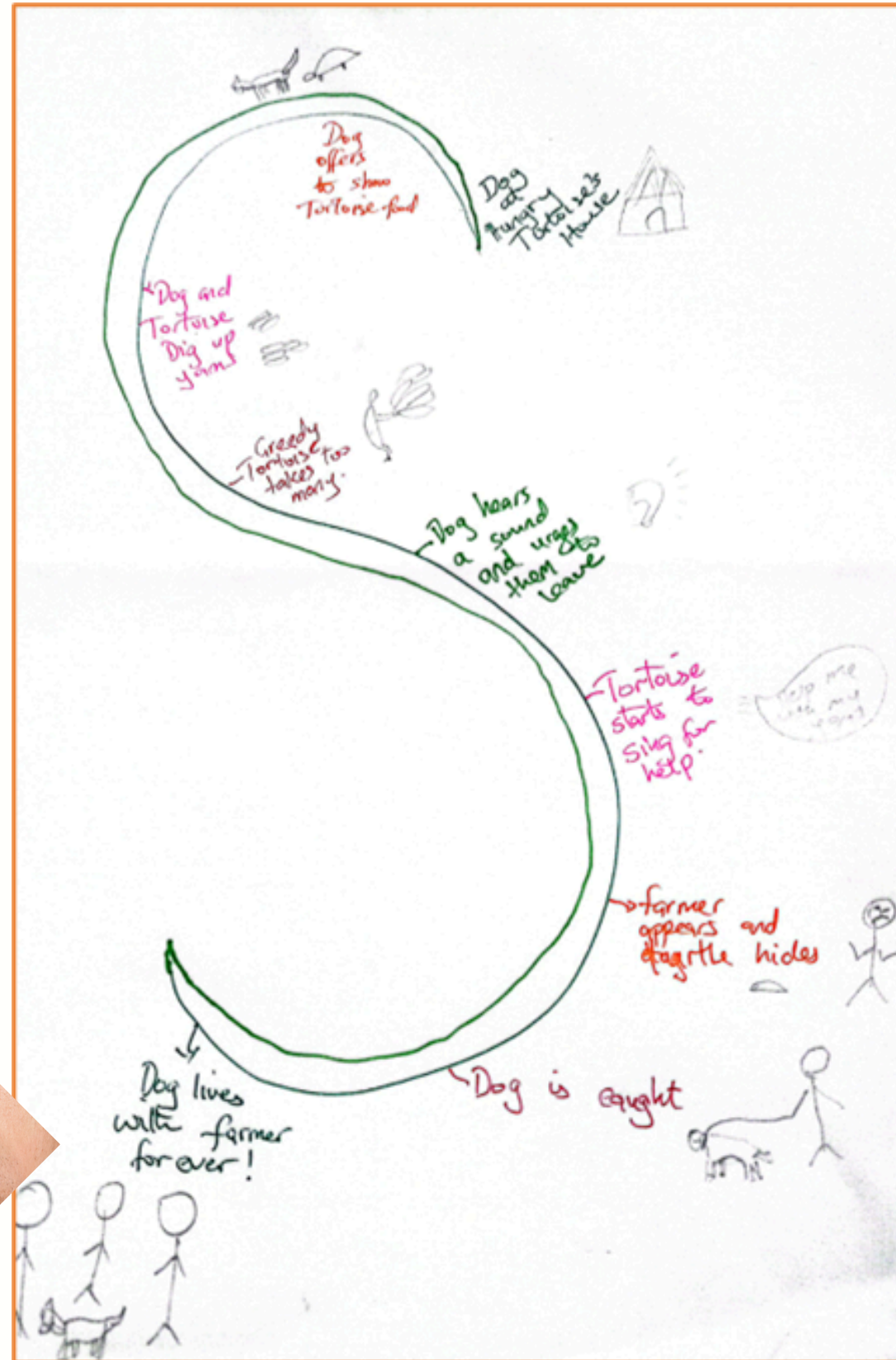


WHAT HAVE YOU TRIED IN YOUR CLASSROOM?

