



Language As A Medium Of Transformation In Narrative Therapy: A Clinical Psychology Practice Point Of View

Bahasa Sebagai Medium Transformasi Dalam *Narrative Therapy*: Suatu Sudut Pandang Praktik Psikologi Klinis

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Abstract: This study examines the application of narrative therapy in clinical psychology, focusing on how language functions as a tool for facilitating change in psychotherapy. Through a systematic literature review and practical observation of patients in therapy sessions, this research explores how language affects patients' narratives when describing their psychological conditions. Findings indicate that the words and phrases patients use to shape their narrative and self-perception and that modifying these narratives through a dialogic process between therapist and patient can alter patients' interpretations of their life experiences. The therapy process involves actively engaging patients in retelling and reframing their stories, which helps them gain new perspectives on their situations. This dynamic approach aligns with existing literature, emphasizing narrative therapy's potential to reshape self-conceptions and foster healthier coping strategies. The research supports the notion that language can profoundly impact mental health by offering alternative interpretations and a revised self-narrative, paving the way for improved emotional resilience. This study serves as a preliminary exploration, setting the groundwork for more extensive research on narrative therapy, particularly on the role of language in reshaping personal narratives within therapeutic settings. Further investigation is recommended to establish structured methods for narrative therapy in clinical practice, emphasizing the therapeutic impact of linguistic choices in altering self-perception and psychological outcomes.

Keywords: Narrative, Language, Psychotherapy

Abstrak: Studi ini meneliti penerapan terapi naratif dalam psikologi klinis, dengan fokus pada bagaimana bahasa berfungsi sebagai alat untuk memfasilitasi perubahan dalam psikoterapi. Melalui tinjauan pustaka sistematis dan observasi praktis terhadap pasien dalam sesi terapi, penelitian ini mengeksplorasi bagaimana bahasa memengaruhi narasi pasien saat menggambarkan kondisi psikologis mereka. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa kata-kata dan frasa yang digunakan pasien membentuk narasi dan persepsi diri mereka, dan bahwa memodifikasi narasi ini melalui proses dialogis antara terapis dan

pasien dapat mengubah interpretasi pasien terhadap pengalaman hidup mereka. Proses terapi melibatkan keterlibatan aktif pasien dalam menceritakan kembali dan membingkai ulang cerita mereka, yang membantu mereka memperoleh perspektif baru tentang situasi mereka. Pendekatan dinamis ini sejalan dengan literatur yang ada, yang menekankan potensi terapi naratif untuk membentuk kembali konsepsi diri dan menumbuhkan strategi penanganan yang lebih sehat. Penelitian ini mendukung gagasan bahwa bahasa dapat berdampak besar pada kesehatan mental dengan menawarkan interpretasi alternatif dan narasi diri yang direvisi, yang membuka jalan bagi peningkatan ketahanan emosional. Studi ini berfungsi sebagai eksplorasi awal, yang menjadi dasar bagi penelitian yang lebih luas tentang terapi naratif, khususnya tentang peran bahasa dalam membentuk kembali narasi pribadi dalam lingkungan terapeutik. Investigasi lebih lanjut direkomendasikan untuk menetapkan metode terstruktur untuk terapi naratif dalam praktik klinis, dengan menekankan dampak terapeutik pilihan bahasa dalam mengubah persepsi diri dan hasil psikologis.

Kata Kunci: Narasi, Bahasa, Psikoterapi

1. Introduction

In the structured psychotherapy setting, language serves as a tool for exchanging meanings and a powerful medium for reshaping personal narratives. Narrative therapy, a prominent approach within clinical psychology, emphasizes the transformative potential of language in helping individuals reframe and reinterpret the stories that shape their identities. Research suggests that language enables clients to externalize their problems, re-author their narratives, and ultimately regain control over their life stories when utilized in a therapeutic dialogue. In this context, language functions as a powerful agent of change. Every chosen word, every narrative crafted, opens possibilities for new meanings and identities. This is the art and science of narrative therapy: to explore and rewrite someone's life story collaboratively. It's about acknowledging that although our stories are influenced by various factors—culture, society, family, traumatic experiences, family conflicts—they are not fixed. They can be rewritten. Thus, narrative therapy positions itself not only as a treatment method but as a form of empowerment, a means by which individuals can reclaim their narratives, transform sad stories into happy ones, and bring about happiness (Lounsbury et al., 1999).

