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Analysis of Narrative Discourse Techniques in the Modern Arabic Novel the Novel Atlas of Invisibility by Mansoura Ezz El-din is an Example (Critical and Analytical Study) (Critical and Analytical Study) Preparation

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The Introduction

Narrative narrative is the most important artistic element in the Arabic novel. It is the element responsible for conveying events and characters to the reader and creating an atmosphere of excitement and enjoyment. In recent years, the Arabic novel has witnessed a great development in the structure of the narrative narrative, as many new techniques have emerged that have given the novel a new and different form (). This research deals with the techniques of narrative structure in the Arabic novel in general, followed by specification and application to one of the modern novels that gained wide popularity due to its literary weight and because it contains a strong narrative structure, which is the novel "Atlas of Invisibility" by the distinguished writer Mansoura Ezz El-Din, through Applied critical study. This research will also examine the biography of the writer Mansoura Ezz El-Din and her place in Egyptian and Arab literature, and review her fictional and short-story works, with a focus on the novel Atlas of Invisibility in terms of its theme, content, characters and style, benefiting from many references that dealt with the structure of the narrative narrative in the Arabic novel in general and some works. Which dealt with the structure of the narrative in the novel Atlas of Invisibility in particular. research importance This study is distinguished by the importance of its subject, as it dealt with many components of the narrative structure in the novel "Atlas of Invisibility" by Mansoura Ezz El-Din, which is one of the most important modern Arabic novels recently published by the writer. The study is also distinguished by its critical and applied approach. Which gives it a theoretical, practical and cultural dimension. It is expected that this study will contribute to enriching critical research in the field of the Arabic novel, and revealing the new narrative techniques used by writers in the modern Arabic novel. research aims This study aims to achieve the following objectives:

1. Identify the different narrative techniques used by the writer Mansoura Ezz El-Din in the novel "Atlas of Invisibility."
2. Analyze the role of different narrative techniques in building and shaping the novel.
3. Revealing the artistic characteristics of these artistic techniques in the novel. Research Methodology This study relies on the applied critical approach, which depends on reading the novel "Atlas of the Invisible" carefully and analytically, with the aim of revealing the different and diverse narrative techniques used by the writer, and analyzing their role in building and shaping the novel.

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The Study is Based on the Following Steps

- Read the novel carefully and analytically, in order to identify the different narrative techniques used by the writer.
 - Classifying these techniques into main groups, in order to facilitate the analysis process.
 - Analyze the role of each of these techniques in building and shaping the novel.
 - Revealing the technical characteristics of each of these modern technologies. A range of monetary methods will be used, such as:
 - Description: This is to describe the different narrative techniques used by the writer.
 - Analysis: This is to analyze the role of these techniques in building and shaping the novel.
 - Interpretation: This is to explain the technical implications of these technologies. Based on this methodology, the novel may contribute to enriching critical research in the field of the Arabic novel, and revealing the new narrative techniques used by the modern Arabic novel.
- Chapter One: The biography of the author Mansoura Ezz El-Din and her place in Arabic literature Mansoura Ezz El-Din is an Egyptian novelist and storyteller. She was born in the city of Tanta in Gharbia Governorate in 1976. She studied Arabic language and journalism at Cairo University, and obtained a master's degree in Arabic literature from the same university (). Mansoura Ezz El-Din began writing at an early age, and published her first collection of short stories entitled "Shaky Light" in 2001. Then she continued her literary works, publishing many novels and short story collections. She presented novels that address women's issues and contemporary Egyptian society. These novels were distinguished by their graceful and easy literary style, and their ability to create realistic characters and exciting events. She presented various story topics that talked about love, loss, and migration. These stories were distinguished by their intense literary style and their ability to express deep human feelings. Mansoura Ezz El-Din is considered one of the most important contemporary Arab novelists and writers, and her works have contributed to creating a qualitative shift in modern Arabic literature. She is distinguished by her graceful and easy literary style, and her ability to create realistic characters and exciting events. It also deals with thorny and bold topics, which made it the focus of attention of Arab and foreign critics and readers. Mansoura Ezz El-Din's works are characterized by self-searching and human awareness, and their treatment of women's issues and Egyptian society. She is also distinguished by her graceful and easy literary style, and her ability to create realistic characters and exciting events within her literary works, both fictional and short stories.