LISTENING: RECEPTIVE NOT PASSIVE

SUBSKILLS

- Active listening
- Listening for gist
- Listening for detail
- Listening to infer
- Listening to evaluate
- Extensive listening



ACTIVITIES



PRE-LISTENING

- vocabulary
- predictions
- brainstorming and discussing to activate prior knowledge.
- Purpose/instruction for listening.

WHILE LISTENING

- Listen and do (mime)
- Listen and respond
- Listen and draw
- Gap fill (listen and write)

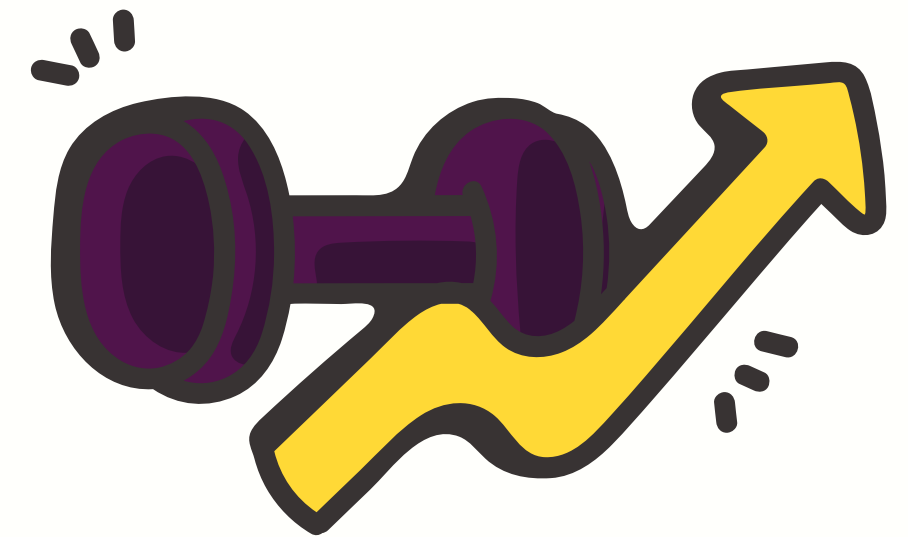
AFTER LISTENING

- Listening comprehension
- Listen and retell
- Listen and discuss
- Inferring from tone.

READING-RECEPTIVE

HOW STORYTELLING SUPPORTS READING

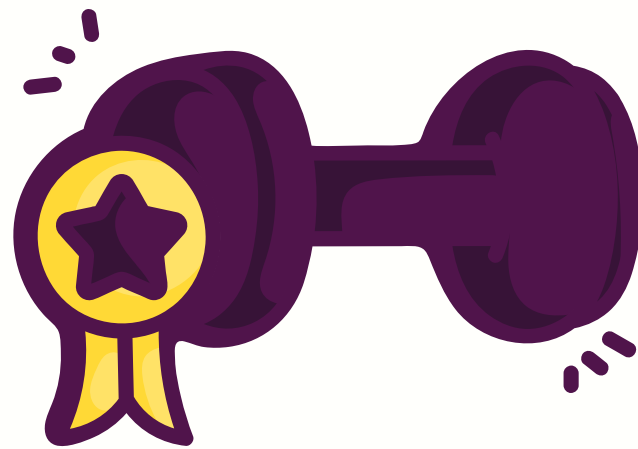
- Storytelling help learners develop a **story schema** which supports reading comprehension.
- Storytelling provides transferable **comprehensions** skills such as making predictions, inferences and drawing conclusions which are essential for good readers.
- Storytelling involves repetition and using words in context thus expanding **vocabulary**.
- Oral stories use a wide range of **lexical resources** (vocabulary and sentence structure), normally at a higher level than would be read by the learner.
- Storytelling is expressive and models **fluent** reading.