This therapeutic practice aligns very well with the discursive perspective discussed in the works of Andy Lock and Tom Strong (Lounsbury et al., 1999), emphasizing how our realities are constructed through language and social interactions. This highlights the need to view language as a communication tool and as the foundation for building and understanding our world. This perspective encourages a shift from viewing problems as being within the individual to seeing them as constructed in social, cultural, and relational contexts. In narrative therapy, the reality of patients or clients is constructed through the narratives or stories they tell about themselves and their interactions with the world around them. In this case, language plays more than just a communicative role; it is a crucial medium in shaping individual reality. How we craft stories about ourselves helps shape our identities (Rice, 2015; Cloitre et al., 2024). For instance, individuals who continuously describe themselves as failures with a negative self-

image tend to see themselves in a negative light. Narrative therapy endeavors to help clients identify and change these detrimental narratives.

Furthermore, how individuals interact with others is also greatly influenced by the prevailing narratives in their society. Social narratives about gender, race, or economic status can affect how a person interacts with other groups or views their societal position. By understanding and, if necessary, changing these narratives, therapists can help clients interpret and construct new realities that support their growth and well-being. Patients' reality or life experiences are shaped by what objectively happens and how patients understand and interpret events through language. This underscores that narrative therapy aims to change individual narratives that enable them to see and create new opportunities for growth and change (Payne, 2006). By embracing the flexibility of language and the stories constructed, narrative therapy offers a pathway to healing psychological traumas or pathological conditions caused by unpleasant experiences for patients. This method is based on the principle that retelling and restructuring someone's life story, especially the traumatic experiences they have undergone, can help integrate these events into a larger, more coherent personal narrative (Denborough, 2014).

One example of a technique used in narrative therapy for patient healing is Narrative Exposure Therapy (NET). This approach combines exposure techniques from cognitive-behavioral therapy with a narrative framework, allowing individuals to confront and process traumatic memories effectively. Studies on refugees and victims of violence who have experienced repeated trauma indicate that Narrative Exposure Therapy (NET) is effective in helping to reduce PTSD symptoms and improve their psychological resilience (Schauer et al., 2011). This therapy uses narrative as a primary tool to uncover and address traumatic experiences, where patients are invited to talk about their lives in a coherent chronology from childhood to adulthood. NET is specifically designed to address Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and other stress-related disorders. Thus, this therapy contributes to the field of trauma therapy, where the goal is to reduce traumatic symptoms, improve social and psychological functioning, and strengthen more adaptive and positive personal identities and narratives for individuals who have undergone highly challenging and often life-changing experiences (L. F. Bufka, C. V. Wright, 2020).

Narrative therapy, with its foundation in the power of storytelling, has taught some important lessons: language is the most fundamental medium of transformation (Özü & Akpınar, 2010). Through language, one can tear down walls laden with past sufferings, hindering clients from achieving happiness. In psychotherapy, language can become a new bridge that liberates patients from the emotional burdens that bind them (Phipps & Vorster, 2015; Ghavibazou et al., 2022; Kogan & Gale, 1997). Recent studies highlight how therapeutic language in clinical settings does more than recount past events; it actively engages clients in constructing new meanings and possibilities for their lives (Brown, 2007). This approach sees personal stories as a collection of events and a medium of transformation. In narrative therapy, the discourse delivered through language shapes reality; this is not just about recounting life as it is or

describing hardships as they are, but this discourse can also provide the possibility of future happiness for the client.

