

- **Structuralism** in literature appeared **in France in the 1960s**
 - It continues the work of **Russian Formalism** in the sense that it does not seek to interpret literature; it seeks rather to **investigate its structures**
 - **The most common names associated with structuralism** are Roland Barthes, Tzvetan Todorov, Gerard Genette, and A.J. Greimas
 - **Gerard Genette = Narrative Discourse =** اسم كتابه **اهم كاتب فيهم والى سوى السرد**
 - Genette analyzes three main aspects of the **narrative discourse**:
 1. **Time**: Order, Duration, Frequency
 2. **Mood**: Distance (Mimesis vs. Diegesis), Perspective (the question who sees?)
 3. **Voice**: Levels of narration (the question who speaks?)
- There are two forms of time in narrative: اشكال الوقت في السرد
1. **The time of the story**: The time in which the **story happens** احداث القصة
 2. **The time of the narrative**: The time in which the **story is told/narrated**

“Narrative Order” is the **relation between the sequencing of events in the story** and their **arrangement in the narrative** {ترتيب السرد بين تسلسل الاحداث في القصة وترتيبها في الرواية}

- **The time of the story is, by definition, always chronological**:
Events as they happen: A – B – C – D – E – F (**a chronological order**)
- **The time of the narrative is not necessarily chronological**:
Events as narrated: E – D – A – C – B – F (**non-chronological**)
- **Time Zeros**: is the point in time in which the narrator is telling his/her story. هي النقطة الزمنية التي يخبر فيها الراوي او الراوية قصته
- **Time Zero** is the **tome of the narration**
- **Genette calls all irregularities** in the time of narration: **Anachronies**. هي المخالفات التي توجد في السرد الزمني
- **Anachronies**= all **irregularities**

Anachronies happen whenever a narrative stops the chronological order in order to bring events or information from **the past or from the future** = يحدث عندما يتوقف سرد في الترتيب الزمني ويجلب احداث ومعلومات من الماضي الحاضر

The Function of Anachronies

- **Analepsis**: **The narrator recounts** after the fact an event that took place earlier than the moment in which the narrative is stopped
- **Prolepsis**: **The narrator anticipates** events that **will occur** after the point in time in which the story has stops.

1. **Homodiegetic Narrator:** a story in which the narrator is **present** in the story he narrates وهي القصة التي يكون فيها الراوي حاضر فيها
2. **Heterodiegetic Narrator:** a story in which the narrator is **absent** from the story he narrates وهي القصة التي يكون فيها الراوي ليس موجود
3. **Extradiegetic Narrative:** The narrator **is superior**, in the sense of being at least one level higher than the story world. يكون الراوي متفوق اي انه في مستوى اعلى من مستوى عالم القصة ولديه معرفة افضل
4. **Intradiegetic Narrative:** the narrator is **immersed within** the same level as that of the story world, and has limited or incomplete knowledge of the story he narrates. يكون الراوي منغمسا في نفس مستوى القصة ولديه معرفة محدوده