Mansoura Ezz El-Din won many literary awards, including:

- Short Story Award at the Egyptian university level in 2001.
- Award for the best Egyptian short story collection at the Cairo International Book Fair in 2014 for her collection "Beyond Paradise".
- Best Arabic Novel Award at the Sharjah International Book Fair in 2014 for her novel "Emerald Mountain."
- Ibn Battuta Award in 2020 for her book "Steps in Shanghai." Mansoura Ezz El-Din is considered one of the most important contemporary Arab novelists and writers, and her works have contributed to a qualitative shift in modern Arabic literature. Mansoura Ezz El-Din's literary career can be divided into two main stages:
 - The first stage: It extends from the beginning of her literary career in 2001 until 2014, and is characterized by the publication of one short story collection and three novels, which are:
 - ♣ "Vibrating Light" collection (2001).

- ♣ The novel “Emerald Mountain” (2012).
- ♣ The novel “The Orchards of Basra” (2013).
- The second phase: It extends from 2015 until the present, and is characterized by the publication of two short story collections, which are:
 - ♣ “Beyond Paradise” collection (2014).
 - ♣ “Steps in Shanghai” collection (2020). In addition to one of her most famous works, which is the novel under study:

♣ Atlas of Invisibility (2022) Chapter Two: The structure of the narrative narrative in the Arabic novel
 The structure of a novel narrative is defined as the set of elements and techniques that constitute the fictional text and determine the way it is organized and presented. The structure of the narrative is influenced by the artistic doctrine and narrative orientation of the writer, and is subject to transformations and innovations according to literary and cultural developments. The Arabic novel is a type of narrative narrative. It represents part of the Arab literary heritage and reflects the history and civilization of the Arab nation. The narrative structure in the Arabic novel witnesses diversity and plurality of concepts and approaches, benefits from foreign novel experiences, and attempts to give Arab specificity to its text. The concept of narrative structure in the Arabic novel The structure of the narrative narrative in the Arabic novel went through different stages of development, consistent with the historical and cultural changes witnessed by the Arab world. At the beginning of the emergence of the novel in Arabic literature in the nineteenth century, the narrative structure was traditional and realistic, based on the chronological and spatial sequence of events, on stereotypical and fixed characters, and on an external narrator who narrated in a declarative manner.

In the middle of the twentieth century, a new generation of novelists emerged, called the generation of the sixties, who revolutionized the narrative structure, introducing new elements of fantasy, magic, and myth, and using new techniques in manipulating time, place, character, and the narrator (). Then, at the end of the twentieth century, another generation of novelists appeared, called the generation of innovation or experimentation, which transcended the limits of the traditional structure, making the novel an artistic game that could imitate, criticize, or mock itself or other literary genres. These stages show the diversity and richness of the narrative structure in the Arabic novel, and highlight the ability of the Arab novelist to innovate and innovate in his art. Elements of the narrative structure in the Arabic novel The structure of a novel narrative is the set of elements and techniques that make up the fictional text and determine the way it is organized and presented. The structure of the narrative is influenced by the artistic doctrine and literary orientation of the writer, reflects his vision of reality and imagination, and carries meanings and messages that he wants to convey to the reader. Narrative structure consists of several basic elements: event, character, narrator, time, and place. Each of these elements has a pivotal role in building the novel and giving it specificity.

- Event: What happens in the novel in terms of actions and events that are sequenced in a specific way to form a coherent story. The event is affected by the topic the writer addresses, the goal he seeks, and the idea he wants to highlight.
- Character: He is the speaker or the person being spoken about in the novel, whether he is a human, an animal, an inanimate object, or a fantasy. Personality expresses the personality of the writer himself or his vision of others, and carries qualities and characteristics that make it distinctive and influential in the course of events. The character is classified according to his role in the novel into: a main character, a secondary character, and a marginal character.