The use of Narrative Exposure Therapy has proven effective in reducing the psychological suffering of patients who have experienced various forms of violence, such as war or PTSD (Bufka & Wright, 2020; Raghuraman et al., 2021; McLean et al., 2022). By integrating insights from the literature on narrative therapy, this paper aims to shed light on the mechanisms through which language fosters healing and empowers clients to navigate their life challenges more effectively. The goals of this article are to explore the role of language as a tool for change, describe the influence of the dialogic process in narrative therapy on patients' perceptions of their experiences, and identify relevant literature supporting the effectiveness of narrative therapy. As a literature-based study with clinical observations, this paper does not collect primary data but rather analyzes key concepts in narrative therapy and supports them with findings from existing literature. The primary research questions posed in this article include: How does language function as a tool for change in narrative therapy? Additionally, the article explores how the dialogic process between therapist and patient can transform the patient's narrative about their life experiences and what findings in the literature support the effectiveness of narrative therapy in addressing psychological issues through narrative change.

2. Method

Narrative Exposure Therapy (NET) is a structured therapeutic approach that combines principles from cognitive-behavioral therapy with narrative techniques designed specifically to address trauma-related symptoms. In NET, the therapeutic process occurs over sessions where patients recount their life stories chronologically, beginning from childhood. This structure enables patients to create a coherent life narrative that integrates both traumatic and non-traumatic events, helping them systematically confront and explore their traumatic experiences. During these sessions, patients are encouraged to identify and reinforce positive memories, thus fostering resilience and strength. Each session is carefully organized to provide a safe therapeutic space where language is central, allowing patients to reframe and recontextualize their experiences meaningfully (L. F. Bufka, C. V. Wright, 2020). Data is gathered through pre- and post-therapy evaluations using standardized tools like the Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Checklist (PCL-5) and the Clinician-Administered PTSD Scale (CAPS), which measure symptom severity and allow for an objective assessment of progress (Ertl et al., 2011). Language, here, is not merely a medium for storytelling but an essential tool for organizing and processing traumatic memories. Patients verbalize their experiences through the process, integrating fragmented memories into a cohesive personal history (Bufka & Wright, 2020).

The therapy sessions are structured to guide patients through specific phases of narrative development. The therapist employs open-ended questions to elicit memories, allowing patients to explore the sensory and emotional aspects of their traumatic experiences. This approach aids in the reorganization of memory fragments into a coherent timeline, transforming distressing memories into manageable

narratives (Neuner et al., 2004). Throughout this process, the therapist reinforces positive experiences and resilience factors, enabling patients to understand traumatic experiences as formative parts of their identity rather than definitive ones. A unique strength of NET lies in its capacity to position traumatic events within the larger timeline of a patient's life. It encourages reflection on how these experiences have influenced them without necessarily defining their identity or future. This process not only reduces symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder but also enhances patients' ability to function in their daily lives. By confronting and reorganizing disturbing memories, patients develop new perspectives, learn how trauma has impacted their lives, and regain control over their emotional responses (Bufka & Wright, 2020). In this way, NET exemplifies how narrative therapy can effectively facilitate healing from psychological trauma, helping patients comprehend and transcend their past while fostering sustainable recovery (Lely et al., 2019). This method underscores the role of narrative in shaping mental and emotional well-being, illustrating how therapeutic storytelling can be pivotal in overcoming trauma (Seligman, 2002).

3. Research Findings

3.1 Language as a Tool for Transformation: A Clinical Perspective

Some key approaches in the use of language in narrative therapy strengthen the client's transformation process (Guilfoyle, 2014). The first is to assess of Client's words in therapy. In narrative therapy, the words chosen by clients serve as the foundation for understanding and reconstructing their identities. Therapists often record or note clients' words verbatim to maintain authenticity and focus on the client's experiences without excessive therapist interpretation. For example, a client might express, "I always feel like I'm never good enough for others... it's exhausting," which reflects a problematic narrative related to self-doubt and social expectations. The second is the told and the implied story. In narrative therapy, there is both an explicit story shared by the client and an implied story that may reflect aspirations or resistance to their current condition. This implied story often provides clues about the client's deeper hopes or needs, such as a client who feels isolated and implicitly shows a desire to connect with others. This approach allows therapists to delve deeper and enhance the client's narrative transformation process. The third is a re-authoring approach in therapy. This approach invites clients to develop new narratives of their lives by considering their values and identity perspectives. Through this process, clients can create alternative narratives that are more positive and empowering. For example, after several sessions, a client might say, "I'm beginning to realize that I have the right to choose my path," or, "I feel stronger now. I know what's important to me." These quotes reflect the client's shift from helplessness to empowerment, illustrating how the re-authoring approach opens up space for clients to reshape their self-narratives (Guilfoyle, 2014)

