ALGORITHM FOR NARRATOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH TEXT

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The analysis of narrative strategies of English-language articles is presented in the study. The choice of material for narratological analysis is determined by the The choice of material for the assessment is determined by the content of works that study geopolitics as a geographical image. Narrative strategies and phenomena are characterized.

Keywords: narrative strategies; discourse; English; Greater Mediterranean; intertext.

АЛГОРИТМ НАРРАТОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО АНАЛИЗА АНГЛИЙСКОГО ТЕКСТА

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В исследовании представлен анализ нарративных стратегий англоязычных статей. Выбор материала для нарратологического анализа определяется Выбор материала для оценки определяется содержанием работ, изучающих геополитику как географический образ. Характеризуются нарративные стратегии и феномены.

Ключевые слова: нарративные стратегии; дискурс; английский язык; Большое Средиземноморье; интертекст.

Introduction

The review of the text material as a communicative event presentation of storytelling can be considered as a priority for narratological analysis [2]. "Narrative as a special type of discourse is the object of study in narratology and is a statement when the speaker tells a story (sequence of events)" [6, p. 171].

A narrative strategy can be conceptualized as the implementation of a discourse formation. "This system defines historically significant discursive practice" [6, p. 171].

The problem of the study

Narratological methods make it possible to study the grammatical structure of a narrative discursive "rules" of a historical era in a work. The story , "as well as the situation in which it is told, turns out to be associated with a cultural-historical structure with a set of discursive orders" [6, p. 171].

The problem of our study: what narrative strategies can be used for English-language discourse understanding? We take into account that discourse can be presented as a form of social practice of speech behavior.

Geopolitics as a type of geography and politics that has an internal semantic structure of the text, has been considered by many scientists: Gearyid У Tuathail, Carlo J. Bonura, Kim Rygiel, Paul Routledge, Timothy W. Luke, James Der Derian.

The Eastern Mediterranean, which is in a transitional state, was studied by S. Florensa, A. Kalaitzidis, S. N. Litsas, A. Tziampiris, E. Laipson, J. Purdy, W. G Tuathail and others. They wrote about "the instability of the region, centered on events such as the Arab Spring, Islamic terrorism, the continued stalemate on the Cyprus and Palestinian issues…" [6, p. 173].

J.K. Meister [5], H. Miller considered narrative in critical terms for Literary study [7]; M. Fludernik [3] wrote about extending narratology into corpus studies.

The study analyzed narrative strategies in articles about the Greater Mediterranean. Narratology was studied by M. M. Bakhtin, J. Brockmeyer, R. Harré, O.A. Kovalev, V. I. Tyupa, A.-Zh. Greimas, G. A. Zhilicheva, M. Fludernik, H. Miller, J. K. Meister and others.

Narratological approaches are known to play a central role in modeling one's ability to create and process narratives by means of a variety of contexts and communication practices [5].

The purpose of this article is to analyze narrative strategies in English-language articles about the geopolitical influence of the Greater Mediterranean on European countries.

The following articles from the book serve as the research material: *"IEMed. Mediterranean Yearbook".* The choice of material for narratological analysis is determined by the articles about the influence of the Greater Mediterranean on European countries.

Results and Discussion.

A narrative is a chain of events. They all affect the characters to varying degrees. A general algorithm for narratological analysis comprises:

1. A determination the sequence of events.

2. An evaluation: which of events change the course of the plot, and which ones only present unoccupied narrative space.

3. An idetification of external or internal changes of these events.

The Mediterranean is considered as a harmonious image [1]. The current geopolitical conditions are the internal socio-political events [6]. Geopolitics is a geographical image. It embodies political economy and the social reproduction of power:

"Geopolitics is itself a form of geography and politics, that it has a contextuality, and that it is implicated in the ongoing social reproduction of power and political economy" [8, p. 16].

Text within a text" as a method of narrative text generation is represented by the manifestation of an understanding way. It is an expression of incorporation in the articles. Incorporation as a cognitive mechanism is a more universal phenomenon [4].

One should consider an example of this way of narratological analysis of English text: "The region therefore seems to be 'petrified': it has become more and more challenging to give speeches emphasizing 'common values' while the space for democratic practices is shrinking. *The Mediterranean has been analyzed as a space and a sea that both unites and divides.* Transformations in the Arab world indicate that instability is here to stay" [2, p. 339].

The differentiation and linking of events in "discourse is the main method of narrative text creation. Narratology explains the ways in which narratives are divided. The unit of division of a plot narrative is an episode as a section of text characterized by the unity of time, place and composition of characters" [6, p. 173].

The context and the subject influence on eventfulness in the texts as a hermeneutical category. An event is represented by paradox that implies a contradiction to the general opinion. "Unpredictability depends on the subject who evaluates the change in state" [6, p. 173]. For example, *"...the English would increase their sphere of influence in Iran and the French would be given control of Syria and Palestine"* [2, p. 36].

This category is especially significant when describing problems of the typology of culture, literature and thinking:

"Since Ottoman times, extra-regional powers have aimed at protecting their vital interests in the region by actively participating in local and regional politics" [2, p. 17].

Sometimes the discourse mentions an event despite the logic of the story. The frequency of events is expressed by repeated actions, and the narrator denotes a series of repeated events. Narrative differs from other discourses in that it is characterized by a more complex system of stylistic figures, the

pairing of fragments, and an event orientation that connects the beginning with the end of the narrative:

"...unresolved conflicts that feed resentment and chronic instability, or fostering good governance, democracy and human rights are all fronts that must be taken up to provide more effective responses for the long term" [2, p. 337].

The general algorithm of narratological analysis is aimed at identifying the individual characteristics of any work. Such an algorithm allow the reader to understand the complex hierarchical structure of the literary narrative.

In conclusion, we should note that this work is devoted to the analysis of the narrative strategies of English-language articles examining the geopolitical influence of the Greater Mediterranean on European countries. An algorithm for narratological analysis comprises: a determination the sequence of events; an evaluation of events change; an idetification of external or internal changes of these events.

The narrative strategies as a type of communicative tactics make it possible to comprehend the text as a discourse formation.

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