- **Narrator:** He is the one who narrates the novel to the reader, whether he is a person from inside the novel or from outside it. The narrator determines the reader's perspective on events and characters, and guides him to the understanding and interpretation he wants from him. The narrator chooses the way he narrates the novel, whether it is a dialogical, declarative, or rhetorical narration, or a combination of these styles.
- **Time:** It is the chronological axis of the novel, which determines when the events occurred, how long they took, and in what chronological order they were presented. Time affects the reader's understanding of the novel, and his sense of rhythm, speed, and slowness in the course of events. Time is subject to various techniques used by the writer to enrich the narrative text, such as introduction, delay, pausing, retreat, and acceleration.
- **Place:** It is the spatial axis of the novel, which determines where the events occur, where the characters move, and what spatial relationship links them. Place affects the creation of a specific narrative atmosphere and highlights the characteristics of characters and events. The place is subject to various techniques used by the writer to enrich the fictional text, such as change, fragmentation, representation, and symbolism. Techniques of narrative structure in the Arabic novel () Among the most prominent narrative techniques in the Arabic novel:
 - **First narration:** It is a narrative technique used in the novel, where the narrator is one of the story's characters, participates directly in it, narrates the events and characters from his own perspective, and expresses his opinion, feelings, and evaluation.
 - **Allusive technique:** It is a narrative technique used in the novel, where the narrator or characters refer to things or events that they did not mention clearly or in detail, which creates an effect of mystery, suspense and anticipation in the reader, and makes him participate in completing the meanings and interpretations.
 - **Multiple narration:** It is a narrative technique used in the novel, where there is more than one narrator or character who narrates the story from their own perspective, and uses a language, style, and techniques different from each other.
 - **Frame technique:** It is a narrative technique used in the novel, where the novel consists of one or more stories within another story, and there is a relationship between the overlapping stories in terms of topic, characters, time, or place.
 - **Third narration:** It is a narrative technique used in the novel, where the narrator is absent from the story, does not participate in it in any way, and narrates the events and characters in an objective and neutral manner, without expressing his opinion, feelings, or evaluation.
 - **Switch technique:** It is a narrative technique used in the novel, where time, place, character, or situation changes suddenly and unexpectedly, creating an effect of inversion, change, and contradiction in the narrative.
 - **Direct narration:** It is a narrative technique used in the novel, where the narrator narrates the events of the novel directly, without using any dialogue or direct speech between the characters.
 - **Internal narration:** It is the narration in which the writer narrates events from the point of view of a particular character, and reveals his thoughts and feelings.
 - **Sequential narration:** It is narration that narrates events in chronological order.
 - **Parallel narrative:** a narrative that narrates different events at the same time.
 - **Overlapping narrative:** It is a narrative that narrates events intermittently, without chronological order.

The structure of the narrative narrative in the Arabic novel depends on a group of factors (), such as:

- **Theme of the novel:** Some topics require a specific narrative structure.
- **Narrative style:** Some narrative styles require a specific narrative structure.

• The writer's view of the world: The writer's view of the world affects the way he narrates events. Chapter Three: Applied analysis of the structure of the narrative in the Arabic novel in the novel *Atlas of Invisibility*. The structure of a novel's narrative plays an important role in determining the form and content of the novel, and it also affects the reader's experience with the novel. Therefore, in this chapter, we will apply some techniques of narrative structure in the Arabic novel in the novel "Atlas of Invisibility." The novel "Atlas of Invisibility" by Egyptian writer Mansoura Ezz El-Din is a novel that deals with the life of Murad, an archive employee who tries to escape from reality into an imaginary world that he creates in his blog posts. The novel is characterized by a complex and innovative narrative structure, combining the present and the past, reality and imagination, memory and forgetting. In this analysis, I will attempt to explore the most important aspects of this structure and its impact on the meaning of the novel. First, we can notice that the novel is divided into three parts: "The Mountain," "The Chasm," and "The Mountain." This designation refers to Murad's psychological and spatial state in each part. In the first part, Murad lives in a mountain called "Emerald Mountain," a place that isolates him from the rest of the people and gives him a feeling of security and control. Murad begins writing his blog posts that depict his parallel life in an imaginary world called "Atlas." In this world, Murad lives interesting and romantic adventures with a woman named "Elano". These posts express Murad's desire to escape from his boring and routine life, and to compensate for the love and appreciation he lost. In the second part, everything changes after Murad retires from his job. Murad loses his sense of stability and belonging, and becomes in a state of confusion and chaos. He suffers a traffic accident that forces him to leave his mountain, and he finds himself in "The Chasm," an unfamiliar and dangerous place. In this place, he is kidnapped and tortured by a gang that demands a ransom from him. He also loses his blog posts that linked him to the world of Atlas. In this part, Murad's imagination becomes more confused and complex, as he is unable to differentiate between truth and imagination. He becomes confused about the time and place of the events of his blog posts, and sees strange visions about someone else. These visions reveal hidden or forgotten aspects of his life, such as a murder he committed when he was young, or a failed love story in his youth. In the third part, Murad is released after his brother pays the ransom, and returns to his mountain. But this mountain is not what it was before the accident. Murad becomes more isolated and withdrawn, and does not want to communicate with anyone. He also loses interest in writing his blog posts, and lets the world of Atlas fade away. In this part, Murad faces the truth about his life and himself, and tries to accept it with all its imperfections and mistakes. He realizes that the world of Atlas was nothing but a false escape from reality, and that Elano was nothing but an idealized image of the woman he loved and lost. He also realizes that his life was not meaningless, but rather full of experiences and memories that shaped his personality. At the end of the novel, Murad decides to travel to Paris, a place he dreamed of in his blog posts, but this time not as an escape from reality, but as a new beginning.

