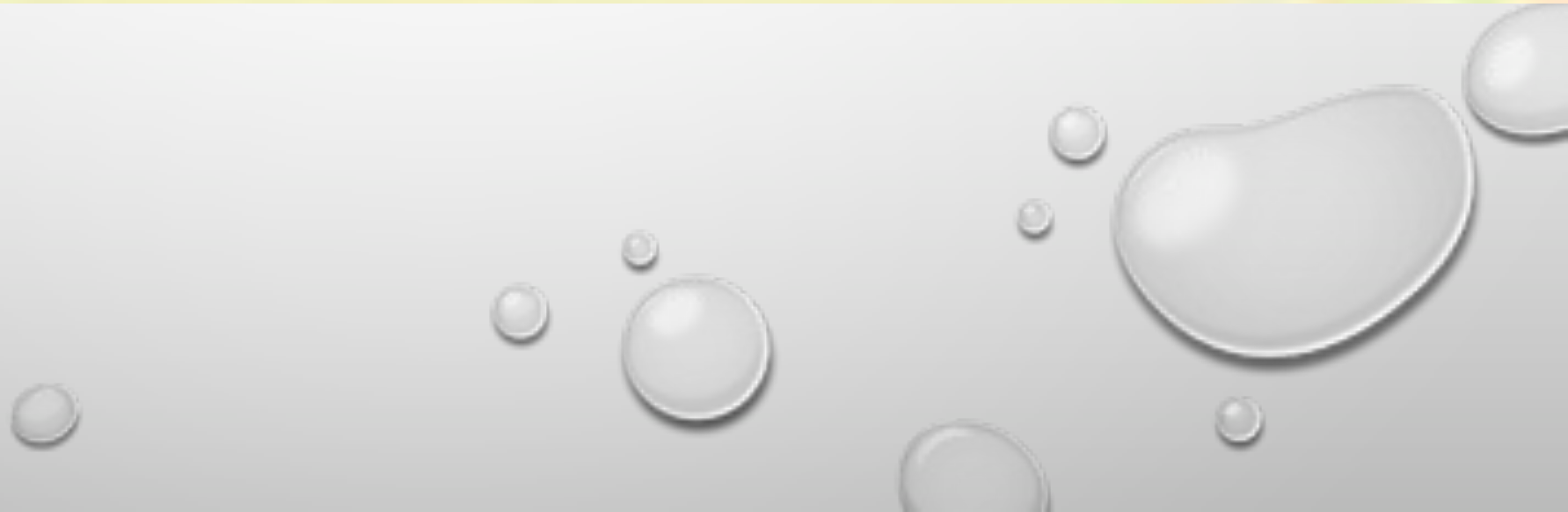


Storying: As a method

1: The importance of storytelling

2: Stories of Samoan women leaders

3: Storytelling: A research pedagogy





**Tell a story if you want to make a point, or
raise an issue (Litherland, 2015)**

**Storytelling connects us to our:
humanity;
past, &
provides a glimpse into our future**



Things happen to us= are elements of
our stories.

Humans = have unique perspectives =
shapes how a story is relayed.



Types of stories:

characters look like us;

share characteristics we can relate to;

enjoy when a story builds up to a thrilling climax;