Saya ingat suatu pertemuan dengan seorang klien yang merasa hidupnya terperangkap dalam siklus ketidakberdayaan. Ia datang dengan cerita terstruktur tentang masalah hidupnya, tentang luka yang diwariskan dari masa lalunya. Setiap kata yang diucapkannya tampak

menyerupai kepastian yang tidak dapat diubah. Namun dalam beberapa sesi terapi, saya mengajaknya untuk merenung lagi "Bagaimana jika cerita ini dapat diubah? Jika kata-kata yang Anda pilih bukan sekadar refleksi masa lalu, tetapi alat untuk membentuk masa depan?"

I remember one meeting with a client who felt his life was trapped in a cycle of helplessness. He came up with a structured story about his life problems, about the wounds passed down from his past. Every word he spoke seemed to resemble an unchangeable certainty. But in a few therapy sessions, I invited him to reflect again, "What if this story could be changed? If the words you choose are not just a reflection of the past, but tools to shape the future?"

This process, where the client re-narrates his story, is a moment of profound transformation. Language, which once felt like binding chains, now began to change into a brush, reshaping the meaning of his life. Every word has power, and with the reconstructed narrative, he began to find new space to see himself differently.

This is where I see language working as a medium for speaking and a tool to reorganize someone's life. In narrative therapy, language is an important medium that enables patients to rearrange their lives. Through the dialogic process in therapy, language functions as a communication tool and a means to form and construct new meanings from life experiences. As described by (Duvall & Béres, 2011) in their book *Innovations in Narrative Therapy*, language plays a central role in the circulation and transformation of meaning, whereby by selecting appropriate words and expressions, a therapist can help patients remap their life stories. In this way, language enables "alternative stories" that help patients detach from problematic narratives that previously hindered them and open space for exploring new identities and preferences (Duvall & Béres, 2011). Using language as a therapeutic tool becomes an important part of narrative therapy. Language allows clients to reorganize their narratives, which are often filled with problems. Language can become a therapeutic medium through several stages: Rewriting and re-describing, Externalizing problems, presenting new actions, and forming meaning and values (Metcalf, 2017)

Through language, clients are invited to rewrite their narratives, shifting the focus from a problem-dominated narrative to one that emphasizes strengths, values, and the desired future. Therapists facilitate this process by guiding clients to identify gaps or exceptions in the problematic narrative. This allows clients to see their experiences from a more empowering perspective. This re-descriptive process helps clients build a new, more positive view of themselves, thereby encouraging change. Externalizing problems is using language to separate problems from a client's identity, a technique called externalization. This technique allows clients to see problems as external, influenceable, or changeable rather than an intrinsic part of their identity. By giving a name or description to the problem, clients can discuss it as an external entity, thereby reducing its influence on their lives. Presentation and New Actions is the process of rewriting the narrative, and clients are encouraged to imagine new ways of presenting

themselves to the world, which then encourages new behaviors and actions. Language helps clients formulate how they want to be perceived by others and what concrete actions will reflect this new identity.

3.2 Formation of Meaning and Values

The process of rewriting narratives is closely linked to the formation of meaning. Clients are encouraged to explore values and personal beliefs that may be hidden within their problematic narratives. Through therapeutic dialogue, clients can identify and reclaim these values as a foundation for building a more satisfying new narrative. In the context of this therapy, therapists play a crucial role as facilitators who guide clients through a series of questions designed to unearth strengths, values, and future goals. This approach gradually helps clients shift from a narrative dominated by problems to a more constructive and positive direction. In this process, the role of language is not only to convey past experiences but also to reflect aspirations, values, and hopes that may have been overlooked.

