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## **THEORETICAL PROBLEMS FOR THE STUDY OF NARRATIVE**

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**Abstract:** - In recent years, the study of narrative has many practical applications in academia and other spheres. Narrative exposure can significantly affect cognitive development, including language learning. It investigates the power of subtext to engage and motivate learners, develop critical thinking skills. For purely practical reasons, the prior section's focus on take narratives was chosen. Many theorists prefer to start by discussing more fundamental forms, especially natural real-world narratives like stories, jokes, etc.

The vast majority of what is found in novels can also be found in other narrative forms, making novels a remarkably rich, as well as, diversified medium. A cohesive and captivating story is made up of a number of different elements that make up a narrative. To build a meaningful tale, plot, characters, setting climax and subject must all be properly established. The given article deals with the importance of understanding these elements for both writers and readers, because it improves our ability to understand and enjoy stories.

**Keywords:** significant, cognitive, narrative, custom, natural, novel, critic, important, improve, increase, accurately, perspective, knowledge, differentiate, meaning, expression, determine.

The origin of narrative must take into account the prehistoric era when early humans utilized stories to share knowledge about their world. Writing captivating stories that leave an impression on readers requires mastery of these elements, social customs and religious beliefs. The growth of literature,

theatre and other creative forms resulted from the complexity and variety of narrative that writing allowed for.

The fundamental human desire for storytelling and the ability of narrative to mold our perception of ourselves and the world around in the face of these changes. The foundations of international subjectivity lay for the language acquisition. A child can only recall language abilities advance, they have access to narratives about their cultural and social settings and begin to imagine themselves as characters in these larger stories.

A young child accurately recite a range of well known events by the age of three. Preschoolers between the ages of two and a half and five, increasingly learn to, but they continue to struggle with absorbing both chronological perspectives and cultural knowledge, as well as differentiating between them and other people.

The youngster gradually learns to set himself apart from others by defining his own role in this bigger social stories as his knowledge of the larger sociocultural narrative grows. In connections to others who are defined narrative self-consciousness is defined.

A child's narrative processes that will determine his concepts of self and everything real and imagined for the rest of his life have fully matured by the time they are six years old.

Some people have proposed that a narrative is hard-wired into the human waiting only to be ignited by exposure to the social world in infancy and then exploding when language becomes accessible to express the innateess of narrative. A creation myths definitions of group identify, moral and ethical rules and other social forms narratives are constantly present. It takes a global cross-cultural narrative, grammar to function in human society and to built it.

Theory seems far too prone to mistakes to be fully logical but if we do not accept the boundary between national and irrational behavior, the question of whether both systems operate similarly emerges. The fact that social

regulation through narrative typically takes place at an emotional rather than a conscious level should not come as a surprise to us. More crucially, reason is a very recent addition to our human toolbox and is therefore highly dubious in and of itself. The narrative's grammar and syntax were formed in the absence of objective logic and persuasive argument, and they are still largely unaffected by them now.

The specifics of social narratives, whether they are mythical, religious, scientific or humanistic, vary among societies, but the fundamental mechanism remains the same. The narratives that succeed in successfully regulating the interactions between the social and the natural world over time and those that gain popularity.

The stories that get ingrained in our culture are not merely cultural creations rather, they are the outcomes of interactions between human civilizations are able to adapt to world. Although they appear to be illogical, successful civilizations are able to adapt shifting conditions over time by weaving together a variety of untrue stories. Any analysis of literature, culture, society or aesthetics that ignores this illogical yet important part of narrative strikes as flawed. From the molecular level up, our entire social world is a metaphor.

The water did not truly turn into wine at the wedding and string theory does not have any strings attached. Our interpersonal relationship, both intra social and extra social are built on metaphors, tales and other narratives that lack literal reality but are brimming with symbolic meaning.

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