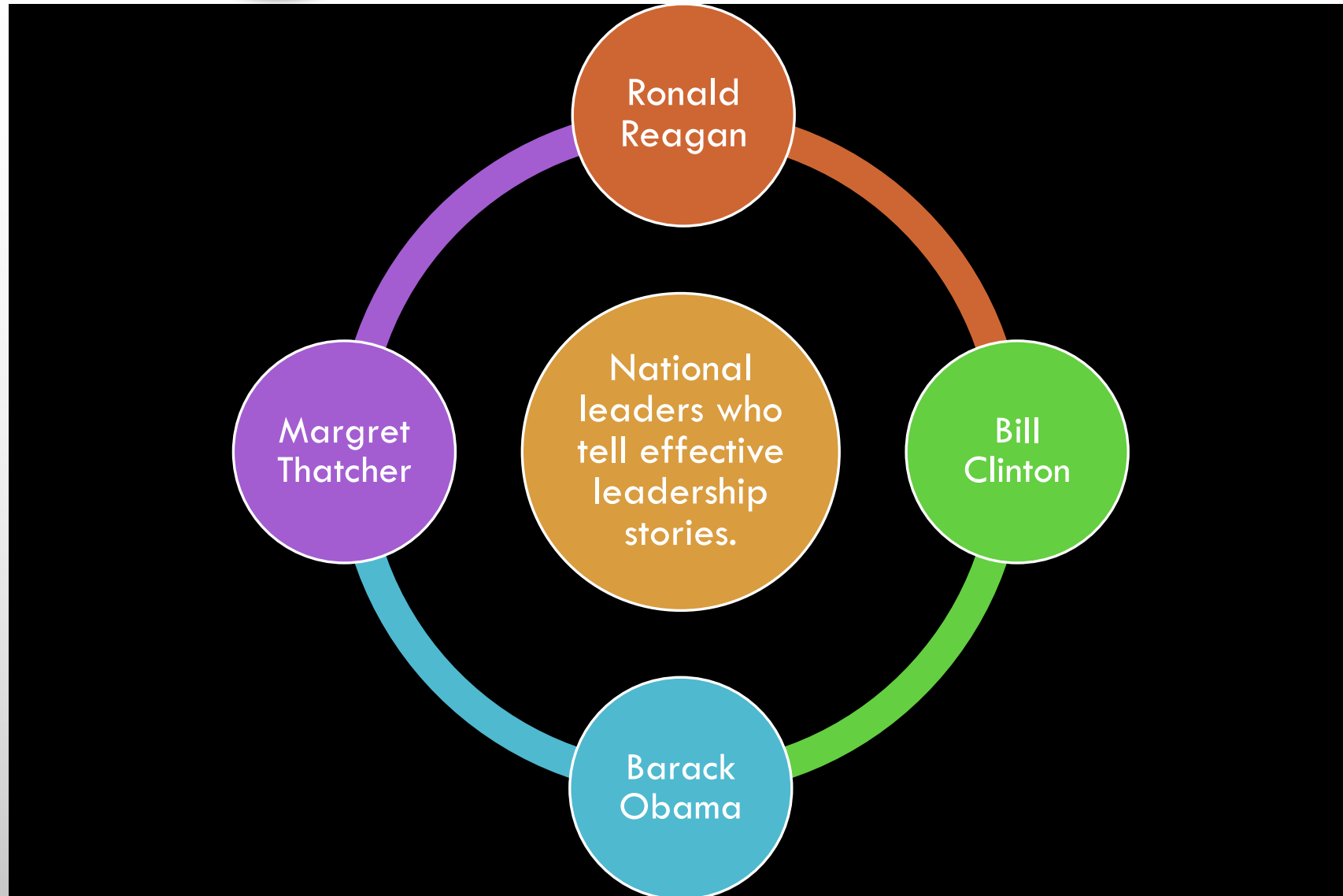
followed by a satisfying conclusion;

imaginations;

