

# Narrative: Forms and Functions

(Based on Gerald Prince's Views)

## Narrative representations

1. Narrative is the representation of real or fictive events and situations in a time sequence (temporal sequence).
2. Though many things take time to happen, they do not constitute narratives (fight, trip) since such things are not represented as a series of events but as one event.
3. Narrative is the representation of at least two real or fictive events or situations in a time sequence, neither of which presupposes or entails the other.

## Examples

1. John was very rich, then he began to gamble and he became very poor.
2. There was a fight yesterday. It was a beautiful trip.
3. John got out of the room: (John was in the room ; John was not in the room), such statements do not represent narrative since they are presupposed by the first situation.

# Narratology: Related Concepts

1. **Narrator** is the one who narrates. There is at least one narrator per narrative.
2. **Narratee** is the one who is narrated to. There is at least one narratee per narrative (overt or covert).
3. **Narrative** is the representation of one or more real or fictive events communicated by one, two, or several narrators to one or several narratees.
4. **Narrated** is the set of situations and events recounted in a narrative. It refers to the signs in a narrative representing the situations and events narrated.
5. **Narrating** is the telling or relating of one or more events. It refers to the signs in a narrative representing the narrating activity.
6. **Narration** is the production of narrative, the recounting of a series of situations and events.