

Approaching Narrative Techniques in the "The Canary" by Katherine Mansfield in Terms of Symour Chatman's Model: A Stylistic-Narrative Study

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Abstract

The current study is a stylistic-narrative study that provides investigation of the narrative techniques that are used in Katherine Mansfield's selected short story "The Doll's House". The study attempts to signify the role of Chatman's model (1978) "Story and Discourse Narrative Structure in Fiction and Film" in analysing narrative fiction to examine the narrative techniques that used by the writer in the story under investigation. It includes qualitative and quantitative analyses to fulfill its aims, and verify its hypotheses.

Key Words: Events, Characters, Setting, the Narrator,
Narrative Techniques.

استقصاء تقنيات السرد في قصة كاثرين مانسفيلد (الكناري) وفق أنموذج

سيمور تشاتمان: دراسة أسلوبية-سردية

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المستخلص:

الدراسة الحالية هي دراسة أسلوبية سردية, حيث توفر تقصيا لوجود تقنيات السرد المستعملة في القصة القصيرة (الكناري) للكاتبة كاثرين مانسفيلد. تعنى الدراسة بالإشارة الى دور أنموذج تشاتمان (١٩٧٨) " بنية سرد القصة والخطاب في الرواية والسينما" في تحليل الادب السردى لفحص التقنيات السردية التي استخدمتها الكاتبة في القصة المختارة. وتشمل هذه الدراسة التحليلات النوعية والكمية لتحقيق أهدافها، والتحقق من نتائجها.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الاحداث, الشخصيات, الجو العام للقصة, الراوي, تقنيات السرد

1 Introduction

The research starts with defining stylistics and then defining narrative theory as it is presented by different narratologists as well as defining narrative. Likewise, the definition of the concept of the narrative techniques and its elements are highlighted. This is followed by the framework of the study proposed by Chatman (1978) to reveal the narrative techniques in the texts and summary of the short story under study.

2. Stylistics

Widdowson (1975: 3) clarifies that the importance of stylistic analysis is that it can “*provide the means whereby the learner can relate a piece of literary writing with his own experience of language and so extend that experience*” According

“the basis for fuller understanding, appreciation and interpretation of avowedly literary and author-centred texts. The general impulse will be to draw eclectically on linguistic insights and to use them in the service of what is generally claimed to be fuller interpretation of language effects than is possible without the benefit of linguistics” (Carter and Simpson in Mills, 1995: 4).

to Carter and Simpson, stylistics provides:

Matthews (2007) observes that it is “*the study of style in language*” Leech and Short (2007: 11) said that, “*literary stylistics has implicitly or explicitly the goal of explaining the relation between language and artistic function.*” Moreover, Bassey (2014: 28) defined it as

“*Stylistics as the linguistic study of literary and non literary style....Stylistics investigates all aspects of grammar and meaning especially in formal contexts, and it is as much a linguistic analysis of literary texts as it is a literary evaluation of language*”. Stylistics is the study of the fingerprints of the writer.

3. Narrative theory

Prince (1982:181-182) stated that, "*Narratology studies the form and functioning of narrative and tries to account for narrative competence. More specifically, it examines what all narratives have in common\ narratively speaking and what enables them to be narratively different*". It consists of an ordered set of statements aimed at *explicitness* (depicting how a narrative can be produced or processed using specific rules with the least of interpretation left to the user), *completeness* (which accounts for all and only narratives), and *empirical plausibility* (in line with what we know about communicative determinants and cognitive) (Prince ,1982:181-182).

Qadduri (2020:12) stated that, "*Narratology is the study of how narratives create meaning. Certain techniques and procedures should be present in a story in order to form its essential nature*". Narratology is the theory of narrative studies and analyses all the narrative forms with their different function depending on certain elements that existed in the narrative text.

4. Narrative

To explain the term narrative, it is perhaps useful to begin with a dictionary definition. Wales (1989) defines a narrative as:

“[...] basically a *STORY*, of happenings or events, either real or imaginary, which the *NARRATOR* considers interesting or important. [...] Narratives are most commonly narrated in words, in speech (as in oral literature and jokes) or (chiefly) in writing; but they can be enacted dramatically on stage, or visualized in the images of film and gestures of mime” (Wales 1989:313).