Thus, language becomes an effective instrument in creating meaningful change and transformation in patients' lives, aligned with the goals of narrative therapy to facilitate the reorganization of clients' lives through more positive and supportive narratives. Literature Review: Language in Narrative Therapy Theories by Michael White and David Epston, pioneers of narrative therapy, have emphasized that language reflects reality and creates it. A journal I encountered in my academic journey discusses how strategic use of language in narrative therapy can help reframe clients' trauma and suffering (Tadros et al., 2024; EKİNCİ & TOKKAŞ, 2024). In every spoken word, there is an opportunity to break the cycle of damaging stories and pave the way for a more empowering new narrative (Morgan, 2000). These journals provide scientific evidence that language, when placed in the context of narrative therapy, serves as a tool to 'renew' identity. An in-depth study of clinical cases using narrative therapy shows that metaphors, analogies, and small stories in therapy play a crucial role in reframing clients' experiences. Transformation Through Words: Theoretical and Practical Perspective In my experience, clients are not just recipients of stories; they are creators of new narratives.

Theory and practice in narrative therapy are closely connected when I witness clients moving from victims of their own stories to active and creative storytellers. In this context, language becomes more than just a medium of communication. It becomes a tool for creating new meaning, a transformational tool that allows them to free themselves from the constraints of past narratives (Morgan, 2000). For example, when a client uses the term 'trapped' to describe his feelings, I challenge him to replace that word with 'in the process of finding a way out.' The entire client's perception of his situation changes just by changing the word. In this case, language allows clients to recreate the meaning of what they experience. Language plays a very important role and is used to help clients free themselves from problematic narratives that have limited them. Through externalization, clients can view their problems as separate from their identity (Ortiz-Marcos, 2022). In other words, issues such as anxiety, depression, or a sense of helplessness are no longer seen as part of what they are but

as external entities that can be overcome. This allows clients to emotionally and cognitively distance themselves from the problem so they can see it in a new and more objective way. After the problem is externally identified, the re-authoring process, or rewriting of the narrative, begins.

In this stage, clients and therapists look for moments in life where clients have emerged from the dominance of problems or acted differently from what the problem narrative describes. These moments are then used as a starting point to build a new, more positive, and empowering story. In this new narrative, clients are seen not as people trapped by problems but as individuals with strengths, abilities, and values that have been hidden until now (Rundio & Wong, 2022). Language plays a crucial role in this process because it helps clients to name, understand, and redefine their experiences. By reframing their stories through a new narrative, clients form a richer and deeper understanding of themselves (Kam & Vriend Fluit, 2023). This new narrative reflects the strengths and resilience clients possess and opens the way for more positive actions and changes in the future. Overall, language in narrative therapy is not just a communication tool but a means of transformation that allows clients to create new meanings for their lives. This process helps clients no longer be defined by the problems they face, but by alternative narratives that focus more on strengths, potential, and personal growth (Morgan, 2000).

3.3 The Role of Metaphors and Language Structures in Transforming Client Identity

Using figurative language or metaphors in the therapeutic process using narrative therapy will have a long-term impact on the patient (Moschini, 2018). Some of these impacts include:

- 1.** Long-term impact of narrative change. Narrative shifts in therapy facilitate deep, lasting changes by allowing clients to reframe their identities and experiences through new metaphors and personalized expressions. As clients integrate these reauthored narratives into their lives, the therapeutic impact can extend beyond immediate sessions, influencing their ongoing self-conception and interactions. This reflects a cumulative effect on psychological resilience and personal growth, aligning with the long-term changes your reviewer sought.
- 2.** Impact on clients' long-term psychological well-being and the role of language. Language and metaphors serve as powerful tools in modifying clients' self-perceptions. For example, through metaphorical language, clients can externalize issues, thus reducing self-blame and increasing agency. By gradually altering how clients narrate their lives, narrative therapy promotes a restructured self-view, supporting sustained psychological well-being over time as clients continually engage with these new, empowering narrative research gaps and opportunities for further research. The use of metaphor and narrative reveals insights into clients' inner lives, but there are also noted gaps, particularly regarding the quantifiable outcomes of narrative changes over time. Future research could explore the durability of narrative transformations

and their measurable impacts on psychological health. This aligns with your reviewer's suggestion to delve into the long-term effects of narrative shifts in therapy.