Through this narrative structure, the novelist is able to highlight several important themes, such as the relationship between reality and imagination, the conflict between self and other, and the search for identity and meaning. The novelist also uses several symbols and linguistic methods to enrich the text and arouse the reader's attention. One of the most prominent of these symbols is the "Atlas," which is the name of a map showing the geography of the world, and also of a great mountain in North Africa. This name expresses Murad's desire to explore new worlds, and also the weight of his life on his shoulders. The most prominent of these methods is the overlap between the author's narration and the character's narration, the switching between the present tense and the past tense, and the transition between the real

level and the imaginary level. These methods create an atmosphere of confusion and ambiguity, reflecting Murad's psychological state. So, we can say that "Atlas of Invisibility" is an experimental novel that challenges traditional perceptions of novelistic narrative. It is a novel that explores the motives and feelings of a complex and unusual character. It is a novel that poses deep philosophical questions about the meaning of life and humanity. In the novel Atlas of Invisibility, we find that the structure of the narrative consists of three levels: The first level is the level of entries, which the hero Murad writes in his notebook, which express his psychological state, obsessions, and thoughts. The second level is the level of stories, which Murad tells to his friends in the café, which take him to other worlds outside the boundaries of reality. The third level is the level of the novel itself, which narrates Murad's life and his relationships with others, which shows his dark and mysterious side. At each of these levels, Mansoura Ezz El-Din uses different narrative techniques, highlighting the specificity of each level and affecting the reading of the novel. At the blogging level Writer Mansoura Ezz El-Din uses the "first narrative" technique, where Murad writes personally and directly, linking his present and past in an unorganized manner. The "pointing" technique is also used, where Murad points to things or events that he did not clearly mention, such as "the incident," "the forest," or "the island." This technique arouses the reader's curiosity and makes him participate in completing the meanings.

1- First narrative technique: The first narration technique enables the narrator to show his feelings, thoughts, and impressions directly and vividly, and creates a rapprochement between him and the reader, who feels that he is listening to a live testimony from an eyewitness. This technique also allows highlighting the qualities and characteristics of the narrator, clarifying his role in the story, and determining his position on events and other characters. In the novel "Atlas of Invisibility," Mansoura Ezz El-Din uses the first narrative technique in an innovative and complex way. It makes the character of Murad, a retired archive employee, narrate his life in three parts. Each part represents a different psychological and spatial state for Murad, and contains his notes that he writes in private notebooks. This technique creates a strong impact on the reader; He shares with Murad his journey from isolation to openness, and from imagination to reality. It also forces him to question the truth of what is being told to him. Is it fact or fiction? Is it a memory or a vision? Is it a dream or a nightmare?

Some authors use the first narrative technique to show a positive or negative image of their characters, or to highlight a particular aspect of their personality. But in the novel "Atlas of Invisibility," Mansoura Ezz El-Din uses this technique to show the complexity and contradiction of Murad's character, and to highlight many aspects of his personality. Murad is a multi-faceted personality who cannot be easily categorized. He is a person who loves isolation and routine, but dreams of adventure and change. He is a person who lacks love and appreciation; But it creates an idealized image of a woman he loved and lost. He is a person who suffers from guilt and remorse; But he tries to forget his past and overcome his fears. We find examples of the first narrative technique in the novel Atlas of Invisibility in the following entry, which Murad writes at the beginning of the novel: "I am Murad. I am not one of the heroes of this novel. I am not even a secondary character. I am just a man who lives in a corner of this world, who loves isolation and silence, and hates noise and crowds. I am a man who does not love anyone, and no one loves him. I am a man who does not believe in love, nor With friendship, not with dreams. I am a man with a secret, a secret that I cannot reveal to anyone. A secret that haunts me every night, and haunts me every day. A secret that makes me write these blogs, in a desperate attempt to get rid of it." In this post, we find that Murad uses the first person pronoun "I" to narrate facts about himself, and connects his present and past

in an unorganized manner. We also find that Murad refers to his secret in a mysterious way, which arouses the reader's curiosity about the nature of this secret and the reason for hiding it. We also find that Murad shows his characteristics as an introverted, depressed, and pessimistic character, and defines his position on the novel as an unimportant character. So, we can say that the first narration technique in the novel "Atlas of Invisibility" is a fine artistic technique, used brilliantly and masterfully by the novelist. It is a technique that enhances the aesthetics and attractiveness of the novel, and arouses the interest and curiosity of the reader. It is a technique that reflects the depth and richness of the main character, and poses philosophical and psychological questions about the meaning of life and man.