C
hatman
(1993:8
) in his
book "Reading Narrative Fiction" explained the term narrative, "A narrative, on the other hand, tells a story. In other words, it presents a unified sequence of events that add up to something, a plot with some kind of point". Abbott (2002: 12) defines narrative as "the representation of an event or a series of events". Event is a key concept because if the narrative does not represent an event then we may have "argument", "lyric", "description", but surely not a narrative".
Moreo
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Hatim
elabora
tes:

“The study of narrative has appeared as an object of analysis in a wide range of disciplinary contexts, from literature to sociolinguistics, social anthropology, social psychology and beyond. This is because narrative does not exist between the covers of books only; on the contrary; stories have a significant role in our daily life situations”
(Hatim, 2014: 22).

Many disciplines have used narratives for a variety of purposes. In addition, each discipline has its own terms, but these concepts represent similar, if not identical, constructs. For example, Sociologists often refer to personal stories as a vehicle for transmitting cultural norms.

5. Narrative Techniques

Narrative technique means the elements in the literary work which enables the author to convey the story to the reader.

Cascio (2007: 1) stated that, "*Narrative technique means the methods and devices writers use to tell their stories, whether in works of literature, film, theater or even oral stories or other media.*" He added to that, "*Many techniques work upon specific uses of phrases, punctuation or exaggerations of description, but nearly every storyteller, regardless of genre or style employs a few foundational techniques, such as point of view, setting, symbolism and others.*"

Abdullah (2016:1) defines narrative techniques as, "*the analysis of the various elements of the story such as setting, character, point of view, mood or atmosphere, symbolism, style, theme, etc.* In addition, Abdullah pointed that, "*it is the logical sequence of events presented to the readers in a way that enables the author to convey the themes, which are embodied within the literary work.*"

6. The Elements of Narrative

A literary element refers to components of a literary work (character, setting, plot, point-of-view...etc. These are technical terms for the "what" of a work.

6.1 Plot: "*The main incidents of a NARRATIVE; the outline of situations and events (thought of as distinct from the*

CHARACTERS involved in them or the THEMES illustrated by them)" (Prince,2003:73).

6.2 Setting: *"The spatiotemporal circumstances in which the events of a narrative occur" (Prince, 2003: 88).* Setting refers to time periods whether times of day, or times of year employed in the story, locations, cultural contexts, immediate surroundings...etc.

6.3 Characterization: *"The set of techniques resulting in the constitution of CHARACTER. Characterization can be more or less direct (a character's TRAITS are reliably stated by the narrator, the character herself, or another categories. character) or indirect (deducible from the character's actions, reactions, thoughts, emotions, etc." (Prince, 2003: 11).*

6.4 Focalization: *"The PERSPECTIVE in terms of which the narrated situations and events are presented; the perceptual or conceptual position in terms of which they are rendered" (Prince, 2003: 31).*

7. The Framework of the Analysis of "The Canary"

Chatman's (1978) model of narrative structure and discourse are used as linguistic devices to identify the narrative techniques that Mansfield uses in her story. The model encompasses the analysis of statements into **process (Does)** and **stasis (Is) statements**. The process statement represents that someone does something but the stasis statement represents a description of one's state or qualities. Then, the process statement is going to be divided into **events** and **existents**. The events include **action** and **happening events**, the action events comprise a change in the state where the agent is the doer of the action or the affected on the patient whereas the happening events are also a change in the state but "the patients" is the effected here not the affected. The existents include the characters, the author, and the narrator.

8. The plot

The story is told in the first person narrator since one of the story's characters presents its events, which is the old woman. Using this technique helps the woman to express her feelings and attitude that there is an intimate relationship between herself and the pet. The main characters in this story are the old woman, the canary that she gave him human characteristics, the china man who sold her the canary, and the three males she mentioned.

As the story begins, the woman describes her sadness about the death of “the canary”, and how passing people’s observation of the location of “the canary” cage makes her feel comfortable because she keeps remembering him too. The woman remembered her past habits, how she used to be charmed by the flowers and stars, and how these things changed so quickly after “the canary” entered her life. She gives him some human characteristics, describing his habits, his personality, and the perfect company he provided her with.