READING-RECEPTIVE

SUBSKILLS

- Pronunciation & Enunciation
- Accuracy
- Expression and intonation
- Comprehension
- Scanning
- Skimming



ACTIVITIES

- Picture reading
- Read and draw
- Read Aloud
- Reader's theatre
- Story sequencing
- Find the word
- Jigsaw reading
- Read and listen (comprehension)
- Read and Match
- Read and retell



SPEAKING: PRODUCTIVE

- Stories expose learners to **natural**, authentic speech and communication patterns.
- Stories promote **self- expression** as every storyteller puts their own unique stamp on the story.
- Storytelling models **pronunciation** and improves diction.
- Storytelling can be used as a **scaffold** to encourage speaking.
- Storytelling reduces speaking anxiety due to **repetition**.



SPEAKING: PRODUCTIVE

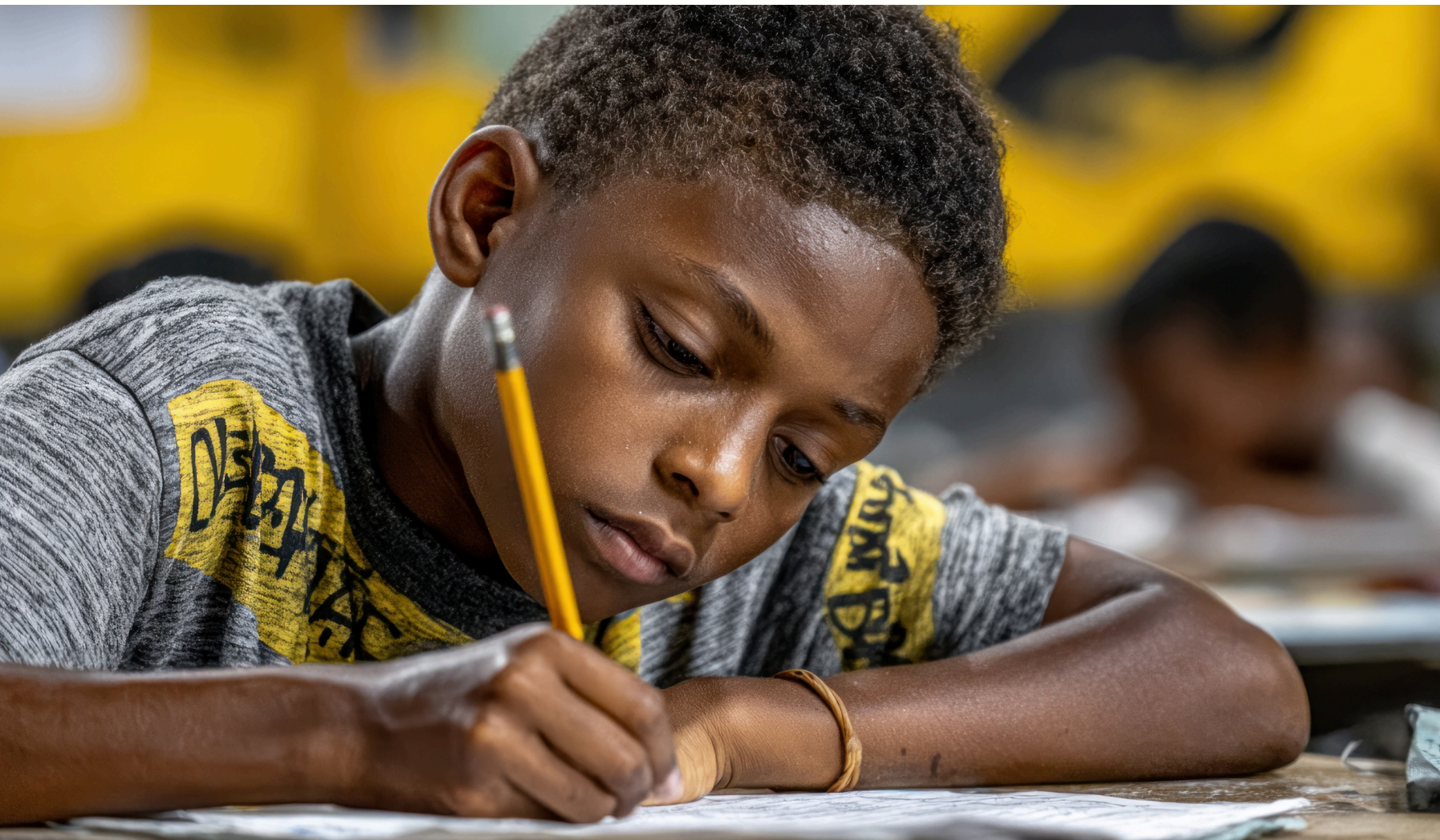
SUB SKILLS

- Pronunciation-
- Expression- tone and
- Language
- Fluency
- Coherence and Cohesion
- Body Language

ACTIVITIES

- Tell a story
- Retell a story
- Step through the story
- Summarise the story
- Role Play/Act out the story
- Story Swap
- Story Chain
- Story Making Boxes
- Discussions: Lessons, themes, connections, character traits, debates etc.





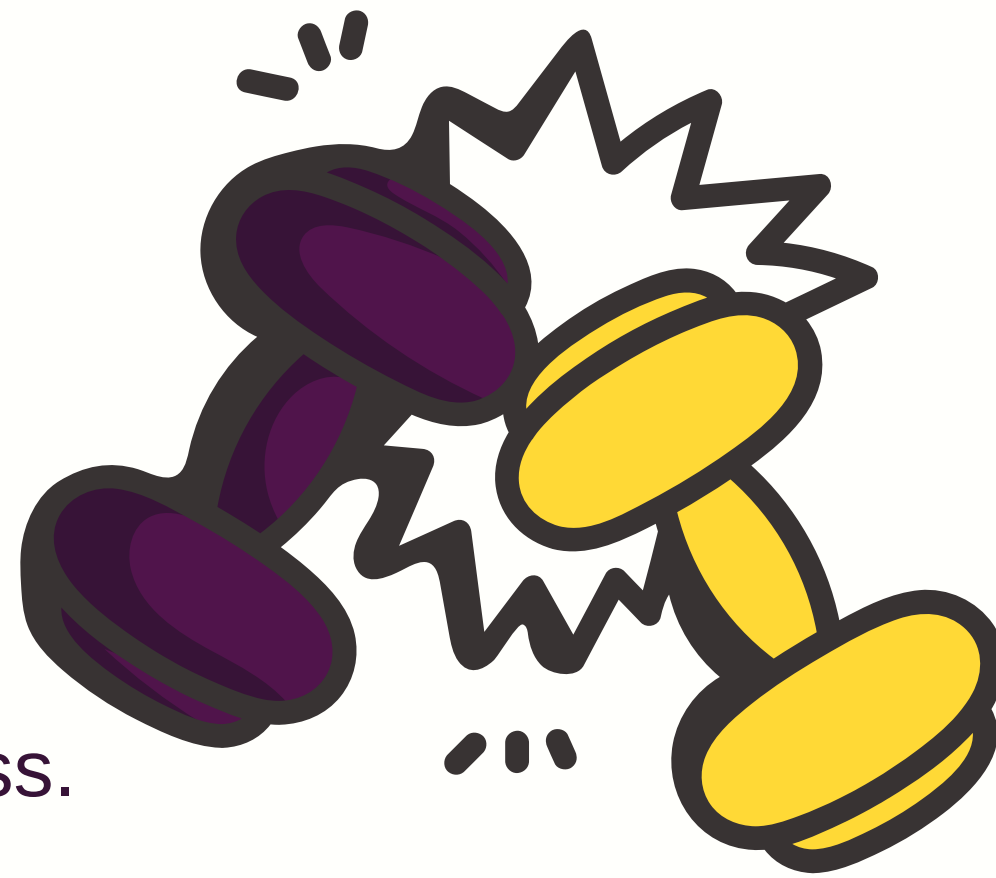
WRITING: PRODUCTIVE

- Storytelling enhances visualisation and creativity which are important elements for good writing.
- Storytelling inculcates the concepts of sequencing and coherence.
- Stories introduce complex sentence structures, dialogues and figurative language.
- Stories serve as a foundation for different types of writing.