2- Signal technology: In the novel "Atlas of Invisibility" by Mansoura Ezz El-Din, the novelist uses the technique of reference in an artistic and masterful way. She places signs and symbols at various levels of the novel, whether in the title, nomenclature, events, or style. These signs and symbols carry multiple, interconnected meanings related to the main character Murad, his life, his imagination, and his memory. One of the most prominent of these signs and symbols is "Atlas," a name that carries many connotations. It is the name of a map that shows the geography of the world, and this indicates Murad's desire to explore new and different worlds from his limited and routine life. It is also the name of a great mountain in North Africa, and this refers to the weight of his life on his shoulders, and the difficulty of overcoming the problems and obstacles he faces. It is also the name of a god who carries the sky on his shoulders in Greek mythology, and this refers to Murad's ability to create his own world in his imagination, and to his responsibility to preserve his memory and history. Also, the novelist uses the allusive technique in naming, as she chooses names for her characters that carry expressive connotations. For example, the name "Elanor," which is the name of the woman Murad loves in his imagination, carries meanings such as "light," "insight," or "radiance,"

and this indicates the role of This woman illuminates Murad's life and brings him out of the darkness of his sadness and loneliness. Also, the name "Auror", which is the name of the woman who Murad loved in reality, carries meanings such as "dawn", "beginning", or "birth", and this indicates the role of this woman in starting Murad's love and birthing him as a complete human being. In addition, the novelist uses the technique of reference in events, as she links real and fictional events in a way that indicates their impact on Murad's personality and psychological state. For example, the car accident that Murad suffers in the second part of the novel indicates that his life has been turned upside down, and that he has lost his blogs that linked him to the world of Atlas. Also, his vision of the burned corpse in the third part of the novel indicates his recovery of the memory of his killing someone when he was young, and his confrontation with his guilt and remorse. Finally, the novelist uses the allusive technique in style, as she uses several linguistic and artistic methods to enrich the text and arouse the reader's attention. The most prominent of these methods is the overlap between the author's narration and the character's narration, the switching between the present tense and the past tense, and the transition between the real level and the imaginary level. These methods create an atmosphere of confusion and ambiguity, reflecting Murad's psychological state. An example of the allusive technique in the novel Atlas of Invisibility is the following entry, which Murad writes in the middle of the novel: "Sometimes I feel like I'm not alone in this room. I feel like there's someone else watching me from behind the curtain, or sneaking into my closet, or sitting on my bed. I don't know who this person is, or what he wants from me. Maybe he's a ghost from my past, or an image." From my imagination, or a message from my future. Maybe it's my secret, the one that won't leave me alone. Maybe it's you, the reader of these posts. So, why are you reading? Why are you trying to discover my secret? Why are you leaving me alone in

this room? (). In this post, we find that Murad refers to a mysterious person visiting him in his room, without mentioning his name, description, or role. We also find that Murad refers to his secret repeatedly, without revealing it. We also find that Murad refers to the reader of the blog posts directly, without giving him information about himself. This technique makes the reader wonder about the identity of this mysterious person, the nature of Murad's secret, and his relationship with the novelist and the novel. So, we can say that the allusive technique in the novel "Atlas of Invisibility" is an important and effective technique that helps build a complex and innovative narrative structure. It is a technique that expresses many themes, symbols, and meanings related to Murad's life and personality. It is a technique that attracts the reader's interest and curiosity, and stimulates his imagination and thinking.

