

Narrative Misappropriation of *Pokémon*How Fanarts and Fanfictions Playfully Feed and Reconfigure a Transmedia Universe

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Thesis in Letters and Game Studies

- Title: Rhetoric of Video Game Détournement. The Pokémon Case
- **❖ Subject:** video game *détournement* ("misappropriation")
 - Works that have the common feature of being created from
 video games whether these are used as materials or as matrices

Ex.: Speedrun

Fanart Machinima

Modding/hacking Let's play

Misappropriation // transmedia

Transmedia storytelling rests on participatory culture:

"to fully experience any fictional world, consumers must assume the role of **hunters and gatherers**, **chasing down bits of the story** across media channels [...]" (Jenkins, 2006: 21)

Misappropriation // playing

Playing is always more or less an act of appropriation and transformation of a part of content that only exists in potential

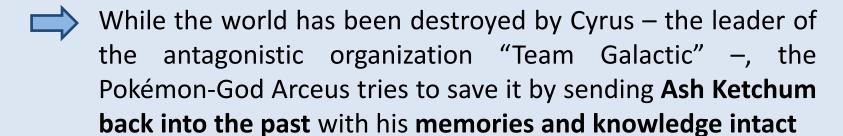
Game, Misappropriation, Transmedia: unnatural narratives?

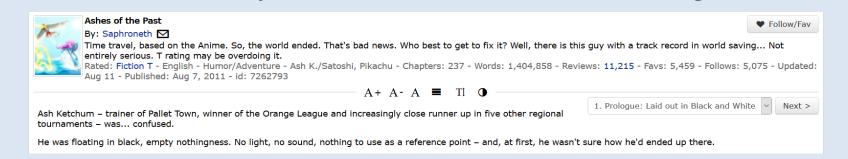
Unnatural narratives "conspicuously violate [...] conventions of standard narrative forms [...]. Unnatural narratives furthermore follow fluid, changing conventions and create new narratological patterns in each work. In a phrase, unnatural narratives produce a defamiliarization of the basic elements of narrative" (Richardson 2011: 34, quoted by Ensslin, 2015: 47-48)

"Videogames are unnatural narratives par excellence" (Ensslin, 2015: 43)

What about misappropriation?

- Illustrative corpus: fanfictions and fanarts based on Pokémon
- Rem.: quotations from the fanfiction Ashes of the Past (by: Saphroneth) the English-speaking fanfic which has the most followers on the archive Fanfiction.net





2. Reticular Fictions: The Mise en Abyme

The *mise en abyme* can be defined as a **stacking of several narrative frames**: a story inside a story, a game inside a game, etc.

Ex.: Pokémon characters playing Pokémon games

Ashes of the Past, Chapter 6

[Aaron:] "Why not Monopoly?"

Dialga perked up, and rushed over holding a small metal boot.

[Arceus:] Fine. Have it your way, we'll play Monopoly. Red and Blue version?

[Aaron:] "Pardon?"

[Arceus:] I said Kanto version?

Sir Aaron looked suspicious for a moment. "Sounds alright."

2. Reticular Fictions: The Mise en Abyme

Ex.: a *Pokémon* character (Arceus) **designing** *Pokémon* **games** for his companions

Ashes of the Past, Chapter 51

"Ignis will never be defeated!" Hideyoshi exclaimed. "For Ignis! Monferno, attack!"

Sir Aaron rubbed his temples. "Hey, Arceus?" he called into the sky, as Monferno beat up Palkia's ankle. "These antagonists aren't exactly the most intelligent in history."

[Arceus:] I was in a great hurry. I'm still working on designing the rest.

2. Reticular Fictions: The Mise en Abyme

Ex.: the three **Team Leaders of Pokémon GO** (Blanche, Candela and Spark) being used to **represent players** and their playing style or **viewers** and their reactions





❖ I call "avatarization" the construction of a protagonist oscillating between two levels, the empirical world and the fiction: a protagonist that is a part of the diegesis and that represents the author and his real activity at the same time

<u>Ex.:</u> in the fanfictions, writers often develop an author-character which exists on the margins of the fictional universe

Ashes of the Past, Chapter 7

In the trees near Cerulean city, a sinister presence was watching the actions of Ash and his friends...