WRITING: PRODUCTIVE

SUB SKILLS

- Vocabulary
- Spelling
- Capitalisation & Punctuation
- Handwriting/Keyboarding
- Sentence Structure
- Text structure
- Content & audience awareness.



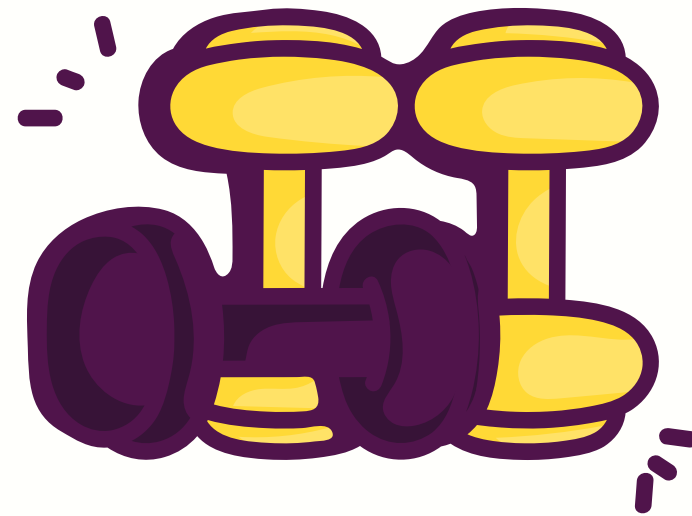
ACTIVITIES

- Write a summary of a story.
- Write a review of a story.
- Write a story.
- Create a comic.
- Write a Play.
- Create a poster/ad/book cover etc.
- Complete the story.
- Write a different ending.
- Write from a different character's POV
- Write a story blog



TYPES OF STORIES

- ☀ Folk tales
- ☀ Fairy tales/ Fantasy
- ☀ Science Fiction
- ☀ Historical Fiction
- ☀ Personal Stories
- ☀ Co-created Stories
- ☀ Improvised Stories (using prompts and patterns).





ADAPTING STORIES



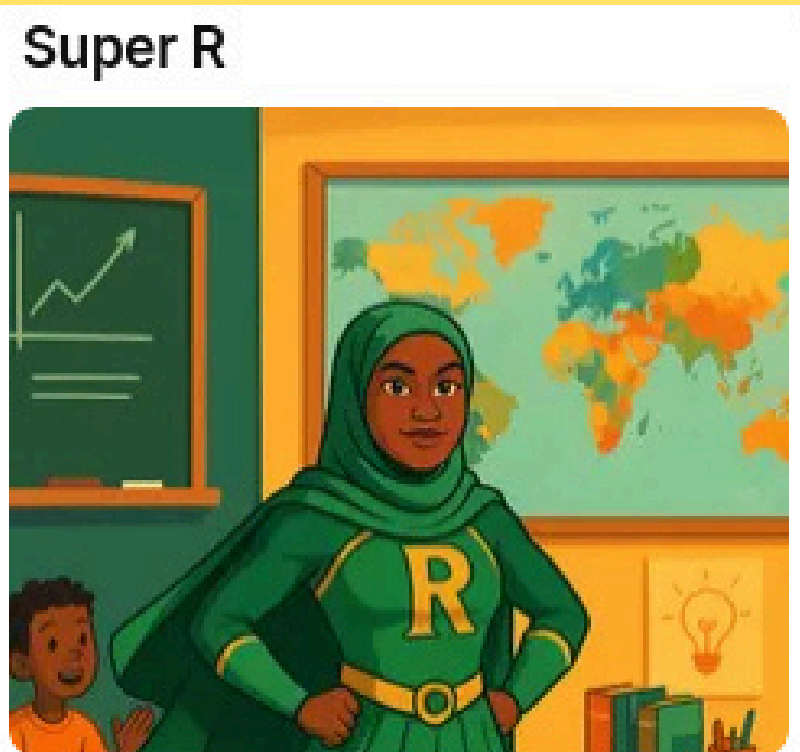
- Identify learners' interests.
- Adapt language level to suit learners.
- Include songs and chants to engage younger learners.
- Integrate technology with teens and young adults.
- Make learning objectives clear.
- Encourage participation
-



MORE ACTIVITIES

TRY AI

- Learners create a character using a prompt and develop the character's story in class.
- Learners create a setting prompt from the description of a picture and AI can generate a story which they edit.
- Generate images for your story.
- Emphasize ethics...