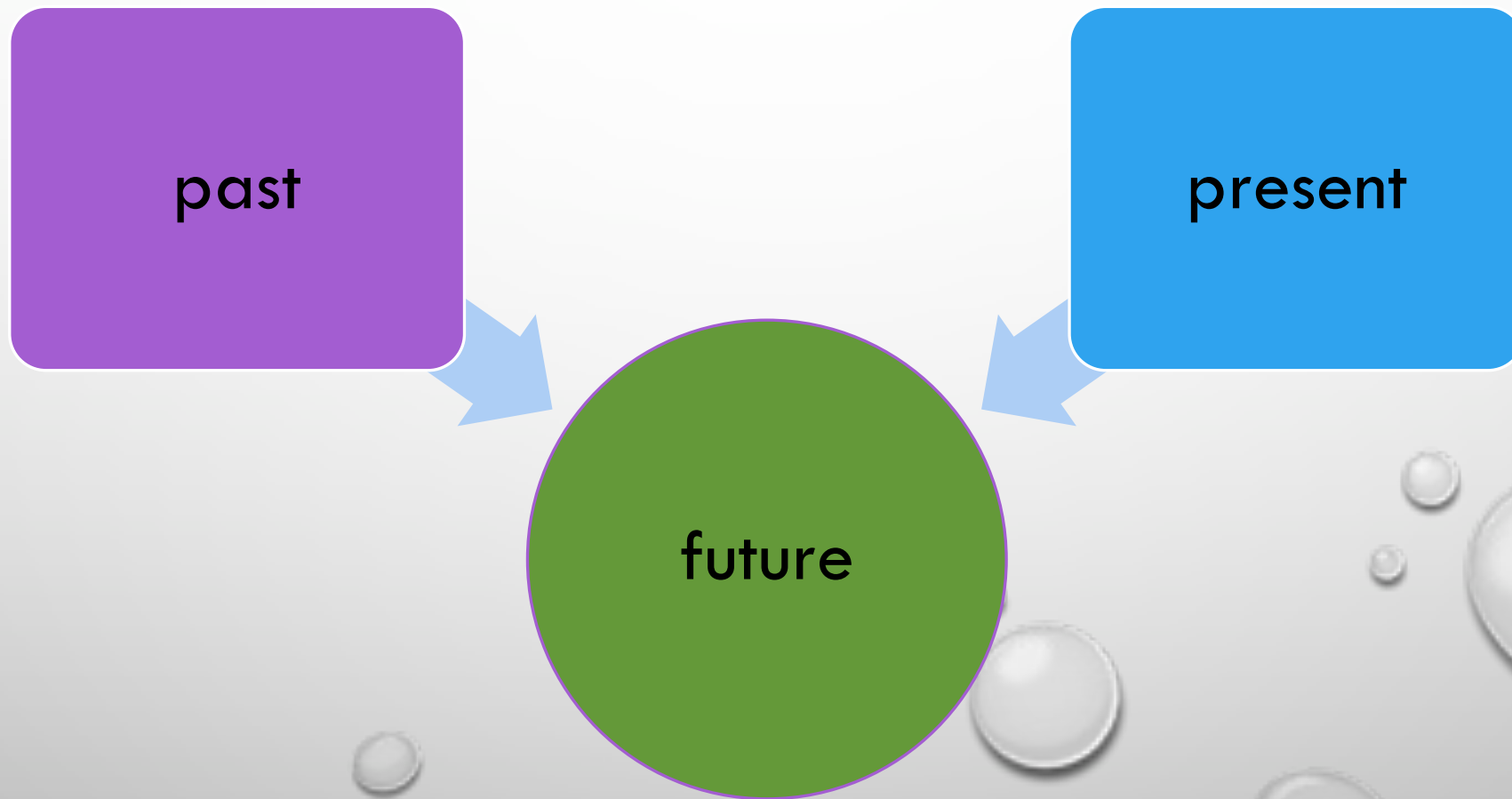
emotionally or viscerally.



Storytelling is a central component of leadership



How does telling stories benefit future generations?

