Sequences of Facts and Sentences in Persian Oral Narratives: A Study of Sensitivity to Perceptual and Epistemic Focusing Among Children and Adults

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This thesis aims at the study of sequences of facts and sentences in Persian oral narratives and also the sensitivity to perceptual and epistemic focusing among children and adults. Educational research has not provided ample support for the assertion of what mentioned earlier, then a story was selected extracted and students were asked to rank an oral story and reveal sequences of facts and sentence of course obliquely meaning that did not make them biased, it must be stipulated that this would not be applied easily and two groups of adults and children aged 9 were chosen to participate and help draw a reliable result. As well it aimed to find out whether children and adults are different from each other or not. It must be added that the result was derived based on statistical procedure called Chi square which lies at the heart of the discussion. This is an attempt to address the issue of sequencing so the second experiment applied here was a story that candidates including children and adults were asked to define a story based on a series of fixed criteria labeled as normal ones. Then compared the adults and children answers within themselves and separately to understand if the sequences they defined was the same as the normal one or no. It is noteworthy to say that this would also clear the fact that how sequences of facts and sentence differ in adults and children. Here, I put forward the claim that the accuracy would have been evaluated based on percentage to fix the result, the
data yielded by this study provides strong evidence. About the latter experiment which was carried out it must be noted that it was centered on focusing and epistemic for this reason two groups including adults and children in each 15 people were chosen to shed a light on the fact that whether in sequence ordering do children and adults differ? As well it wanted to determine sequence based on two main factors labeled as moving, non-moving and also small, large since these criteria could prove which of them takes priority in storytelling and what actually the reason is behind and arguments that can be advanced to support were also presented