The action raised and her life changed on that special day when the Chinaman came near her door holding in his hand a tiny cage with a little golden canary to sell. From that moment everything changed, she is no longer alone. She is no longer interested in the star or the sunset because the only matter is he, then she begins to tell us about her daily routine with him. In the early morning starts, she hangs him on the nail outside and how takes care of him, observing every detail he does until the end of the day, then she brings him inside.

The three men who stay temporarily with her consider her strange because of her affection for the canary. Although they were living with her, but neither she nor the bird means to them anything as she said. Even sometimes they mock her, she knew that, but it doesn’t matter to her because her bird existence amuses her. He was the perfect company that she needed. She can dismiss the opinion of others when it comes to the canary showing an internal strength. His singing cheered her up and his presence took away the narrator’s loneliness.

As far as the resolution came, she seems to accept the truth of her life that she will be forever sad and lonely, not only because her lost, but also because she was left alone and this somehow will make her feel sad sometimes. She tries to get out of her loneliness but she could not.



9. Statements and Events in the Exposition

In this section, the researcher analyses first: the process (Does) and stasis (Is) statements, and then the events statements, which are divided into action (act) or happening, as in the table below:

Table 1: Statements and Events in the Exposition

The table results show that we have 48 statements, 26 process statements, and 22 statements. The numbers

NO.	Statements	Process Statements	Stasis Statements	Action Events	Happening Events
1.	You see that big nail to the right of the front door?		✓		
Table 2: Percentages of Process and Stasis Statements		Table 3: Percentages of Action and Happening Events			
3.	I could not bear to take it out.	✓		✓	
4.	I should like to think	✓		✓	
5.	it was there always even after my time.		✓		

are close, this indicates that Mansfield uses description as much as she uses events in the exposition, when the old woman starts to tell us about herself now, then she remembered her canary, this shift between present and past needs such a technique. In addition, the table shows also that we have 25 action events and 1 happening event. The total number of events is 28 events. This indicates the events that take place when the woman remembered her old days with “the canary, how she treats him, his reaction and song, and many things she used to love.

Statements	Frequency	Percentages
Process	26	54,2%
Stasis	22	45,8%
Total	48	100

Events	Frequency	Percentages
Action	25	96,2%
Happening	1	3,8%
Total	26	100

As the findings show, the percentage of the process statements (54, 2%) is close to the percentage of stasis statements (45, 8%). The percentage of process one indicates a thing that happened or what occurred to the characters whether in the past or the present. The percentage of stasis one represents the description given by Mansfield through our main character, which is the woman. The percentages of the events especially action one (96, 2%) indicate that what agents do in the exposition is much more than what happens to them (3, 8%).

9.2 Existences in the Exposition

At this point the researcher after analyzing the existences in the story under study according to Chatman, existences are divided according to Chatman's model into characters and the setting, each of which is going to be analyzed in detail with several examples from the narrative text to support the researcher's ideas.

9.2.1 Characters in the Exposition

In our story "The Canary" by Mansfield, we have two types of characters divided according to their importance in the narrative. In the exposition, the first four paragraphs contain only the main characters. Other characters will be discussed later in the next section.

1. Major characters: the old woman and the canary.
2. Minor characters: the china man and the three men.

The old woman: the old woman is defiantly one of the important characters, from the beginning the story opens with her talking about her dead canary. She narrates all the events so the story is told in the first person narrator. In the exposition, the story starts with a woman who tries to console herself by the nail where the cage was, and with people's words when they pass near her house and notice the nail. In this way, she feels that he is (the canary) not forgotten. It is obvious that she is a lonely, sad woman, and that bird was filling in her empty life.

Through her way to describe the bird you can feel how she is attached and compassionate not only with the bird but also to all creatures. Paragraph number four (see appendix 2) supports the idea of her feelings toward the canary, for instance, "*I loved him. How I loved him! Perhaps it does not matter so very much what it is one loves in this world. But love something one must.*" (2007: 732) Also toward other things such as in these statements, "*Then I loved the evening star.*" (2007: 732) Another statement "*I used to*

go into the backyard, after sunset, and wait for it until it shone above the dark gum tree." (2007: 732) His death seems to break her heart and left her with the pain of separation.

