DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON FAIRY TALE THERAPY

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ABSTRACT. *This article is discussing about the design and implementation of an experimental study on fairy tale therapy. Methods and techniques of fairytale therapy fairytale therapy includes a variety of methods and techniques used to achieve therapeutic goals. Here are some key approaches. Telling and discussing fairytales. This is the primary technique where the therapist tells or reads a fairytale and then discusses it with the client. The discussion may involve the emotions evoked by the story, its symbols and characters, and how the client's own life situations relate to the fairytale's plot.*

Key words: *Fairy tale therapy, design, implementation, experimental, methods, therapeutic, approaches, techniques, symbols.*

INTRODUCTION.

The problems of mental development delay are receiving more and more attention in the fields of correctional psychology, inclusive education, and social pedagogy in the present era. It is caused, first and foremost, by the negative dynamics of the growing number of preschoolers with varying degrees of mental development delay, the lack of precise criteria for the early diagnosis of this pathology, and the intricate and multifaceted nature of preschoolers' mental development delay. Thus, it is clear that toddlers with mental development delays require early diagnosis and more efficient correctional action. A new field in special psychology has evolved in the current stage of preschool education development: game-playing techniques. This field views fairy tale therapy as a top

strategy for correcting speech impairments in preschoolers with mental development delays. When used in correctional work, fairy tale therapy can help kids with mental development delays develop their speech and personalities. Most children with mental development delays are able to gradually stop utilizing primarily non-verbal means of communication and begin using speech thanks to the use of fairy tale treatment in correctional sessions. For this particular group of preschoolers, it is also a potential strategy for gradually increasing active vocabulary.

MAIN BODY.

Recent studies show that an overwhelming majority of preschoolers with mental development delay have different speech impairments that are quite heterogeneous and vary in complexity and structure. Using fairy tale therapy in the correctional work can facilitate both the development of personality and speech in preschoolers with mental development delay. Owing to the application of the fairy tale therapy method in the correctional classes, most of preschoolers diagnosed with mental development delay progressively abandon the most non-verbal forms of communication and start using speech. It is also a possible method for the progressive increase of active vocabulary for this category of preschoolers. This study aims at determining efficient conditions of fairy tale therapy for the speech impairment correction in preschoolers with mental development delay. The development stage results in a significant improvement of the speech development level in senior preschoolers with mental development delay in the experimental group in comparison with both primary diagnostics and the speech development level of the control group preschoolers. The study conducted enables us to make the conclusion that the correction of speech impairments in senior preschoolers with mental development delay could become more efficient. It can be achieved by using early diagnostics of the specific characteristics of speech development problems in preschoolers with mental development delay, and by using the advantages of the fairy tale therapy method in speech correction in senior preschoolers with mental development delay.

What is the Experimental Scientific Method?

The steps listed below will help you systematically investigate observations that can be tested with the experimental method. Not all questions can be dealt with by the experimental scientific method. You must choose a question or problem that can be formulated in terms of hypothesis that can be tested. Tests done to check hypothesis are called experiments. To design a suitable experiment, you must make an educated guess about the things that affect the system you want to investigate. These are called variables. This requires thought, information gathering, and a study of the available facts relating to your problem. As you do experiments, you will record data that measures the effect of variables. Using this data, you can calculate results. Results are presented in the form of tables or graphs. These results will show you trends related to how the variables affect the system you are working with. Based on these trends, you can draw conclusions about the hypothesis you originally made.

Steps in doing an experimental science project.

The steps in the experimental scientific method as usually presented are: Observation, Hypothesis, Controlled Experiment, Conclusion. To actually do a science experiment, many more steps are needed. The following more accurately reflects the course of an actual experimental investigation.

Initial Observation

You notice something, and wonder why it happens. You see something and wonder what causes it. You want to know how or why something works. You ask questions about what you have observed. You want to investigate. The first step is to clearly write down exactly what you have observed.

Information Gathering

Find out about what you want to investigate. Read books, magazines or ask professionals who might know in order to learn about the effect or area of study. Keep track of where you got your information from.

Title the Project

Choose a title that describes the effect or thing you are investigating. The

title should be short and summarize what the investigation will deal with.

State the Purpose of the Project

What do you want to find out? Write a statement that describes what you want to do. Use your observations and questions to write the statement.

Identify Variables

Based on your gathered information, make an educated guess about what types of things affect the system you are working with. Identifying variables is necessary before you can make a hypothesis.

Experiments are an excellent data collection strategy for social workers wishing to observe the effects of a clinical intervention or social welfare program. Understanding what experiments are and how they are conducted is useful for all social scientists, whether they actually plan to use this methodology or simply aim to understand findings from experimental studies. An experiment is a method of data collection designed to test hypotheses under controlled conditions. Students in my research methods classes often use the term experiment to describe all kinds of research projects, but in social scientific research, the term has a unique meaning and should not be used to describe all research methodologies. Experiments have a long and important history in social science. Behaviorists such as John Watson, B. F. Skinner, Ivan Pavlov, and Albert Bandura used experimental design to demonstrate the various types of conditioning. Using strictly controlled environments, behaviorists were able to isolate a single stimulus as the cause of measurable differences in behavior or physiological responses. The foundations of social learning theory and behavior modification are found in experimental research projects. Moreover, behaviorist experiments brought psychology and social science away from the abstract world of Freudian analysis and towards empirical inquiry, grounded in real-world observations and objectively-defined variables. Experiments are used at all levels of social work inquiry, including agency-based experiments that test therapeutic interventions and policy experiments that test new programs.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, the design and implementation of experimental studies on fairy tale therapy underscore its growing significance in supporting the speech and psychological development of preschoolers with mental developmental delays. As a powerful tool within correctional pedagogy and inclusive education, fairy tale therapy not only facilitates language acquisition but also nurtures emotional resilience, self-awareness, and social inclusion. By employing techniques such as storytelling, discussion, creative writing, and role-play, therapists and educators can effectively engage children in meaningful, therapeutic interactions. These methods offer a structured yet imaginative way to address developmental challenges, making fairy tale therapy a valuable and accessible approach in both educational and psychological context.

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