

Ghosh (3)

NARRATOLOGY IN A NUTSHELL

Layers. Narrative can be analyzed in terms of three layers:

text the narrative discourse, a structured sequence of (linguistic or other) signs

sjuzet (Ru. сюжет) a particular organization or arrangement of fictional events

fabula (Ru. фабула) a series of logically related events caused or experienced by actors, proceeding forward in time

Roles. Corresponding to the layers are three types of roles:

narrator the person who tells the story, whether part of that story (*character-bound/homodiegetic narrator*) or outside it (*external/heterodiegetic narrator*)

focalizer the person(s) from whose perspective the narrated events are represented (not necessarily the narrator), who may be either a character in the story or external to it

actor human-like (intentional) beings who participate in the *fabula*

Embedding. One narrative can be *embedded* inside another, and interpretation should take account of the possible relations between the “framing” narrative and the “inner” narrative.

LIFE OF THE AUTHOR

I'm very much part of two cultures: the Bengali-speaking culture and an English-speaking culture....People often talk about identity. It's not one of the things which really is washing about in my head at all.

"Excavation," Amitav Ghosh interviewed by Lila Azam Zanganeh, *Guernica*, May 15, 2011, www.guernicamag.com/ghosh_5_15_11/.

1897	Ronald Ross of the Indian Medical Service demonstrates that malaria is transmitted by mosquitoes in his lab at Secunderabad (August 20: "Mosquito Day")
1902	Ross awarded Nobel Prize for Physiology of Medicine
1917	Julius-Warner Jauregg invents treatment of syphilis by malaria parasite (Nobel Prize, 1927)
1947	India becomes independent from the United Kingdom Partition of India (including of Bengal)
1956	Amitav Ghosh b. Calcutta
1976	BA, Delhi University
1982	PhD in social anthropology, Oxford (fieldwork in Egypt)
1983–87	teaches sociology at Delhi University
1986	<i>Circle of Reason</i> (New York: Viking); Prix Médicis Etranger, 1990
1988	<i>Shadow Lines</i> (London: Bloomsbury); Sahitya Akademi Award, 1990
1996	<i>Calcutta Chromosome</i> (New Delhi: Ravi Dayal; New York: Avon, 1997)
1997	Arthur C. Clarke Award for best British SF for <i>Calcutta Chromosome</i>
1999	appointed Distinguished Professor of Comparative Literature, CUNY
2001	declines Commonwealth Writers Prize
2007	receives Padma Shri
2008–15	<i>Ibis</i> Trilogy (New York: FSG)
2016	<i>The Great Derangement: Climate Change and the Unthinkable</i> (New Delhi and London: Penguin; Chicago: University of Chicago Press)
2021	first malaria vaccine recommended by WHO

Overleaf: Ronald Ross, *Memoirs: With a Full Account of the Great Malaria Problem and Its Solution* (London, Murray, 1923), [HathiTrust](#), plate 6.

PLATE VI.



Elliott & Fry.

RONALD ROSS, 16 NOVEMBER, 1899.



LABORATORY AT CALCUTTA. SURGEON-MAJOR ROSS, MRS. ROSS, MAHOMED BUX, A LABORATORY ASSISTANT, AND BIRDS IN CAGES, 1898.

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