MORE ACTIVITIES

STORY IMPROV

- ABC improv
- Questions improv
- One word story
- One sentence story



MORE ACTIVITIES

DIGITAL STORIES

- 1.Come up with an idea/topic
- 2.Research/explore/learn.
- 3.Write and script story.
- 4.Create a storyboard and plan what you want story layout.
- 5.Gather/create images, video, and audio.
- 6.Put it all together.
- 7.Share your story.
- 8.Feedback and reflection.

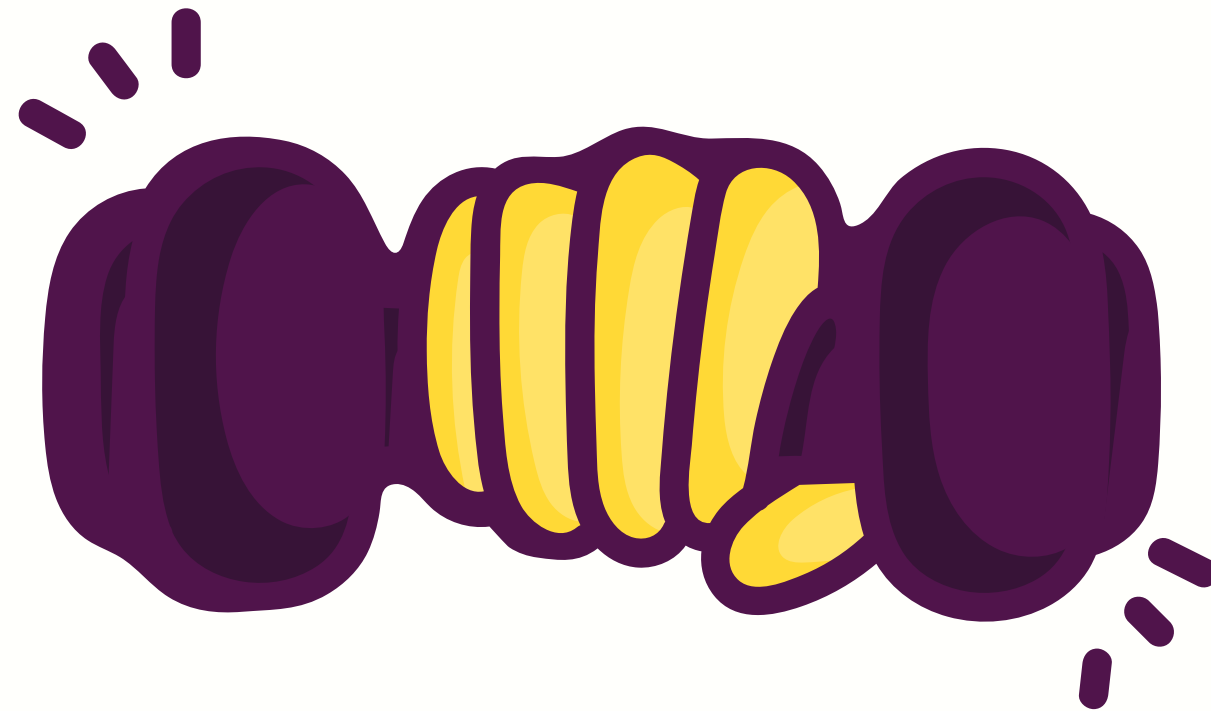


CONCLUSION

Storytelling is a “felt experience” tool that teachers at any educational level and field of study can use to elevate engagement in learning for their students.