The canary: the canary is the other main character in this story since our story is named after him. We understand that he is very precious in the story and most events if not all about him. The woman gave the canary human characteristics since she considers him part of the family sharing her life. For instance, in the third paragraph (see appendix 2) when she personified him when she described his singing as a professional singer "*sip a little water just as a professional singer might*" (2007: 732)

9.2.2 Setting

In the exposition, the woman clarifies the canary is dead at this point. The time of speaking is present simple in the first paragraph. Using the word "even now" indicates the tense. However, she goes back again to use the past when she said "*it was there always even after my time.*" (2007: 731)

In the second paragraph, she starts to recall a flashback from the memory, of those wonderful days that related her to "The Canary". Since her elaboration about the old days, the tense she uses is the past. Certain indicators mentioned in the second paragraph (see appendix 2), for instance "*he used to hop, hop, hop from one perch to another, tap against the bars as if to attract my attention, sip a little water just as a professional singer might, and then break into a song so exquisite that I had to put my needle down to listen to him.*" (2007: 731-732) But again she shifts to the present like in "*I can't describe it*" (2007: 732)

In paragraph number three, the same thing happened when she shifted between times (present and past) but mainly she uses the past to recall her days before she had the canary. Moreover, she described her interests in nature as being something from the past too, such as in this example "*Of course there was always my*

little house and the garden, but for some reason they were never enough. Flowers respond wonderfully, but they don't sympathize. Then I loved the evening star..." (2007: 732) she remembered when she liked to sit in the garden and love the flower, the stars and waiting for the sunset. These things reflect the depth of her longing and regardless of what happened, she is still thankful to God for everything.

9.3 Statements and Events in the climax

In this section, the researcher is going to show how the climax is analysed to statements, then to events, following the same process in the first section as in the following table:

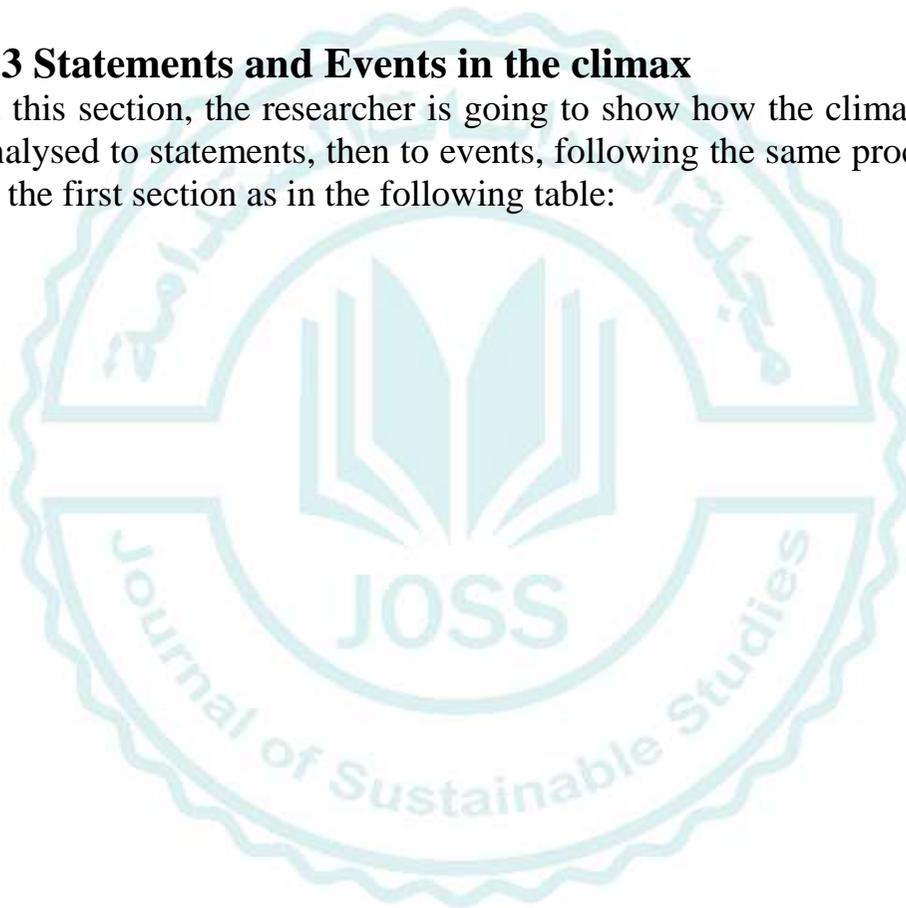


Table 4: Statements and Events in the Climax

NO.	Statements	Process Statements	Stasis Statements	Action Events	Happening Events
1.	But after he came into my life	✓		✓	
2.	I forgot the evening star	✓			✓
3.	I did not need it any more.		✓		

4.	But it was strange.		✓		
5.	When the Chinaman who came to the door with birds to sell	✓		✓	

The results show that we have (54) process statements, while we have (33) stasis statements. This indicates that the description in the climax is less than the events. The woman narrates her daily routine with her canary, his reaction, her daily housework, and something about the three careless men who lived with her. This improves the high number of action events (51) in contrast with the happening events (2).

Table 5: Percentages of Process and Stasis Statements

Stasis	Process	Stasis	Action	Happening
54	62,1%	51	96,2%	33,9%
33	37,9%	22	3,8%	

Table 6: Percentages of Action and Happening Events

i s			e n g		
	%			%	
1	8	1	1	5	1
o	7	0	o	3	0
t		0	t		0
a			a		
l			l		

As the tables show the percentages of the process statements are (54, 2%) higher than the percentages of the stasis statements which is (45, 8%). Process statements indicate what happened with the woman starting from that day when the Chinaman sold her “the canary” and how “the canary became her best company, sharing life, and amusing her. The stasis statements indicate the description of “the canary” during the day especially his reaction to the woman. The percentages of action events (96, 2%) are also much higher than the percentage of happening events (3,8%) which improves the previous elaboration.

9.4 Existents in the Climax

In this part, the researcher after analysing the characters that existed in the climax; these characters are the old woman, the canary, the Chinaman, and the three men. The researcher will give a detailed analysis of each one with several examples from the text to support the ideas.

9.4.1 Characters in the Climax

The old woman: the woman continues to tell us about the canary especially about that day when her life changed forever. When she brought the canary from the Chinaman. She got the same feeling when she was waiting for the star after the sunset, as she was waiting all that long for someone to share her life with her and finally she did " *I found myself saying, just as I had said to the star over the gum tree, "There you are, my darling." From that moment he was mine.*" (2007: 733)

In the next paragraph, the woman starts to describe her daily routine with the canary and how she takes care of him. She takes care of him cleaned his cage, gave him food, and listened to his songs while doing her housework. All these tiny details meant a lot to her. It means a very important thing that is "Company". When an old woman lives alone, no one asks about her feeling, if she is doing ok or not, no one takes care of her, fills in her empty life of course she sees him as the perfect company.

She mentioned something then about three men living with her but it seems that their relationship was not quite cool. Even one time she heard them mocking her "*I was nothing to them. In fact, I overheard them one evening talking about me on the stairs as "the Scarecrow."*" (2007: 735) Nevertheless, she never feels upset because she considers them young and they will not understand her feeling at this age.

The canary: The woman brought the canary from the Chinaman. From that moment, her life changed. He shares her life

with her. Every day she took the cloth off the cage, he greeted her *"he greeted me with a drowsy little note. I knew it meant "Missus! Missus!"*" (2007: 733) Then she hung the cage on the nail outside and never bring him back until she finished her housework. He always tried to attract her attention by showing off some moves or singing. *"Now that's quite enough. You're only showing off."* (2007: 734) But she enjoyed watching while she was cleaning. They amuse each other.

The Chinaman: A man who came by incident next to the woman's door holding a tiny cage with a golden canary for sale.

The three men: a few details mentioned by the women about those men in the climax. The woman clarifies that they lived together, she served breakfast in the morning, and they used to stay in the dining room reading the newspaper. However, their relationship with the woman seems to be not good, as she tries to say that they live together but as a stranger.

