Application of situational teaching method in junior Chinese teaching: Taking "Mulan Poetry" as an example

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Abstract: As students progress from elementary school to the primary stage of secondary education, the amount of knowledge they learn will change rapidly and dramatically. To make students master their learning knowledge, injection education cannot be adopted. The use of situational teaching method is the embodiment of this idea so that students can more vividly understand what they have learned during the learning process and have a certain interest. In the process of discussing the scenario teaching method, "Mulan Poetry" will be taken as an example to discuss its content and how to use the scenario teaching method.

Keywords: Situational teaching; Chinese middle school; "Mulan Poetry"

1. Brief analysis of situational teaching method and "Mulan Poetry"

"Situational teaching is a kind of teaching method that combines emotional and cognitive activities by creating optimized situations that arouse children's warm emotions.”[1]

During the process of education and study, the use of situational teaching method makes the education work more smooth and vivid. Taking Chinese as an example, when teaching a text, the teacher will first place related pictures, videos, and other materials on the teaching courseware. It clearly shows the connection between this text and the actual life. In some cases, music will be attached, as visual effects and sound effects will make students immersive. After a series of such preparations, the textbooks in front of the students have gotten rid of the impression of boring characters and symbols and will be unconsciously connected with real life and the imaginary world. The teaching work starting from this attracts students, enabling students to expand their thinking and developing their imagination in the subsequent learning process, as well as playing a role in developing intelligence.

The "Mulan Poetry" discussed in this article is a long narrative poem based on the folk songs of the Northern Dynasties. It tells a legendary story of a Northern Dynasty woman named Mulan who dresses in men's clothing and joins the army replacing her father. After return from triumph, she abandons glory and prosperity and only returns to her hometown. The poem vividly shows Mulan's boldness as a national heroine. At the same time, she also possesses the strength, simplicity, vivacity, and calmness unique to the Chinese people. In a long-term patrilineal society, heroes are mostly men. However, the image of Mulan, a female hero, is even more brilliant. This poem praises Mulan's noble qualities of bravery, kindness, defending the country, and not admiring wealth or fame.
2. Application of situational teaching method

2.1 Use of multimedia

No matter what kind of ancient poetry it is, it has a long history, which is difficult for middle school students to establish connection with. That is why a large number of students think that Chinese textbooks are boring and tedious. At the beginning of the course, the task of the previous part is to use the situational teaching method to arouse students' interest.

As a narrative poem and folk song, "Mulan Poetry" is easier to read and more interesting than other rhythmic poems. As a well-known heroine, Mulan's image has been adapted into multiple film and television images, comics, etc. This adaptation makes the figure of Mulan easier to understand. Among them, the movie "Mulan" animated by Disney in 1998 that is more suitable for students in the junior middle school is chosen as a medium to understand poetry.

The development of modern multimedia technology and the sublimation of film technology enable sound and pictures to be performed simultaneously to produce corresponding scenes. In the course of teaching, students already have a rough story frame of the poetry. In the operation of the human brain, students will unconsciously imagine the development context of the story and the corresponding scenes and characters. At this time, the movie "Mulan" will be displayed through multimedia, which will make this general image clearer.

The animated film "Mulan" is based on the change of the image of Mulan. The original story has been modified and deleted to a certain extent. The teacher can compare the text with the same part of the film and poetry. For example, in the poem, "I saw the military document last night, and a large scale of conscription is on by the Khan. There are so many conscription books with the father's name. Father has no eldest son, and Mulan has no eldest brother. Mulan would like to buy a pommel and a horse in the market, and then join the army for father."[2] This part is a classic scene of Mulan serving for his father. The father is old, and there is no eldest son in the family. The only brother is still young. With the helplessness for war and the bloody desire to defend the country, Mulan determines to join the army for her father after seriously thinking. This emotional explosion has been well expressed in animated films. At the same time, the decision to join the army will make students have a deeper image of the character of Mulan. Students will have their understanding and thinking about Mulan. The use of this multimedia makes the character Mulan vivid. At the same time, because of the natural appeal of bright images and music to students, the situational teaching method expressed by multimedia makes students have a deeper impression on poetry, not just injective learning.

