Introduction

This research deals with the works of Mohammed Mahmoud Abdel Razek a story and novel writer. He has enriched the literary life in Egypt with his distinguished works for more than a quarter of a century of continuous creativity. His works have a great importance in the context of story and novel development, in Egypt.

Mohammed Mahmoud Abdel Razek is one of the best story and novel writers. His narrative achievements are few as he is more concerned with the quality rather than quantity. Hence, he enjoys a wonderful position on the map of narrative creativity. He is a pillar in the history of story development.

. This narrative structure depends on four elements they are as follows: character, time, place, narration and dialogue, aiming to reveal the main characteristics of each component in this well-organized structure which form a sole narrative identity.

Methods of Research :-

This research depends on the structural formal method which studies literary form after analyzing it to its main components. These components collectively contribute to its formation or building aiming to reach its internal structure according to which the components are formed. This method helps studying the structure of narrative works, the relation among the components. As the value of each component is better revealed inside its structure, through the interactive relation among them. Hence, the main work concentrates on the structural analysis to the narrative components which make the narrative structure of Mohammed Mahmoud Abdel Razek’s works and this can be achieved through the internal relations which connect them, then revealing the main characteristics of each form used in it. Hence uncovering the essential components of literary text and concluding fixed and objective results in his analysis.

Though the researcher has chosen the formal structural method, the research does not subject to it totally as any critical method does not have absolute procedures, it can not reach all the aesthetics of literary text, but achieving definite objectives. So, the research seeks to other critical tools to have a total and comprehensive view of the narrative structure.

The content of the Research :-
The research is in an introduction and Four chapters (Narrative character - time - Narrative place - Narration and Dialogue, and the concision). The preface sheds light on the literary and cultural positional life and reviewing his critical and creative works and the books which he has investigated, prepared and translated.

The First Chapter: Narrative character:

This chapter, The address (building personal narrative), and addresses the importance of personal researcher within the narrative work, personal criticism came narrative when "Mohamed Mahmoud Abdel-Razek" anecdotal and narrative on two patterns:

1 - technical drafting:

I talk about the (personal address, personal event, absent personal, action and movement, personal and talking about themselves, heterosexual vision, personal loan.

2 - dimensional art form, and the three dimensions are:

First: the physical dimension:

Spoke about (the nature of the descriptive / declarative, nature and inspirational).

Second: the social dimension:

Talked about (the external aspect, socialization).

Third: the psychological dimension:

Talked about (individual psychological characteristics such as alienation and opportunistic and aggressive, and psychological characteristics of a collective such as: terrorism and extremism, ideological and behavioral deviation).

The Second chapter: Narrative Time:

The chapter studies the narrative time element, the relation between the time of the events and the time of the text itself. This study concentrates on narrative time in the stories of the writer and specifically on two relations. They are: order and period. As for the; time order is divided into two techniques: Flash back technique and antecedence.

[ anticipation ] technique. Past has different levels due to its nearness or remoteness. So, there are three types of flash back technique: [ internal - external –
mixed]. As for antecedence is represented in two kinds

[ internal- external ]. This denotes how Mohammed Mahmoud Abdel Razek respects the sequence of events in his stories to a large extent.

The period technique or narrative movement depends on time rhyme which turn has four speeds. These speeds can be divided into two cases the first case is the maximum speed is used in the narration of events which in turn is best revealed in two techniques: [ omission - summary ], while the second case is excessive slowness in presen.

The third Chapter :- the Narrative place:

Place movement: Time in the writer's stories has three different movements. They are as the following: extensive movement - retrieval movement and circular. This change in places leads to motivation of events which in turn leads to a turning point in the structure of narration and the dramatic curve.

The title I place: The title refers explicitly or implicitly to the imagined place. Hence, it is organically linked to the text which it entitles. It completes it; it does not differ from it. This emphasizes the fixed components of the title: space component I subject component I time component/: action component/ thing component.

The Description I Place: there is a clear and deep relation between place and description as description is the tool which forms place. There are three functions of description in the writer's stories. These are as the following: illustrative function expressive and ornamental.

The Forth chapter :- Narration and Dialogue:

Narration and dialogue make the linguistic tissue in the narrative art. Consequently, the story relies upon them in two ways: in the structure and way of expressing. Hence they form an ordered or well-organized tissue or rather the text.

Narration:

The narrative study in his stories revolves around five main axles. The researcher manipulates them to make the analysis of narrative consistent in the writer's stories easier. They are: the narrator and his narrative vision - what or who is narrated about or the narrative continuation - narrative formulations narrative types from time standpoint - the language of narration.

(1)The Narrator and The Narrative Vision:-
This axle involves five different types of narrative narrator and his vision and they are: Omniscient narrator [the background vision], Neutral narrator [external vision], the participant narrator [participant vision], Double narrator [double vision] & Varied narrator [representative vision]. The research has concluded. After studying this axle, that Mohammed Mahmoud Abdel Razek is dissatisfied with the traditional way of narrating which depends on one narrator from the beginning of the story till its end. So, he uses more than one style in narrating events. This has led to opening new horizons in narration styles, In addition, it enables the writer to functionalize his narrative vision well. Consequently, his stories have acquired maturity and harmony.

(2) What is narrated about or narrative continuation:

What is narrated about plays an essential part in making the nation. On the one hand, it is an effective element in the narrative structure. On the other hand, it is a main element in every narration. So, this axle has been confined to demonstrating or revealing the functions of what is narrated about. There are three main functions, they are as the following: mediation - personification - making a frame work for narration. These three functions have contributed in understanding the text.

(3) Narrative formulations:

This axle contains seven types of narrative formulations, those which appear in his stories. They are: narrated discourse, self narrated discourse, the direct proposed indirect proposed discourse, self proposed discourse, self reported discourse, indicant reported discourse. This variation in the formulations leads to the avoidance of monotony which result from the writer's use of just one formulation from the beginning of the story till its end.

This axle is concerned with revealing the tasks of the three types of narration which appear in his stories. These types are: subsequent narration, Antecedent narration and concurrent narration. The subsequent narration which is concerned with narrating what happened in the past, It makes the reader feel safe and convince him that these events have already happened. The concurrent narration cannot the flooding the events in present time. It is-the happening of more than one action at more than one place. At the same time. This reveals his proficiency in misleading the readers by presenting facts of life and what is running in it of different events. Antecedent narration is rare in our writer's stories and be comes less in its appearance as it weakens the element of excitement in following up the events of the
story. The variation of types of narration leads to wiping the monotony out which the reader feels when he experiences one type of narration and which is usually repeated.