9.4.2 The Setting

The action started when the Chinaman came next to the woman's door and sold her the canary. All the rest of the action was in the woman's house. The first place was the place of the nail where she hung the cage of the canary outside while she completes her housework like washing up. The next place was on the table where she spread the newspaper on it, and then she put the cage in order to clean it. The place was filled with joy and chemistry between them as if they understand each other even without saying anything, he feels her *"And I am perfectly certain he understood and appreciated every item of this little performance."* (2007: 733)

Next, the woman described certain actions done by the canary in the kitchen for example *"And the moment it was in he positively leapt into it. First he fluttered one wing, then the other, then he ducked his head and dabbled his breast feathers. Drops of water were scattered all over the kitchen, but still he would not*

get out. I used to say to him, "Now that's quite enough." (2007: 734) The woman shifts from the past memory to use 'I', this indicates that the woman is the narrator at the time of speaking "now" and at the same time, she is part of the past events.

9.5 Statements and Events in the Resolution

The researcher analyses the resolution to statements and then classifies them either to process or stasis statements. After that, the researcher finds the events and classifies them into action or happening events, as in the table below:

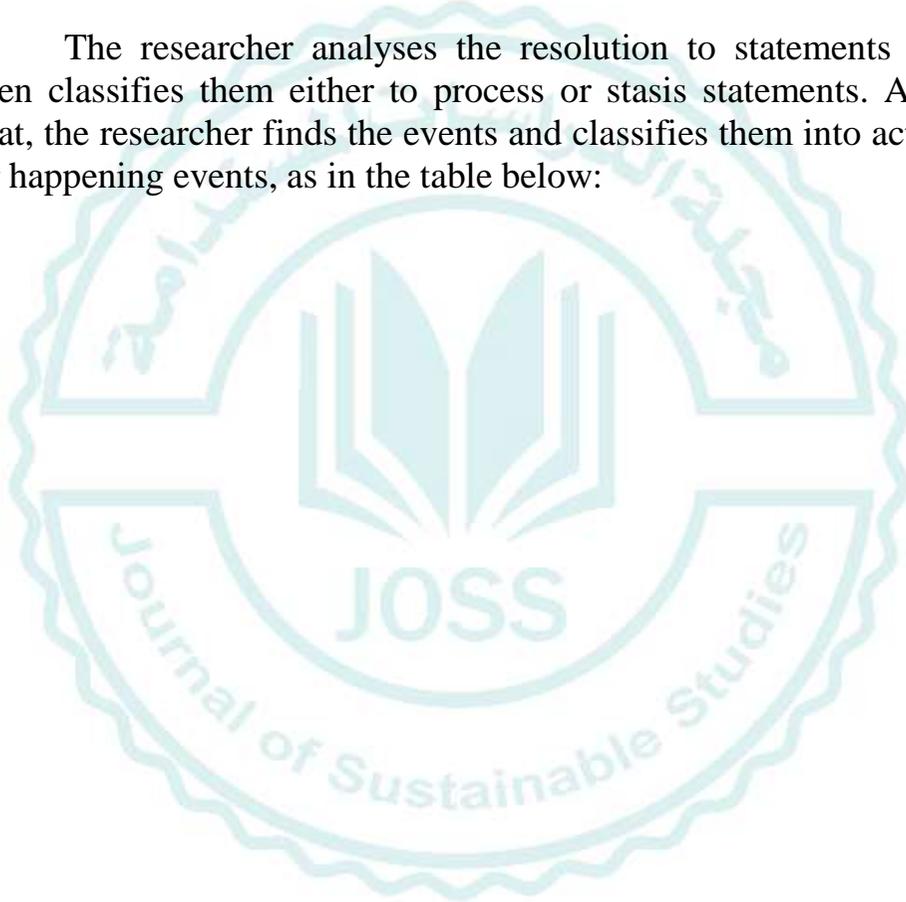


Table 7: Statements and Events in the Resolution

NO.	Statements	Process Statements	Stasis Statements	Action Events	Happening Events
1.	Have you kept birds?	✓		✓	
2.	If you haven't all this must sound, perhaps, exaggerated.	✓		✓	
3.	People have the idea that birds are heartless		✓		
4.	cold little creatures		✓		
5.	not like dogs or cats.		✓		

