

Webinar

“ Narratives ” – giving marginalised people the chance to speak through “ story telling ”



DETECT



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„ЦЕНТЪР ЗА ОБУЧЕНИЕ И КВАЛИФИКАЦИЯ
НА ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИ СПЕЦИАЛИСТИ“



structure of the webinar

- Theoretical background;
- Etymology;
- Basic terms and notions;
- Meaning and volume of sense;
- Theoretical contribution;
- Narrative analysis;
- Narrative interview;
- Story telling.



Methodology - basic concepts of narratology

The fable and plot/storyline (introduced by Russian formalists V. Shklovsky, B. Eichenbaum, B. Tomashevsky) are two narrative instances:

- the fable is a sequence of events, as they actually happened, “what really happened”;
- the plot/storyline is how events are described in the text, “how the reader learned about them”.



Methodology - basic concepts of narratology

- Narration, history and discourse (introduced by E. Benveniste, developed by R. Barth, C. Todorov, A. J. Greimas, G. Genette).
- Function and index (introduced by R. Barth): the function is a narrative unit, or a plot unit associated with its other elements.



Methodology - basic concepts of narratology

- The sequence (introduced by Cl. Bremond, developed by R. Barth) is a group of nuclear functions that fixes the logic of action. Sequences are those rubrics in which we are urged to group a variety of actions known to us, knowledge of the narratives of our culture.



Methodology - basic terms of narratology

- Narrative role (introduced by Cl. Bremon, developed by A. Greimas): the character's history is a sequence of functions, i.e. the character plays a role by implementing a probabilistic process in its actions.



Methodology - basic terms of narratology

- Narrative figures (introduced by G. Genette) are those narrative peculiarities of the writer that distinguish his or her usual way of narration.
- Time, or temporal structure (developed by E. Benveniste, P. Ricoeur, H. Weinrich)



Methodology - basic terms of narratology

- The modality of the narration (introduced by G. Genette)
- Point of view (introduced by G. James, developed by B. Ouspensky)
- Focalisation (introduced by G. Genette) instead of the notion of “point of view” to distinguish between “who speaks” and “who sees”.



Methodology - basic terms of narratology

- The voice (introduced by M. Bakhtin, developed by P. Ricoeur, W. Booth)
 - is used as a synonym for “points of view” and answers the question “Who speaks here?” (Who is the “carrier of the intentionality of the text”).



Narrative analysis

1. Formal analysis of the text
2. A meaningful structural description of independent, not intersecting in time stages of the life path
3. Analytical abstraction



Narrative analysis

4. Analysis of cash knowledge
5. Comparative analysis
6. Construction of a theoretical model



Narrative interview

- The main prerequisites of the narrative interview are:
 1. A person in everyday life has intuitive competence regarding the rules for constructing a story;
 2. The narrator reproduces stories about the events of his life as he experienced these events.



Narrative interview

- The story has the same structure as the life processes of the informant.
- Consequently, one can speak about the homology of the form of the story to the structure of individual life experience.



Narrative interview

- The existence of such homology is possible if two conditions are satisfied:
 1. The narrator tells about the events of his (and not someone else's) life;
 2. The narrator is unable to prepare a story in advance.



A special strategy has been developed for this :

1. The beginning of the interview and the main story;
2. The phase of narrative inquiries (questions are asked about the events mentioned by him in the narration, concerning the interrupted lines of the story and little places for the interviewer, but not assessments or arguments);



A special strategy has been developed for this :

3. The final part (here the interviewee can argue, give estimates and explain).

These techniques are especially effectively used in the study of such groups of the population as the unemployed, the homeless, patients of psychiatric clinics, representatives of various professional communities; participants of wars, etc. - i.e. groups that differ in deviant behavior, or groups of marginals that are distinguished by their specificity.



story telling - features

- Storytelling is the conveying of events in words, and images, often by improvisation or embellishment.
- Stories or narratives have been shared in every culture as a means of entertainment, education, cultural preservation, and to instill moral values.



story telling - features

- Crucial elements of stories and storytelling include plot, characters, and narrative point of view:

www.definitions.net/definition/storytelling



Visual storytelling

- Visual narrative (also visual storytelling) is a story told primarily through the use of visual media.
- The story may be told using still photography, illustration, or video, and can be enhanced with graphics, music, voice and other audio:

<http://www.visualstorytell.com/blog/what-is-visual-storytelling>

Visual storytelling

Related topics ?		Rising ▼ ⋮
1	Portable Document Format - File Format	Breakout
2	Book - Website Category	Breakout
3	Photography - Visual Art Form	Breakout
4	Art - Field of study	Breakout
5	Iain McCaig - Artist	Breakout

Related queries ?		Rising ▼ ⋮
1	visual storytelling photography	Breakout
2	infographics	Breakout
3	visual storytelling tour	Breakout
4	svs	Breakout
5	storehouse visual storytelling	Breakout

(<http://www.visualstorytell.com/blog/what-is-visual-storytelling>)



storytelling as method in intercultural communication

Storytelling is so powerful in the intercultural context because:

- it allows the discovery of cultural roots from multiple perspectives
- it offers insights into complexity of multicultural identities
- it supports zooming in and out effects and the perspective change



storytelling as method in intercultural communication

Storytelling is so powerful in the intercultural context because:

- it adds the emotional layer to the cognitive level
- it serves as means of transmitting cultures
- it deals with new stories of belonging



storytelling as method in intercultural communication

Storytelling is so powerful in the intercultural context because:

- it initiates change processes
- it moves hearts (Sell, J. (2017): Storytelling for Intercultural Understanding and Intercultural Sensitivity Development in: Chlopczyk, J. (ed.) Beyond Storytelling. Springer Gabler



*“ Narratives ” – giving marginalised people the
chance to speak through “story telling”*

Task:

- Find arguments in the narratives and explain their role in connection with story telling!

Examples from Bulgaria

- ???



Examples from Austria (in German)

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6L7J100hmp8>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hGaxv-AaSuw>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N0JA6js1wlk>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d1GwTpdh4j8>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xqoNK7P5rtM>



Examples from Austria (in English)

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bEPCRyMmkVc>

Examples from Croatia

- <https://projektdrugi.hrt.hr/dokumentarni-filmovi/projekt-drugi-romi/>
- <https://vijesti.rtl.hr/novosti/hrvatska/3503779/romi-ruse-predrasude-oni-su-drzavna-prvakinja-ugledna-magistrice-i-dobitnik-nagrade-hrvatskog-glumista/>

Examples from Germany

- https://youtu.be/sEhT0fRrQ_g



Discussion

- The participants in the webinar can discuss the narrative, storytelling in connection with the main aim of DETECT project – Enhancing digital citizenship.
- The participants can reconceptualize the roles of fake news, false news about marginalized people: Roma ethnic minority, refugees, migrants etc.
- The participants can improve their skills to find information published online and how to spot authentic sources as well as to develop their abilities to be active citizens.



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*Thanks for your
attention and cooperation!*