At the level of stories Writer Mansoura Ezz El-Din uses the "multiple narrative" technique, where Murad tells stories that have no relation to each other, nor to his real life. These tales contain elements of fantasy, magic, and myth, and express Murad's desire to escape reality. It also uses the "frame" technique, where each story includes another story within it, such as the story of "Atlas," "Orange," or "The Queen." This technique creates an effect of complexity and confusion in the narrative. 1- Multiple narrative technique: In the novel "Atlas of Invisibility" by Mansoura Ezz El-Din, the novelist uses the multiple narration technique in an artistic and creative way. She combines the narration of Murad, the main character in the novel, and the narration of the author, who controls the structure and organization of the novel. It also combines a true narrative, depicting Murad's life in reality, and a fictional narrative, depicting Murad's life in the world of Atlas. It also combines a present narrative, which depicts Murad's condition at the time of the novel, and a past narrative, which depicts Murad's memories from a previous time. This technique creates a strong impact on the reader, as he witnesses an exchange and interaction between the different voices and perspectives in the novel. For example, he witnesses how Murad tries to create a world of his own in his blog posts, and how the author tries to reveal its secrets and show its hidden aspects. He also witnesses how Murad's narration changes from real to fictional, and how his narration is affected by the events that happen to him in reality. He also witnesses how the present tense narrative conflicts with the past narrative, and how they are intertwined in Murad's memory. Some authors use the technique of multiple narratives to show a comprehensive or objective picture of their characters or novels, or to highlight the diversity and contrast in their opinions or styles. However, in the novel "Atlas of Invisibility," Mansoura Ezz El-Din uses this technique to show a fragmented or incomplete picture of the character of Murad and the novel Atlas. It does not seek to give a final or decisive vision about the personality of Murad or the world of Atlas, but rather seeks to raise questions and doubt about their reality and meaning. It leaves the reader room for imagination, interpretation, and completion. Examples of the multiple narrative technique in the novel Atlas of Invisibility include: An example of the multiple narrative technique in the novel Atlas of Invisibility is the story "Atlas," which Murad tells to his friend Abdullah, which talks about a man who travels to a mysterious island, where he finds a book containing maps of different worlds. This story uses a language, style, and techniques different from the rest of the novel. It uses poetic and aesthetic language, and uses the simile technique to compare between the island and the book (). To apply the multiple narrative technique to another example from within the novel Atlas of Invisibility, we can use the story "The Island," which Murad tells to his friend Ahmed, which talks about a man searching for a lost island, where he believes he will find the love of his life. This story It uses a language, style, and techniques different from the rest of the novel. It uses romantic and emotional language, and uses the technique of repetition to urgently show moments of longing

and nostalgia. It also uses the multiple narrative technique, as it tells the man's story from different angles, such as the story of his friend accompanying him, the story of the ship driver who transports him, or the story of the woman he is looking for. This technique makes the story rich with multiple emotions and feelings, shows the qualities and characteristics of Murad as a romantic and love-loving character, and defines his position on the novel as a believing character (). So, we can say that the multiple narrative technique in the novel "Atlas of Invisibility" is a distinctive and influential technique that helps build a complex and innovative narrative structure. It is a technique that expresses many themes, symbols, and meanings related to Murad's life and personality. It is a technique that attracts the reader's interest and curiosity, and stimulates his imagination and thinking.

Frame technology: The framing technique in the novel "Atlas of the Invisible" is a technique that uses small stories within a larger story, so that there is a relationship between the different stories. The big story is the story of Murad, who narrates his life in three stages: The small stories are Murad's notes, which he writes in notebooks, and which narrate his life in another world called "Atlas." In this world, Murad lives exciting and beautiful stories with a woman named "Elanor". This technique makes the novel more complex and beautiful, and makes the reader think about the truth of what he is reading. Is everything Murad narrates true? Or is he making it up in his imagination? Is the world of Atlas real? Or is it an illusion? This technique helps to understand Murad's personality and psychological state, and helps to understand many themes, symbols, and meanings in the novel. Examples of the framing technique in the novel Atlas of Invisibility include: To apply the framing technique to another text from within the novel Atlas of Invisibility, we can use the story "The Forest," which Murad tells to his friend Hassan, which talks about a boy who gets lost in a magical forest, where he meets strange creatures and dangerous adventures. This story uses language full of colloquialisms and metaphors, and uses the technique of reverse structure to suddenly show pivotal moments in the boy's life. It also uses the frame technique, where each adventure includes another story within it, such as the story of the "snake," "the bird," or the "rose." This technique makes the story rich in excitement and suspense, shows the qualities and characteristics of Murad as a brave and curious character, and defines his position on the novel as a changing character ().

Another example of the framing technique in the novel Atlas of Invisibility is the story of "Atlas," which Murad tells to his friend Abdullah, where he found a book containing maps of different worlds. This story uses the frame technique, where each map includes another story within it, such as the story of the "lake," "tree," or "mountain." This technique makes the story rich with multiple worlds and visions, shows the qualities and characteristics of Murad as a creative and adventurous personality, and defines his position on the novel as a fugitive character (). So, we can say that the framing technique in the novel "Atlas of Invisibility" is a very important technique that helps build a complex and innovative narrative structure. It is a technique that expresses many themes, symbols, and meanings related to Murad's life and personality. It is a technique that attracts the reader's interest and curiosity, and stimulates his imagination and thinking.