The findings show that the number of stasis statements 48 is higher than the number of process statements 20. In addition, we have 20 action events and zero happening events. This indicates that in the resolution Mansfield uses a lot of description to transfer the condition of the old woman. One night, the woman saw an awful dream and no one by her side to comfort her except “the canary” he was like the light in the middle of darkness for her. In addition, she goes back to tell us about the moments when she found him dead in the cage, and how she felt broken at that time as a hollow in her heart. Only a few actions in the resolution because the focus was on the description and nothing happening at all for events.

Table 8: Percentages of Process and Stasis Statements

Table 9: Percentages of Action and Events

Statements	Frequency	Percentages
Process	20	29,5%
Stasis	48	70,5%
Total	68	100

Events	Frequency	Percentages
Action	20	100%
Happening	0	0
Total	20	100

As shown in the tables above the percentages of the process statements are less (29,5%) than the percentage of stasis statements which is (70,5%). On the other hand, the percentage of action events take (100%) with zero percentage to the happening events. Again, as we mentioned before in the analysis of the previous table 4.7 the writer added more description in contrast with the action, and more action in contrast with happening. The percentage of the action events is (100%) while the percentage of the happening events is zero

9.6 Existents in Resolution

In this section, the researcher analyses the characters and the setting in the resolution. These characters are the woman and the canary, the setting consists of the time and place where these events took place.

9.6.1 Characters

In the resolution, the events turn around the main characters only. The characters are the women and the canary.

The woman: the woman starts the discourse with a question about having a bird "*Have you kept birds? If you haven't all this must sound, perhaps, exaggerated.*" (2007: 735) She said if never own a bird then you cannot understand me, everything I have said means nothing. She left herself again to her thought when she brought back a memory of a bad dream she had "*I had had a very awful dream—dreams can be dreadfully cruel—even after I had woken up I could not get over it...*" (2007: 735) she wants to communicate that she feels afraid because of the awful dream and the dark at night, at that point she wished if she had someone to comfort her fears. Suddenly she heard the sound of the canary as he said I'm here next to you don't worry, in a very beautiful way he reminds her that she is not alone.

Then she returns to ensure that he is no longer there. She takes a very important decision that is; she would never have any pet in the future. It seems that his death left her with much pain and loneliness to face. She feels that her soul hurts even though she cannot describe that awful feeling. However, she seems quite accepted the truth, that nothing remains the same and even the pains heal over time.

The Canary: the canary appears as a good friend at the difficult times at the climax. The only thing in her world that comfort her. His existence filled her life with joy so his death hurts her in the depth.

9.6.2 The Setting

The woman is back again to speak retrospectively about what happened when she told us about another memory. One day she had an awful dream, she tried to get over it but no avail. She went downstairs to drink water, directly we understand that her room is upstairs. After that she went to the kitchen, she looks out the window and describes to us the season and the weather. It was winter and it is raining in the middle of the night because she said it is dark outside "*it seemed to me the dark was staring in, spying.*" (2007: 735) She feels afraid at that moment she was in need of someone to comfort her "*I felt it was unbearable that I had no one to whom I could say "I've had such a dreadful dream," or—or "Hide me from the dark."*" (2007: 735-736) Suddenly she heard that soft sound of the canary as if he told her I am here by your side, as he is the light for her in the middle of the dark.

Next, she starts using the word now, to indicate the end of the dream's memory and starts the final one where she found him dead. The last place mentioned was the place where she found the canary dead, in the cage laying; it was very difficult to see him in this condition, knowing that she is alone again in this world. No one shares her life as if the light disappears again leaving her in the dark.

After that she uses 'I', and we understand she is talking at the time of speaking 'now'. Between convincing herself, that she can pass what happened and recover to confessing that deep down her heart she feels something messing but it is hard to say what it is.

9.7 The Author and the Narrator

In this section, the researcher determines the type of the author and the type of the narrator in the story under analysis, as follows:

9.7.1 The Author

In chapter two, the researcher mentions an explanation of the types of authors. The researcher refers to the real and the implied author, our concern here is the implied author.

