

GLOSSARY

Actant : Greimas' term corresponding to Propp's dramatic persona. According to Greimas there are six actants. Actants operate at the level of a narrative's deep structure.

Analepsis : In Genetteian terms, moving backwards in time.

Deep Structure : The notion comes from transformational generative grammar. For Chomsky, deep structure is the underlying set of rules and paradigms in language from which surface structure is generated.

Defamiliarization : For Shklovsky, it is an artistic technique that makes the familiar seem strange by jolting the reader out of habitual perception.

Diegesis : Genette's equivalent term for story. It is the space in which narrated events occur.

Diegetic Level : The level at which an event is related to diegesis.

Discourse : It is the set of narrated events and situation as they would appear in chronological sequence.

Duration : The set of events which relate story time to discourse time. (Genette)

Ellipsis : Skipping over a moment of time in narrative.(Genette)

Embedded Narrative Levels : Narratives within narratives create a stratification of levels whereby each inner narrative is subordinated to the narrative within which it is embedded. (Rimmon-Kenan).

Event : A change of state revealed in discourse

Extradiegetic Level : The narrative level immediately superior to the diegetic level. (Genette)

Fabula : Russian formalist synonym for story, as opposed to *sjuzet* (discourse).

Focalization : The perspective from which events are narrated. It is 'focus of narration'. (Genette)

Function : For Propp, it is fundamental event that brings change in state.

Heterodiegetic Narrator : A narrative in which the narrator is not part of the events recounted. (Genette)

Mytheme : A minimal constituent of myth. (Levi- Strauss)

Narration : The production of a narrative. Narration can be after the narrated events, preceding the events in time, occurring at the same time or situated between two moments of action as in the epistolary novel.

Narrative agent : One who acts and influences the course of events in narrative.

Narrative Closure : A conclusion that brings the sequence of narrative to an end.

Narrative Grammar : A set of rules and formula to study narrative structures.

Narrative : A movement from a starting point to an end point, with digression, which involves the showing or the telling of story events.

Nuclei or Cardinal Function : One of the types of functions given by Roland Barthes. They are logically essential to a narrative. Nuclei are moments of risk where things can go 'either way'. (Kenan)

Prolepsis : Genettian term given to anachrony which presents future events before they chronologically occur in the story, a flashforward.

Scene : The showing of events, places, times and people at some length.

Sjuzet : Russian formalist synonym for discourse, as opposed to *fabula* (story).

Story : A synonym for *histoire* or *fabula*, as used by Jonathan Culler. All events which are to be depicted in a narrative and which are connected by means of plot.

Structure : The network of relations among units within a narrative.
It accounts for relation between parts and parts and whole.

Surface Structure : The notion of surface structure comes from transformational generative grammar. It is the abstract formulation of the organization of the observable sentence, deep structure.