

O. LIASCHENKO

TYPES OF NARRATIVE DISCOURSE IN A THEORETICAL PARADIGM OF STRUCTURALISM

Theoretical understanding of types of narrative discourse stems from well-established traditions in linguistic analyses. The first attempts to understand the nature of story-telling date back to the works of Plato and Aristotle. Their concept of diegesis and mimesis turned out to be of great importance for contemporary science. Besides, there should be mentioned linguistics of Saussure, achievements of Russian formalism school, M.Bahtin's theory of speech genres as key factors that influenced the emergence of narratology as a distinct methodology. During 1960-80's, the «classical» period of narratology formed. Such eminent scholars as T.Todorov, G.Genettes, L. Doležel and V.Schmid made a significant contribution to the formation of basic concepts and terms of narratology. Having used methodology of structuralism, they developed the basic types of narrative modalities and their transformations in a text. In their works the researchers considered the nature of narrative discourse. They listed a number of important points as follows: 1) a discourse is defined as a certain type of verbal expression. It is regulated according to a set of rules specific to a particular type of verbal expression. 2) narrative discourse has communicative nature, 3) the speech from a narrator and the speech from a character are defined as components of narrative discourse based on two types of narrative modalities, called mimesis and diegesis 4) typology of narrative discourse is built according to the position of speech from a narrator and speech from a character in the text. Moreover, they suggested a wide range of terms that proved to be useful for further research in narratology. Thus, such terms as *homodiegetic narrative*, *heterodiegetic narrative*, *autodiegetic narration* became widely used due to their scientific contribution. Modern narratology absorbed the best achievements of the theory of narrative suggested by T.Todorov, G.Genettes, L. Doležel and V.Schmid and now is used as an effective means of linguistic analysis in contemporary science.