3. Language is used to reshape clients' perceptions. The therapeutic use of metaphors and specific linguistic structures, like re-descriptive and re-authoring techniques, helps clients reframe their identities and experiences. By using language that invites alternative perspectives, therapists help clients envision new roles and relationships with their challenges, which can be essential in transforming how clients see themselves. This reflects your reviewer's interest in understanding the use of specific language tools, such as metaphor, to facilitate identity shifts.

In narrative therapy, language plays a powerful role in strengthening the client's transformation process by helping them reshape their personal stories and shift their perspectives on themselves and their experiences. Narrative therapy views language as a tool individuals use to construct their identities and interpret their lives. Through carefully chosen language, therapists guide clients to examine and redefine the narratives they have created about themselves, especially those that may be limiting or negatively self-defining. Therapists encourage clients to identify and focus on their strengths, skills, and past successes by using language that emphasizes resilience, agency, and possibility. This linguistic reframing helps clients to "externalize" problems, separating issues from their identity and allowing them to view challenges as outside forces rather than intrinsic flaws. The transformative process is further strengthened when clients use more empowering language to describe their future selves and goals, gradually internalizing a new, more positive self-narrative. As clients adopt this revised language, they often experience a shift in self-perception, recognizing new potentials and envisioning paths that align with their re-authored story. In this way, language in narrative therapy is a catalyst that fosters self-reflection and nurtures lasting transformation. Language plays a multifaceted role in human communication; it conveys past experiences, memories, and lessons learned and serves as a medium through which people express their aspirations, values, and dreams for the future. Through language, individuals and communities can share what has happened and what they wish to see realized, reflecting ideals and beliefs that may otherwise be overlooked. This deeper function of language makes it a powerful tool for shaping identity, inspiring change, and envisioning collective progress. It highlights how language is more than a vehicle for sharing facts; it is a space for articulating what matters most to a culture or individual.

In addition, language plays a crucial role in the therapeutic process, serving as a bridge between clients' internal worlds and the understanding they seek to achieve. It allows clients to put words to emotions and experiences that may have felt overwhelming, chaotic, or unspeakable. By naming these experiences, clients can begin to understand and organize them, transforming abstract feelings into something more concrete and manageable. This process of articulating experiences helps clients gain clarity and opens up opportunities for redefinition and reframing. Through language, they can reinterpret painful memories, challenging past beliefs or assumptions, and ultimately

construct new narratives that align with their values and goals. In this way, language is more than a tool for expression; it becomes a means of healing and growth, empowering clients to reshape their understanding of themselves and their lives.

A deeper exploration of language as an effective tool for transformation in narrative therapy holds significant potential. Further research, particularly in the form of a scoping review, will allow for a broader examination of literature and case studies supporting language as a medium for psychological change. By integrating clinical experience with existing evidence, it becomes possible to understand the profound role language plays in shaping human identity and life experiences. Every spoken story marks the beginning of new possibilities, and each carefully chosen word initiates a shift toward positive change. In narrative therapy, language functions not merely as a bridge between internal cognition and external reality but as a powerful instrument capable of altering the trajectory of one's life. The impact of language—its ability to heal and liberate individuals from psychological constraints—underscores its vital role in therapeutic practice.

4. Conclusion

In narrative therapy, the reality of clients is woven from the stories they tell about themselves and their interactions with the world, forming a personal narrative that frames how they understand and experience life. In this context, language is not merely a means of communication; it is a powerful medium through which individuals construct and make sense of their own realities. The words clients choose, the metaphors they use, and the stories they recount all contribute to a framework that shapes their self-identity, perceptions, and responses to life's challenges. By externalizing problems and examining these narratives in a therapeutic setting, clients can reinterpret and re-author their stories, potentially shifting from limiting or painful interpretations to more empowering ones. In this way, language in narrative therapy serves as both a mirror and a canvas, reflecting clients' inner worlds while allowing them to imagine and embrace new ways of being.

Declaration of Conflicting Interest

There is no conflict of interest concerning the publication of this paper.

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