Firstly, the implied author is something different from the narrator. The implied author is the designer of the literary work, the one who constructs the whole, the decision to the characters, the events, and everything related to the work. The author in this story is implied too. Chatman states:

"By definition, the implied author does not speak, does not deliver direct messages to the reader. The implied author only implies messages, and we understand those messages only by inferring them from the total fiction - not only from what the narrator says, but from what happens, what the characters are like, what they say about each other, what the setting and atmosphere suggest, and so on" (Chatman, 1993: 242)

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Mansfield uses the woman to convey her message, not in a direct way rather than implying it through the woman's speech and the events in the narrative text. At the very beginning of the story, the woman mentioned people; I think people here refer to the author's society. People in society as we all know keep talking, criticizing other, or at least keeps reminding her of what happened.

We see the theme of loneliness in the story from the beginning to the end of the story, as this is a reflection of the author's real life. Life by its nature between a good day and a bad day if we follow the story sequences we understand that Mansfield's days were also between sad and happy. She feels sad when despair over-controls her, because she lost someone or she lost her ability as a writer at a point in time to present any work. On the other hand, it could be anything but to ensure that sadness and loneliness exist, the researcher uses certain examples from the story " *something which is like longing, and yet it is not longing. Or regret— it is more like regret. And yet regret for what?*" (2007: 732) using the word 'longing' using this word indicates that she is missing her old days.

She is happy now because finally she finds a way to recover, gathers her thoughts again to construct new ideas and works, or finds someone who amuses her loneliness. However, if it is so, why that person is a temporary one? Again, it is life! This person could be dead or just leave her for some reason. Few examples resemble her joyful times in the story "*I can't describe it; I wish I could. But it was always the same, every afternoon, and I felt that I understood every note of it.*" (2007: 732) Also, "*I loved him. How I loved him! Perhaps it does not matter so very much what it is one loves in this world. But love something*" (2007: 732)

Finally, I think Mansfield sounds like she tries her best in everything, as a human being, but life did not let her alone. Sometimes life steals our valuable things for something better but all for a good reason to help us. She seems to be a strong woman, regardless of everything she is always thankful and accepts the rules of life. "*I shall get over it. Of course. I must. One can get over anything in time. And people always say I have a cheerful*

disposition. They are quite right. I thank my God I have." (2007: 736)

9.7.2 The Narrator

The story is narrated in the first person narrator. In this case, the narrator is one of the characters in the narrative text, whereas this specific character shares opinions, presents ideas, and sometimes makes certain comments about other characters in the story. The choice of why this specific character is to be the narrator falls on the author himself. Again, we can consider this another improvement that Mansfield chooses a female character to present her, to transfer her thought.

According to Chatman's ideas in his book "Reading Narrative Fiction" the first person narrator may be called "*character-narrators*," Character-narrator, typically tell the story retrospectively, after the fact." (1993: 91) and that is exactly what happened in "The canary" by Mansfield. The woman tells us about flashbacks from the past after she expressed what is happening to her feelings now.

Conclusion

1. Chatman's model of narrative structure is appropriate to analyze Mansfield's short story "The Canary" to highlight the literary techniques of narrative.
2. Narrative techniques like plot, characterization, setting, and point of view are found in the two selected short stories.
3. The plot technique occupies (96, 9) in "The Canary". This technique helps the reader identify the sequences of events in a chronologically clear way.

4. Mansfield used (2) major characters and (2) minor ones in "The Canary". The story is characters' focus, according to Mansfield's style. She used the character's feelings, thought, and action to inform her readers about her message.
5. Mansfield uses the setting to present her character states, sometimes she refers to the time and others to the place as in "The Canary". She mentioned the woman's house' the place of the nail on the balcony outside, the backyard in the garden, on the table, in the kitchen, upstairs where her bedroom was, and in the cage where the canary was. In addition, she gave a reference to the time she uses the past to narrate the backstory of the old days of the woman and the canary and the present to describe the woman's condition.
6. Point of view is another technique Mansfield used. She uses the first person narrator in "The Canary". This technique leads the reader to feel an expectation of the purpose of the author

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