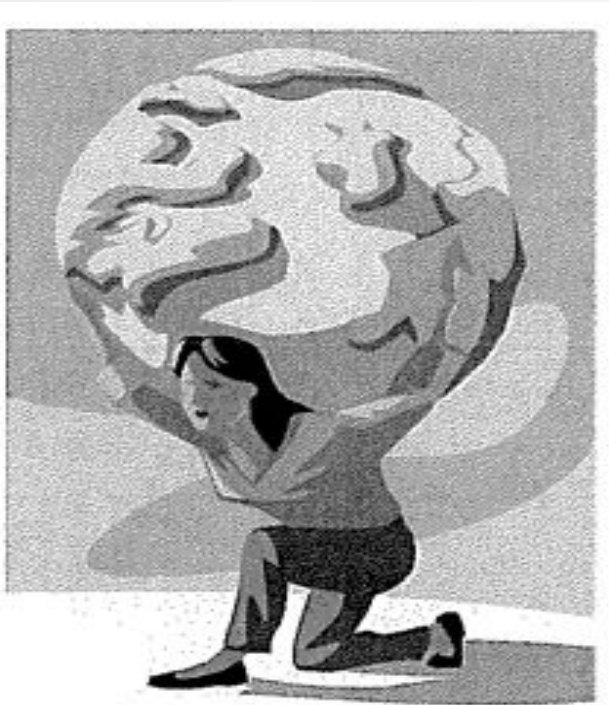


People of the Pacific tell stories to:

- explain their history, identity, & heritage
- reflect the cycle of life/resilience of the indigenous way
- illustrate the lives and values of indigenous people
- provide perspective on life & reflects dramatic changes to life
 - pierce together the past, but also, modern storytelling shows changes in values, daily life, and perspectives.



Women's leadership in traditional villages of Samoa: The cultural challenges



Women's stories of their experiences and constructs
in village communities told in proverbs.



Samoaan proverbs:

phrases/expressions constructed from a legend or an important event.

eg: the legend of tattooing -tatau



E au le ina'ilau a tama'ita'i

(Women complete thatching their part of the house)



Tulitumatāgau le ufi a Sina

refers to a surface of a yam broken off (Pratt,
1984, p.214)

