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SOME DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN THE PRESENTATION OF EVENTS IN THE  
TEXT AND CHRONOLOGY OF STORY GERARD GENETTE'S MODEL

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Ayman E. M. Geedallah (Instructor)

University of Tobruk

Faculty of Arts

English language department

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**Abstract**

This paper precisely attempts to demonstrate the concept of the time regarding to the Genette's theory to means their distribution of the order of sometime which I plan to show the rationale beyond using the analepses only one of the narratological techniques (analepsis) will get to be adopted to research how Dickens attempts to write down his novel. This paper also will specialize in one of amongst Dickens's novels (Great Expectations) to realize an adequate understanding of their flashing back clarifying the three differing types of analepsis it's divided into two parts; theoretical and empirical, the second part where Genette's theory is adopted, which can be a sequel of the theoretical part and may specialize in how Dickens's utilizes three kinds of analepses with illustration ,this will assist to place the paper in its broader framework.

**Keywords:** theoretical, Dickens's novels, framework etc

**1. Introduction**

It is commonly claimed that narratology began to seem and form in 1966, in the same year, some think that the communication of the French journal brought out a special issue. "the structural analysis of narrative", as a results of this, Tzvetan Todorov, together of the contributors, who coined the term "narratology" which after three years which brought them. Todorov(1969) defines narratology is that the theory of structures of narrative so as to understand the way to analyze the very fact of narrative phenomena through this easily realize their parts, concepts and usage when and where then attempts to reconize thier functions and relationships. Accordingly, In structuralism, the characteristics of narrative cannot be defined a feature of communication run less the feature of narration is meant.

Crystal(1997) agrees with Todorv's definition clarifying that the structural study of narrative is understood as narratology where the the proposition of Structural elements are shown, like those which create

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a narrative e.g. a summarizing abstract, a story orientation or those which close it like closing summary, a narrator's evaluation. Generally speaking, the notions, theme, plot character, role, point of view are concentrated, particularly in studies of literary narrative. (Crystal, 1997). "Text as we describe as narrative within the structuralist sense of the word contrast with descriptive texts therein they contain a temporal structure and represent changes of state". (Schmid, 2010) whereas Lessing (1962) on the one hand, he sees narratives, technically, ask works of literature like novels or short stories. Narativity may be a feature that deals with speech and not visual arts, on the opposite hand he's more precedent in defining the concept comparing with Todorov's definition. To gain a fuller view of that a lot of theories of the recent past have continued to explain the distinctive nature of the narrative in terms of the mediation process, for instance, Franz Stanzel begins his theory of narration (Stanzel, 1979; tr1984), as he formulates his earlier works against the background of the new theoretical horizons, by recreation so as to verify mediation because the defining feature of narrative texts

**Methodology: The outline of the study.**

This paper absolutely endeavors to demonstrate the concept of the time with respect to the Genette's theory to point

out their distribution of the order of time which I plan to show the rationale beyond using the analepses, only one of the narratological techniques (analepsis) will be investigated and analyzed to this paper and how Dickens attempts to compose it down on his move

**The Novel**

Calder (1979) summarizes *Great Expectations*, saying that Pip tells his own story as an adult looking back on his younger years. When the novel begins, Pip may be a poor orphan who seems destined to become a blacksmith like his brother-in-law and live out his life within the marsh area of Kent, England. An unexpected chain of events, however, thrusts him into a totally different world and way of life. Over time, Pip's new life becomes far more complicated than he imagined it might be, and he's forced to reevaluate his values and therefore the values of the society during which he finds himself. (Calder, 1979:11-13).

**Data Analysis and Interpretation**

It attempts to extend some interpretations about the analepsis in *Great Expectations* and also to determine precisely the three kinds of analepsis. Although I discuss some selected examples, the results may be very nearly precise. According to what previously mentioned. The present paper will analyze the analepsis, and how the

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divisions of reach and extent have an effect on the kinds of the analepses.

**Analapsis** ( flash backward)The following Figure (1) shows analepses and its kinds

ORDER

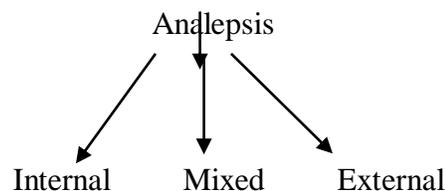


Figure (1) Analepsis

Rimmon-Kenan (2002:48) defines analapses as "evoke a past which precedes the starting point of the first narrative," they are known as "external analepses in Genette's terms." Conversely, internal analepsis "conjure up a past which occurred after the starting point of the first narrative but either repeated or narrated for the first time at a point in the text later than the place where it is due." Whereas a mixed analepsis "begins before the starting point of the first narrative but at later stage either joins it or goes beyond it."

Genette differentiates between reach and extent, the amount of time in which they refer back or forward is called reach, and the length of this reach and how long it lasts, and its duration is called extent (Rimmon-Kenan, 2002)

which best described by Rimmon-kenan (2002) commenting on starting point of the text, analepses can be classified as internal analepses, mixed analepses and external analepses (Rimmon-Kenan, 2002:48).

The analepsis has previously been defined during the time of narrative as an interrupted event and a past one is inserted. Genette (1980) insists that a past occurrence is inserted which should be analyzed in terms of its reach and extent. Dickens's achievement of time at the beginning of his novel was puzzling by using two periods 'infant' when he started to pronounce his name and 'child conclusion' which mentioned in his manuscript '7 years'.

