



Narration Knowledge Organiser



What? (Definition)

Narration in drama is the act of providing a spoken commentary or account of events to the audience.

It's like having a storyteller (the narrator) guide the audience through the plot, introduce characters, explain context, or offer insights that might not be directly shown through action or dialogue.

A narrator can be a character within the play, an external voice, or even multiple characters.

Why? (Purpose)

Explain: Give background, set the scene, or clarify complex ideas.

Advance: Summarize events and move the story forward efficiently.

Enhance: Deepen understanding of themes, characters, or internal thoughts.

Set Mood: Establish a specific atmosphere or tone.

Direct Focus: Guide audience attention to key elements.

Vary Perspective: Offer different viewpoints on events.

Connect: Directly engage with the audience, breaking the fourth wall.



How? (Making It Effective)

Narration is defined by its **point of view**, using specific pronouns:

1. First-Person Narration

- **Pronouns:** I, me, my, we, us.
- **Use:** A **character within the story** tells events from their personal perspective. Creates a strong emotional connection but can be subjective.
- **Example:** "I felt the fear grip **my** heart as the door creaked open."

2. Second-Person Narration

- **Pronouns:** You, your.
- **Use:** Directly **addresses the audience** or a hypothetical "you," immersing them in the experience or giving instructions. Less common but highly direct.
- **Example:** "**You** enter the room, and **your** breath catches in **your** throat."

3. Third-Person Narration

- **Pronouns:** He, she, it, they, character names.
- **Use:** An **external narrator** observes and recounts events. Provides a more objective or detached view.
- **Example:** "The king, oblivious to the treachery, celebrated. Meanwhile, the general plotted his downfall."