Chapter 6 Bridging the Gap Between Narrative Generation Systems and Narrative Contents With Kabuki–Oriented Narratology and Watakushi Monogatari

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ABSTRACT

The author's narrative generation study is based on two types of systems: the integrated narrative generation system (INGS) as a single narrative generation and reception mechanism and the Geinō information system (GIS) as a multiple narrative production and consumption mechanism. The first theme of the chapter is to introduce an idea that deals with narrative phenomena as the integration of both systems. This theme is tied to the topic of narrative content creation by presenting kabuki narrative generation or kabuki-oriented narratology and Watakushi Monogatari as a collection of narrative content to be created by the author. Hence, the second objective is to describe kabuki-oriented narrative generation and the third is to explain the ideas, thoughts, and design underlying Watakushi Monogatari in the context of internal and external narrative generation to create and distribute narrative content. Through these three themes, this chapter bridges the gap between narrative generation systems and narrative content with kabuki-oriented narratology and Watakushi Monogatari.

INTRODUCTION

The author published a series of books (Ogata, 2020a, 2020e) that systematically Shōwan integrated approach to studying narrative generation. These books assert that research on content generation and narrative generation forms an important, challenging field that has a fundamentally interdisciplinary

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characteristic. This characteristic is based on artificial intelligence (AI) (including cognitive science) and narratology (including literary theories), grounded in an integrated, interdisciplinary narrative generation system of study through a model of multiple narrative structures, as well as other philosophical considerations. In the first part of this chapter, the author describes the meanings of the concept of an integrated approach to narrative generation. "Integration," in this case, connotes a broad range of senses beyond the integration conveyed in the Integrated Narrative Generation System (INGS) that the author has been designing and developing. The term "integration" includes the following:

- 1. **Integration Among Modules in INGS:** This is the main meaning of "integration" in INGS. At the most macro-level of the module division, INGS has three modules: story generation, narrative discourse generation, and narrative representation. These modules have a mutual relationship based on the simple process of order. At the same time, they are associated with each other through various connections.
- 2. Integration Between INGS and the *Geinō* Information System (GIS): Although the author's narrative generation study can be seized as a grand whole that includes personal and individual narrative generation-reception process and social narrative production-consumption process, INGS functions under organic relationships within another system framework: GIS. In the author's research system, GIS corresponds to a system that deals with the abovementioned social narrative production-consumption aspect. Furthermore, when the author elaborates on the stage of *Watakushi Monogatari*, which will be described in this chapter, the mutual cooperation of INGS and GIS will be necessary to proceed in a comprehensive manner.
- 3. **Integration as Multiple Narrative Structures:** This is a manifold kind of integration in the sense that narrative generation phenomena are composed of three macro levels: the level of the brain (super personal level A), the symbolic/linguistic level, and the social/collective/collaborative/institutional/communal level (super personal level B). In terms of Takaaki Yoshimoto's (1924–2012) philosophical system or his main books that Ogata (2020e) frequently refers to, these three levels correspond to the levels of mental phenomena (Yoshimoto, 1971, 2008), linguistic phenomena (Yoshimoto 1965), and social phenomena or communal illusion (Yoshimoto, 1968).
- 4. **Integration Among Research, System Development, Social Development, and Creation:** The author's narrative generation study does not necessarily fall under academia alone; it covers the level of social development or distribution, and the private/personal levels of the production and creation of actual narrative works, via the level of system design and development (although basic, prototypical designs and development are academic, the level will be tied to a more pragmatic stage) from the angle of research. In a wide sense, the "research" is integrated because it is carried out in a broad, successive area.
- 5. **Integration Between Information and Literature (or Expanded Literary Theory):** The author's expanded literary theory (Ogata, 2002a, 2002b, 2003a, 2003b, 2014; Ogata, Imabuchi, & Akimoto, 2014) was the earliest approach to the theme of "integration" in the author's narrative generation study. It aims to build a new narrative study by synthesizing informational science, engineering (including AI and cognitive science), and literary theories (such as narratology and narrative theory).
- 6. **Integration Among Diverse Academic Areas:** Since developing the expanded literary theory described earlier, the author's integrated/synthetic narrative generation study has been extended to an integrated approach that covers a wide range of fields beyond the fusion of information technol-

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