Figure 3: Structure of a Web-like Hypernarrative (Cicconi, “The Shaping of Hypertextual Narrative” 11)

In my narrative for example, the reader could move between the lexias devoted to the child welfare worker (E2) and the journalist (E3). This makes it possible to display differing perceptions about the same event of two protagonists on different branches, as well as differing perceptions of the same character within each of their narratives at different points in time. The reader could also link back to narratives previously read, on the same or different branch, illustrating the process of memory and meaning-making. “[T]he events of a narrative cell are not left behind once the reader jumps to a new cell. The consequences of an event are kept in the characters’ memory and are moreover used to modify the plot” (Cicconi, “The Shaping of Hypertextual Narrative” 12). This makes it possible to portray moments in time, contextualized or not, informed or not, and to portray changing perspectives as new information is obtained or the client reaches a new developmental stage. The challenge in writing hypertext, however, is in writing autonomous cells (see Cicconi’s argument below):