He has an embarrassing description of time limit. Dickens doesn't offer any time or even dates at the beginning of his novel, he probably wants his readers to rely on the dispersion of temporal information by analyzing the way in which events and actions are temporally positioned and distributed in the narrative. Genette(1980) maintains that if a past occurrence is

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inserted, it should be investigated in terms of its reach and extent.( Genette,1980)

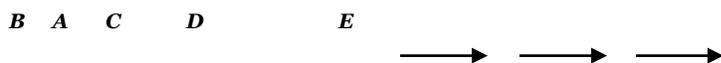
If the story's present "age of Pip" is seven years, and inserted analepsis occurred in "infant" which is about four years, for example:"*My infant tongue could make of both names nothing longer or more explicit than Pip. So, I called myself Pip, and came to be called Pip.*" ( ch.1.p.35) then it has a reach of three years, but if this analepsis lasted up to 6 years then it has an extent of two years.

As for example the analepsis goes to the Pip's age which was 4 years consequently the analepsis is external. If the analepsis occurs outside of the present of the narrative and extends onto a later stage of the present then this analepsis is mixed, since the starting point of the story was on Christmas Eve when Pip was walking through the marshes and he meets an escaped convict who threatens him to bring back food and a file to break the leg irons.

Any actions happen before this point and extend onto the later moment of the present of the story then this analepsis is called mixed as in "*my first most vivid and broad impression of the identity of things, seems to me have been gained on a memorable raw afternoon towards evening. At such a time I found out certain, that this bleak place overgrown with nettles was the churchyard*" ( ch.1.p.35) .

In this case the analepsis will start before Pip was born up to Pip's age 7 years and may last up to 14 years or 18 years to extend until 23 years including with 11 years at which time it serves as conclusion.

The nature of these flashbacks provides details about the many characters that the world of novel cannot be considered as essential to the plot. It is interesting that Pip's life before the start of the novel, and indeed his childhood or his past is never revealed to the reader and being the idea of " analepsis" is cleared up as;



B	A	C	D	E
<i>Before birth of Pip</i>	<i>Pip's age</i>	<i>14 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>23 years</i>

*Table (1)Analepsis*

Genette (1980) adds that the time of narrative is interrupted and a past event is inserted B is an external and mixed

analepses to provide a story's background information which A is the starting time of the story, whereas C, D, E are in agreement with the chronological order. That is to say,

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comparing the analepsis it was found anachronisms with B, A. This is carified on Table (1)

Flashbacks in the novel are introduced in the forms of both external and internal analepsis. Some examples of external *Table (2)Kinds of Analepsis*

analepses are those that at the beginning of the novel describe a similar event of Pip. Some background information about Pip's family are given through an external analepsis, whose extent is one of the longest in the novel.

1."Now, he pursued .you remember what've understood and you remember that young man , and you get home "

**INTERNAL ANALEPSIS**

" Didn't hear the canon last night"

2."My father's family name being Pirrip, and my Christian name Philip, my infant tongue could make of both names nothing longer or more explicit than Pip. So, I called my self Pip, and came to be called Pip." (Ch. I. p.35

**MIXED ANALEPSIS**

3." To five little stone lozenges, each about a foot and a half long, which were arranged in a neat row beside their grave, and were sacred to the memory of five little brothers of mine-who gave me up trying to get a living, exceedingly early in that universal struggle." ( Ch. I. p.35)

**EXTERNAL ANALEPSIS**

Another example of external analepsis provides the reader with antecedents of some of the characters," *my first fancies regarding what they were like, were unreasonably derived from their tombstones.*" ( ch.1.p.35) and mixed analepsis "*I give Pirrip as my father's name, on the authority of his tombstone and my sister – Mrs Joe Gargery, who married the blacksmith*" ( ch.1.p.35).

Despite the fact that the external analepses, when Pip starts to remember his family "*As I never saw my father and my mother, and never saw any likeness of either of them' for their days were long*

*before the days of Photographs "* ( ch.1.p.35).

Most of the external analepses in the novel have a completing function, and thus fill in some omissions in the previous narrative.

**Conclusion**

This paper observed that this novel is basically an account of analepses rather than the other techniques. The most point that each one of these external, mixed, and internal analepses have in common is that the events they relate give the reader an equivalent idea of a fallen and unstructured world in the events within the story time.

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The main purpose of the analepses in Great Expectations was to stress the figure of a narrator who knows quite any of the characters and whose allusions to the longer term create to some extent a sort of suspense or a reflexive atmosphere within the narrative. In other words, the narrator has got to go past to fill the gaps which can cover some parts of the novel. In fact, the entire of this novel is basically an account of analepses instead of the opposite techniques. . Most of the flashback tools that the author used, whether internal, mixed, or external, had one fulfillment, namely completing the function, ending the event, and filling within the blanks for deleted parts or accelerated events until the image was completed. . The paper also noticed that a writer used the analepses frequently to clarify a previous idea or repeated actions to connect the events at the start of the novel whose features weren't clear to require a suitable, logical style and systemetic repetitions to facilitate the reader to know what's happening around him.

Finally, this story may be a set of flashbacks that the author rearranged to offer a comprehensive idea and general understanding and keeps the reader faraway from boredom and monotony. the author wanted to make sure that the narrator knows far more about the story than the

characters inside the story, thereby creating a sort of interest and suspense within the narrative environment.

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