At the novel level Writer Mansoura Ezz El-Din uses the "third narrative" technique, where the narrator narrates Murad's life in an objective and neutral way, and uses simple and clear language. It also uses the "switching" technique, where time and place change suddenly, and the narrative moves from Murad's present to his past or to his stories. This technique creates an effect of contrast and diversity in the narrative.

1- The third narrative technique: The third narration technique is a technique that uses an outside voice to narrate events and express feelings and ideas in the novel. This voice can be neutral or biased, objective or subjective, limited or knowing, depending on the type and purpose of the novel. This

technique enables the reader to obtain a comprehensive or partial view of the characters, themes, and meanings in the novel. This technique increases the diversity, richness and attractiveness of the novel. In the novel "Atlas of Invisibility" by Mansoura Ezz El-Din, the novelist uses the third narration technique in an artistic and innovative way. She combines the voice of the author, who narrates Murad's life, and the voice of Murad himself, who narrates his life in the world of Atlas in his blog posts. These two voices differ in their degree of knowledge, credibility, and bias. The author's voice is a limited external voice, which only knows what is happening to Murad in the present, and does not know what is hidden in the past or in his imagination. Murad's voice is a subjective inner voice, he knows everything about himself, but he may hide or falsify some things to tempt or please himself. This technique creates a strong impact on the reader, as he participates in a detective game between the author and Murad, and between Murad and himself. He tries to discover hidden or distorted facts in Murad's biography, and the reasons why his narrative differs in fact and fiction. He also tries to understand Murad's personality, his psychological state, and his suffering from isolation, guilt, and fear. Some authors use the third narrative technique to show a comprehensive or integrated picture of their characters or novels, or to highlight the similarity or harmony between the different levels of the narrative.

Examples of the third narrative technique in the novel Atlas of Invisibility include: An example of the third narrative technique that the author followed in the novel Atlas of Invisibility is the following passage, which recounts the beginning of Murad's relationship with his wife, Nour: "Nour was working in a small bookstore on a street near Murad's house. He would visit her every day, browse books, buy some, and talk to her." Gently. Nour loved his conversation, his taste, and his smile. He seemed to her to be a cultured, polite man, different from other men. He did not ask her for her phone number, address, or full name. He did not try to touch her hand, hair, or cheek. He did not give her any sign of his interest in her other than His smile and his talk. After a month of his continuous visits, he invited her to have coffee with him in a nearby café. Nour gladly agreed, and felt her heartbeat getting faster" (.). In this passage, we find that the narrator uses the object pronouns "she" and "he" to tell the story of Nour and Murad independently, without interfering in it or commenting on it. He also uses simple and clear language, without using any complex narrative techniques. This technique makes the clip a witness to the reality of the relationship between Nour and Murad, shows the qualities and characteristics of each of them, and determines their position on the novel. To apply the switching technique to another text from within the novel Atlas of Invisibility, we can use the story "The Bridge," which Murad tells to his friend Imad, which talks about a man crossing a long bridge, where he encounters unexpected situations and people. This story uses a different language, style, and techniques than the rest of the novel. It uses narrative and descriptive language, and uses symbol technology to indicate deeper meanings. It also uses the switching technique, where the character or situation changes suddenly, and the story moves from a state of static to a state of movement. This technique makes the story rich in meaning and message, shows Murad's qualities and characteristics as a researcher and thinker, and defines his position on the novel as a developed character (). So, we can say that the third narrative technique in the novel "Atlas of Invisibility" is one of the important techniques that helps build a complex and innovative narrative structure. It is a technique that expresses many themes, symbols, and meanings related to Murad's life and personality. It is a technique that attracts the reader's interest and curiosity, and stimulates his imagination and thinking.

2- Switch technology: In the novel "Atlas of Invisibility" by Mansoura Ezz El-Din, the novelist uses the switching technique in an artistic and innovative way, as she connects different levels of narrative in unexpected ways. It alternates between fact and fiction, between the present and the past, between author and character, between novel and

blogging. These changes create an atmosphere of confusion and ambiguity, reflecting Murad's psychological state. For example, in the first part of the novel, the author begins by narrating Murad's life in the present tense, as he works in the archive library, meets his colleague Adel, and rejects an offer to retire. Then the author switches to the past tense, as he recounts Murad's memory of an incident where a young man was killed. Then he changes.