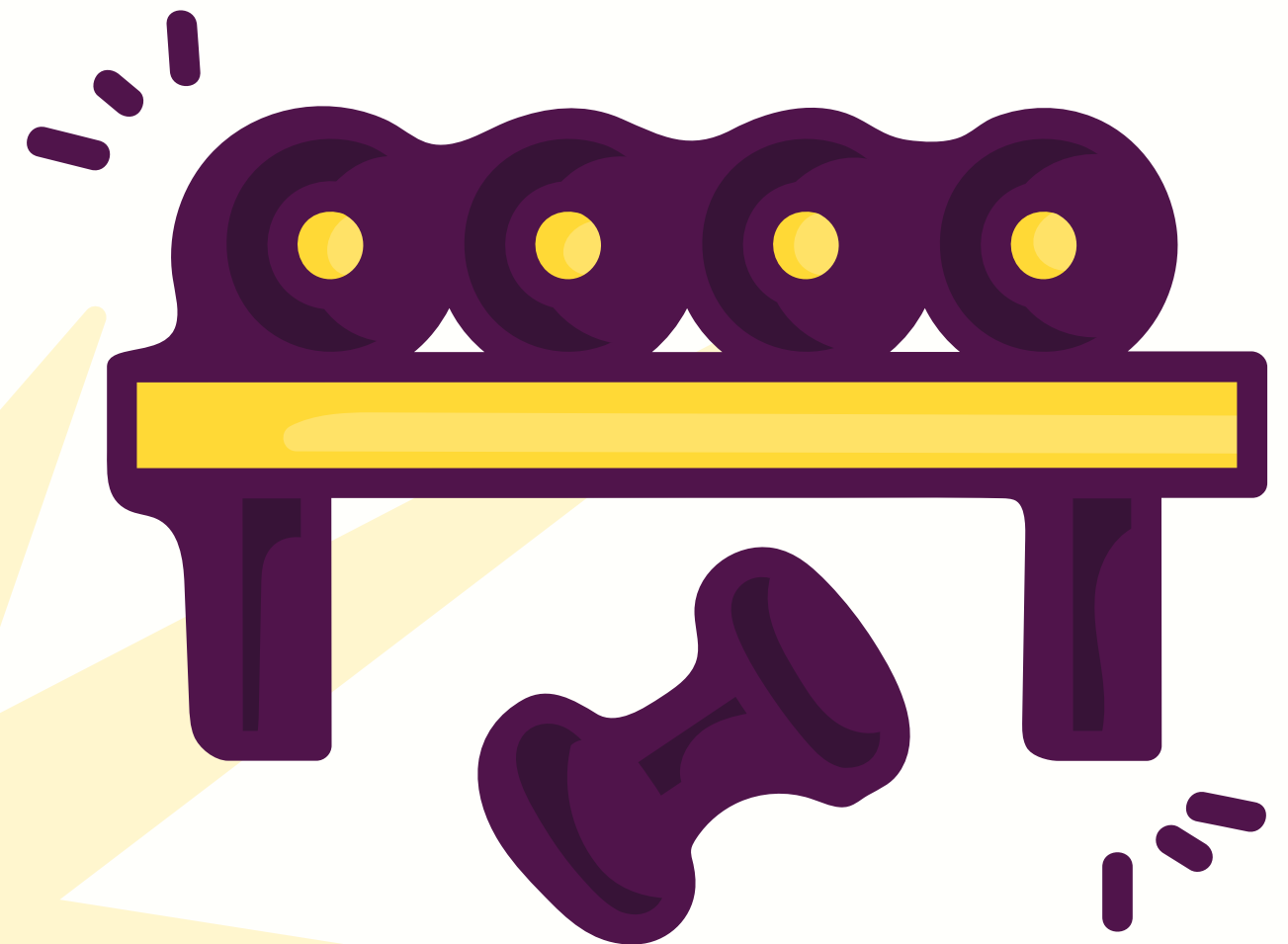
Kelly Fanson, 2021

THANK YOU!



YouTube: Teaching with EI- Emotional Intelligence

ANY QUESTIONS?



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