2.2 Creating situation: deduction

The so-called creative situation refers to moving flat two-dimensional text into real life, that is, to make the text connect with actual life. This teaching method allows students to have more opportunity to show themselves. The more common way to adopt the method is to perform sitcoms, which are edited by themselves in multiple groups. Given that "Mulan Poetry" is a long narrative poem, it can be divided into different parts. For example, it can be divided into six parts: to serve for his father, to prepare for the station, the description of the war, return from triumph, return to hometown, conclusion. The first five paragraphs are all narratives, and the last paragraph is the theme. The teacher can divide the first four paragraphs into four scenes for students to perform. For students in secondary education, the interpretation of narrative poems is relatively simple, and the expression of scenes is clear. The imagination of scenes and the authenticity of characters make the article more stereoscopic in the process of deducting several parts. Students can be combined or assigned by themselves. The more contextual interpretation of the text and logic, the deeper the understanding of the article.

In the process of interpretation, the extremely high participation of students and texts will connect poetry with real life, lead students to think and put forward questions. In the process of creating and writing scripts, students' intelligence will be further developed and their imagination will be extended.
2.3 Oral situational creation

Due to the limited time in the classroom, creating situations should not be limited to a single form. In addition to deduction, dictation can also be performed, such as letting students talk about a certain segment, or how a certain scene would be extended to this scene, how to understand the poetry, and whether there is any thought. Compared with the third part of the previous section in "Mulan Poetry", this part has fewer words than other descriptions, but is the one with the largest development space. The story of Mulan's joining the army for his father took a large part of the war on the timeline. In this paragraph, the teacher can let the students imagine what the war scene described in the poem looks like and the circumstances of the sentence "Fighting sounds came from the cold wind in the north, and the cold moonlight reflected the iron armor of the soldiers."[3] The sentence strengthens the understanding of the scenes described in the poems, which can make students clearly understand why Mulan's service for his father is a moving historical legend. Students extend their imagination with just a few words, which can be spoken or written as a small essay.

This method does not seem to be as profound as the deductive method, but in fact, it trains students' logical thinking ability, language organization ability and thinking expression ability. As an elementary education in middle school, the oral mode of situational creation guides students step by step to complete and logically express what they think in their brains.

3. The role of situational teaching

The most important impact of situational teaching on middle school education is to enable students to develop their understanding and thinking ability based on understanding of knowledge. The implied scientist G. Lozanov[4] said, "We are educated and educated by our environmental teaching, and we are also taught and educated for it." In his view, the reason why people can learn something from the environment is that they have suggestibility, and it can be understood as "educability" concerning "implicitness". Everything we perceive comes from the surrounding environment, and we learn and create in this environment.

When educating students, instead of bringing students into a certain environment for them to feel and absorb by themselves, the surrounding environment is refined and processed like gold extraction, and then it is taught to students. And this process is situational teaching, such as the situational creation mentioned above. To understand "Mulan Poetry", there is no need to take students to that long ago, but using simulation, role-playing, and deduction to understand it. In this subtle way, in addition to contents from books and the knowledge learned above, students will also generate their ideas and understanding. This is like a clue or a stone brick that attracts students so that students can master the knowledge they should learn in the context of teaching and use it as the foundation to extend outwards so as to get more inspiration and a bigger world.

4. Conclusion

In the context of Chinese teaching in junior high school, in addition to the above context teaching methods, there are also music and game situations. Different contextual teaching methods can be used in different texts. The biggest role of the situational teaching method is to make students interested in the learning of knowledge. "Interest is the best teacher for children." If it is just an infusion education, it is easy for students in the development stage to have resistance to learning. The original intention of teaching with fun cannot be abandoned.

"The learning process is that of letting the world be presented to students, and also the process of letting them enter the world and social life, and then grow up."[5] In teaching, students must feel and imagine the real world and the knowledge in books. Only in this way can they truly learn how to think, feel, and understand the world.

References

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