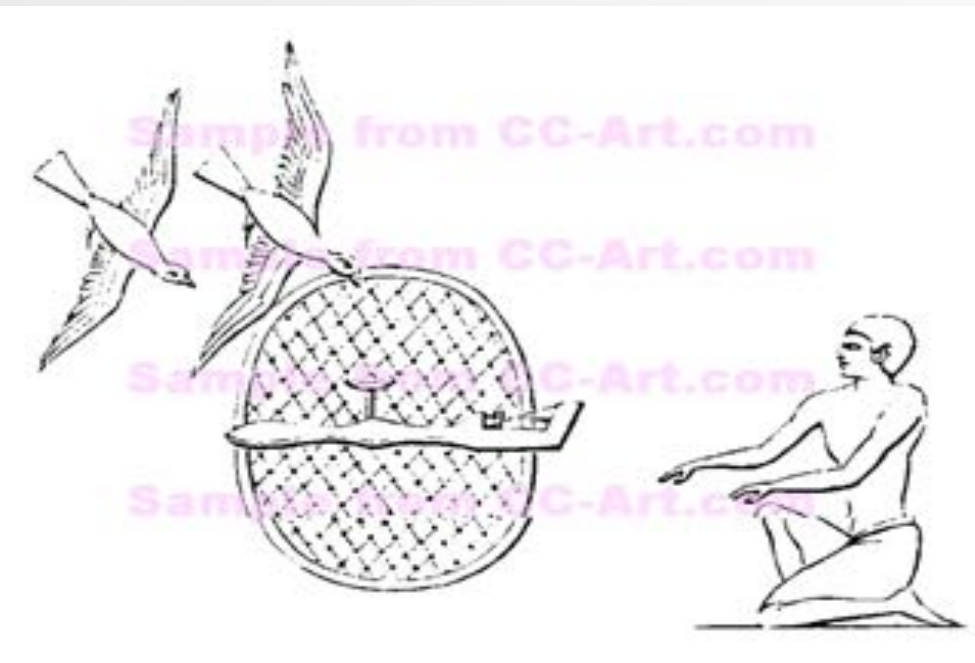


E lelei le to'ese a nu'u potopoto

**—it's a call for togetherness irrespective of the
conditions.**

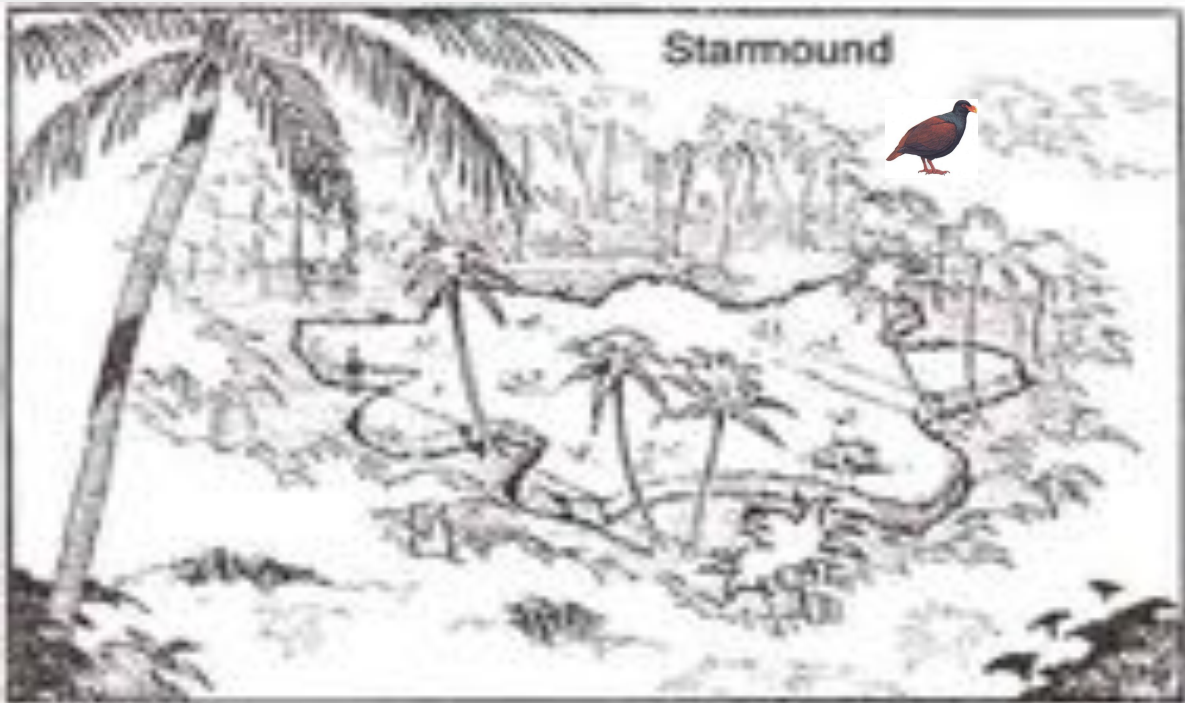


la fetu'utu'una'i muniao (Readjust the pigeon trap)



la fa'atamāli'i le seuga

(Even in game hunting, there is a need for grace)



Toe sasa'a le fafao
(Empty the basket to examine the
fishing lures)



Toe afua se taeao

(A new morning –o le taeao afua
(Tamasese et al.,(2005)



Why storytelling in the classroom matters

Teachers are storytellers;

- **Storytelling is theatrical, and being a teacher involves acting and theatrics.**

(Smith, 2015)

- **Storytelling is a kind of cognitive play, a stimulus and training for the lively mind.**

Boyd, (2012)



Story telling as a teaching approach:

- creates magical moments for students;
 - inspires purposeful talking;
 - raises enthusiasm;
 - initiates writing;
 - enhances community in the room;
 - improves listening skills;
 - engages children who love acting;
 - is enjoyed by all kinds of children of all ages;
 - gives a motivating reason for language learning.

(James, 2014).



Storytelling: a practical teaching strategy

- a powerful element of communication;
- humanises learning;
- offers opportunities to connect to like-minded characters; or
 - sees the world from within someone else's skin;
 - touches emotions –laugh, cry, fear, and get angry.



TEXTBOOKS vs STORIES:

- shape of a narrative;
 - exposition;
 - problem;
 - quest for a solution;
- resolution that resonates with our mental make-up

• STORYTELLING: A PRACTICAL RESEARCH PEDAGOGY

literature proves that storytelling offers a highly, natural, & powerful means to convey, learn, and retain information.

Storytelling embraces the theories of:

brain-based learning;

experiential learning;

reflective learning; &

transformational learning.