The author forwards to the future, as he recounts Murad's vision of a burned corpse on a street. Then the author switches to the character of Murad himself, as he narrates his life in an imaginary world called "Atlas" in his blog posts. These changes make the reader wonder about what really happens to Murad, and the relationship of each level to the other. Are these events real or fictional? Is this memory true or fake? Is this vision realities or dreams? Are these posts a story or a lie? Examples of the switching technique in the novel *Atlas of Invisibility* include: An example of the switching technique in the novel *Atlas of Invisibility* is the story "Orange," which Murad tells to his friend Sami, which talks about a girl who lives in a small town, where she grows oranges, and dreams of traveling to Paris. This tale uses the technique of irony to implicitly criticize. It also uses the switching technique, where time and place change suddenly, and the story moves from Orange's present to its imagined future. This technique makes the story rich in humor and excitement, shows Murad's qualities and characteristics as a sarcastic and life-loving character, and defines his position on the novel as a competing character (). So, we can say that the switching technique in the novel "Atlas of Invisibility" is one of the main pillars in the narrative structure, as it helps build a complex and innovative narrative structure. It is a technique that expresses many themes, symbols, and meanings related to Murad's life and personality. It is a technique that attracts the reader's interest and curiosity, and stimulates his imagination and thinking. In addition to what was mentioned, the novel "Atlas of Invisibility" by the Egyptian writer Mansoura Ezz El-Din is a novel that uses various and innovative narrative techniques to convey the writer's vision of the relationship between reality and imagination, and between the self and the other. Among these technologies we find:

- Translation: It is a technique that relies on transforming text from one language to another in a creative way, adding new meanings or changing the original meanings. In the novel "Atlas of Invisibility," the author uses translation to show how the meaning of life and death changes when translated from Arabic to English, French, or German. Translation is also used to highlight the contradiction between what a person says and what he thinks, or between what he shows and what he hides.
- Fragmentation: It is a technique that relies on dividing the novel into short, separate chapters that do not follow a specific chronological or spatial sequence. In the novel "Atlas of Invisibility", the author uses fragmentation to show the state of confusion and dissociation that the protagonist Murad suffers from, as well as to arouse the reader's curiosity and make him participate in the synthesis of events and characters.
- Similarity: It is a technique that relies on the use of comparisons, proverbs, and symbols to enrich the text and give it secondary connotations. In the novel "Atlas of Invisibility," the author uses similarity to show how Murad is similar to other characters around him, whether real or fictional, and also to show how his world is similar to other worlds, whether material or spiritual.
- Solidarity: It is a technique that relies on using similar words or sentences at the beginning or end of each chapter or part of the novel, to create a link between them and highlight a central idea. In the novel "Atlas of Invisibility," the author uses solidarity to show how Murad's feeling of invisibility and mystery recurs in his life, as well as to show how he tries to overcome this feeling by searching for meaning and truth.

Conclusion in this Research

we tried to study the structure of the narrative narrative in the Arabic novel, and apply it to the novel Atlas of Invisibility by the Egyptian writer Mansoura Ezz El-Din. In the introduction, we discussed the concept of narration, its types and characteristics, and its importance in understanding and analyzing literary texts. Then, in the first chapter, we learned about the author's biography, her position in Arabic literature, her most prominent works, her awards, and her appreciations. In this chapter, we also reviewed the features of the novel Atlas of Invisibility, which is considered one of the author's most important novels, which deals with a turbulent journey in the mind of a man who loves isolation, and explores the depths of parallel worlds. In the second chapter, we discussed the structure of the narrative narrative in the Arabic novel, which includes a set of elements and techniques that form, organize, and present the narrative text. We have shown that the structure of the narrative is influenced by the artistic doctrine and narrative orientation of the writer, and is subject to transformations and innovations according to literary and cultural developments. In the third chapter, we applied the applied analysis of the narrative structure in the novel Atlas of Invisibility, using several techniques. Our analysis revealed unique characteristics in the construction of this novel, such as the author's use of different narrative techniques. At the level of blogging, an analysis was made regarding the technique of first narration and the technique of reference. At the level of stories, an analysis was made regarding the multiple narration technique and the framing technique. Finally, at the level of the novel, what was related to the third narrative technique and the switching technique was analyzed. Our analysis also showed how the author exploited her artistic abilities to create parallel worlds that reflect the hero's situation and challenges. Also, how she benefited from foreign novelistic experiences, especially scientific and imaginative experiments, to give her text an Arab specificity. At the end of this research, we reached the following most important results:

- 1- Knowing the mechanisms of literary narrative analysis, and enriching modern critical knowledge of the Arabic novel.
- 2- Highlighting the importance of studying the structure of modern narrative in understanding and appreciating the literary genre.
- 3- Employing narrative narrative techniques in the novel mentioned in the study.
- 4- Focus on the types of narration and its variations in modern literary texts.

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