"Ah, shaddup! I'm only using da binoculars!"

Yes, it was Meowth, who admittedly couldn't be sinister if his life depended on it. But the binoculars were large and black, so that counts. Right?

Anyway, he was keeping an eye on them because James and Jessie couldn't.

<u>Ex.:</u> a fanart whose humour comes from the **encounter of several systems of rules** that collide: the **gameplay** system, the **fiction** universe

and the player's experience





Legend: "Because real BFFs give you candy every kilometre and oh gods I'm a bad person. Eevee, I still love you, I promise!"



- Characters // avatars: interfaces which serve as vehicles for the player/author to explore a fictional universe
- ❖ In the fanfiction sphere, this "avatarization" process reaches its peak in the creation of "Mary Sue": characters high-powered or too perfect which are supposed to represent the author in the fiction

Ashes of the Past, Chapter 3

Another one of them said, loudly. "Come on, guys. Let's teach these morons not to mess with us!"

Ash gestured Pikachu forward, and the two of them moved to defend Lapras. One by one, a Hitmonchan, Spearow and Beedrill emerged to fight them.

[Pikachu:] "Well?"

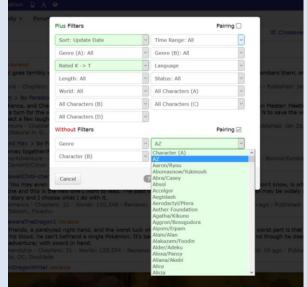
"Discharge." Ash said, winking. Two loud seconds later, all three opposing Pokémon were knocked out.

"That's kind of satisfying." Ash grinned.

- The use of textual/pictorial avatars brings the fanfictions and fanarts closer to games and, more precisely:
 - to roleplay (see Cristofari, 2010)

to **puppetry** and **games with dolls**: *cf.* sustained **attention** that fans pay **to the characters** and **to their bodies** (see Coppa, 2006: 230)

Ex.: characters are almost always at the centre of the plot and the presence or absence of certain characters even serves as a research filter in fanfic databases



<u>Ex.</u>: in fanarts, the multitude of portraits of characters being in a relationship also reveal a conception of **narrative as a manipulation of bodies** (François: "It is quite possible to interpret **slash** [fanfictions] as an **opportunity to manipulate male bodies**"; 2009: 176)





4. Unnatural Fictions: The Metalepsis

❖ The metalepsis is defined as: "any kind of transgression, playful or supernatural, of a level of narrative or dramatic fiction, such as when an author pretends to introduce himself into his own creation, or to extract one of his characters from it" (Genette, 1982: 527)

Ex.:

Ashes of the Past, Chapter 6

[Aaron:] "It's not as good as my proper hat. My proper hat does cool things, like-"

[Arceus:] Sh. The readers don't know yet.

[Aaron:] "Readers?"

Arceus, creator of All, looked distinctly shifty. Nothing.

4. Unnatural Fictions: The Metalepsis

Metalepsis // Play

- ❖ Fan-authors and fan-artists playfully mix different reality levels. In doing so, they construct "a transitional creative space, which, in the end, corresponds to Winnicott's definition of the game space" (Cristofari, 2010: 4)
- ❖ "Because of [...] the (symbolic) abolition of the distance between the represented and the viewer in video games, [the metalepsis] seems to become the privileged figure of interactivity, the ultimate rhetorical figure of actable fiction" (Di Crosta, 2009: 39)

5. Conclusion: Towards "Ludiegesis"

❖ Fans elaborate a new level of fictionality, a third-fiction which is neither entirely the universe of the original game, nor the actual world: a paradigm in which the fictional logic, the gameplay logic, the logic of the empirical world and even of other diegesis (in the case of crossovers) contradict themselves pleasantly, but cohabit in spite of everything



Video game fictions simultaneously follow several logical systems: they blend more or less harmoniously within the context of the playing experience, but they become discordant if they are moved out of the playing context

5. Conclusion: Towards "Ludiegesis"

Ex.: in *Pokémon GO*, players are invited to "transfer to the Professor" the hundreds of Pokémon they do not use and they receive candies in return

Misappropriation works use **ludo-**narrative dissonances as a matrix
to create stories, following
Genette's idea that "a rhetorical
figure is (already) a small fiction"
(2004: 17)



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