gamedesigninitiative at cornell university

Lecture 26

Storytelling

Some Questions to Start With

- What is the purpose of story in game?
- How do story and gameplay relate?
- Do all games have to have a story?
 - Role playing games?
 - Action games?



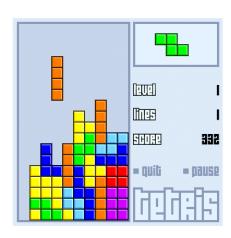
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Some Questions to Start With

- What is the purpose of story in game?
- How do story and gameplay relate?
- Do all games have to have a story?
 - Role playing games?
 - Action games?
 - Sports games?
 - Puzzle games?





Aspects of Game Design

- Games as Exploration
 - Focuses on the game geography
 - Typically involves heavy storyboarding
- Games as Education
 - Train player skill and understanding
 - Focuses primarily on player capabilities
- Games as Storytelling
 - Focuses on player progression
 - Most challenging element of game design



Setting vs. Story

Setting

- Premise/motivation to play
 - Does not limit outcomes
 - "Geography" to explore
- Has many "dimensions"
 - Physical (scale, perspective)
 - Temporal (time compression)
 - Environmental (art style)
 - Emotional (horror, humor)
 - Ethical (good vs. evil)

Story

- Creates an emotional setting
 - Defined by NPC behavior
 - Drama builds tension
- Typically has a narrative
 - "Voice" of the author
 - Gives direction to game
 - Gives sense of progression
 - But loss of player choice



Setting: Physical Dimension

- Is your game 2-D or 3-D?
 - Even if graphics 3-D, may have 2-D gameplay
 - Could you have other dimensions (1-D, 4-D)?
- What is the scale of objects?
 - Is the scale an abstraction or realistic?
 - How does that affect gameplay?
- What are your boundaries?
 - What can the player interact with?



Setting: Physical Dimension

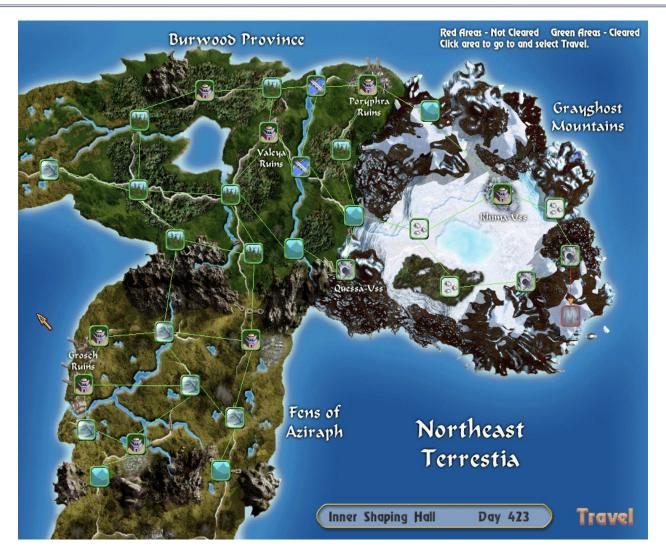


Setting: Temporal Dimension

- Does time move at a consistent pace?
 - Are real time games actually real-time?
 - Can the player adjust time?
- Narrative compression
 - Reduce time for "unimportant details"
 - Walking across a large map
 - Training to go up a level
 - Keeps the player from being bored



Setting: Temporal Dimension



Setting: Environmental Dimension

- Reflects mood and tone of your game
 - Includes (possibly fictional) cultural setting
- Style of your physical surroundings
 - Is it photorealistic or illustrative?
 - Music and environment sounds?
- Includes level of detail
 - How much control do you have over objects?
 - Realism versus *meaningful* abstraction



Setting: Environmental Dimension



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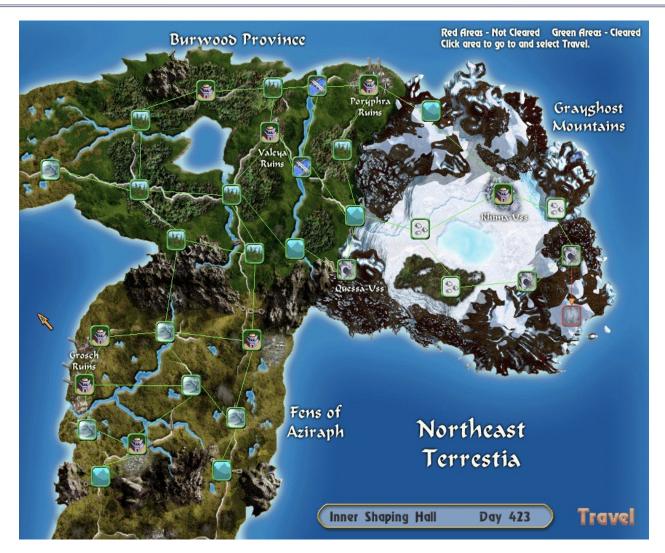


Travelogues are a Kind of Story

- Focus is on journey, not the characters
- Many examples in literature
 - Gulliver's Travels
 - Classic heroic myths (e.g. Odyssey)
 - Epic fantasy (e.g. Tolkien)
- Problem is the emotional impact
 - One landmark is as good as any other
 - Eventually landmarks lose their significance



Travelogues in RPGs





Story and Gameplay

- Want to create dramatic tension in the game
 - Heightens emotional investment
 - Story becomes integral part of gameplay
- Story structure is incredibly important
 - Pacing: How elements unfold in the game
 - Dramatic Flow: Rising and falling action
- How do we structure this?
 - And how does it affect meaningful choice?



Story Vehicle

• The dynamic structure

- How is story revealed.
- Relation to gameplay?
- Can story be "missed"?

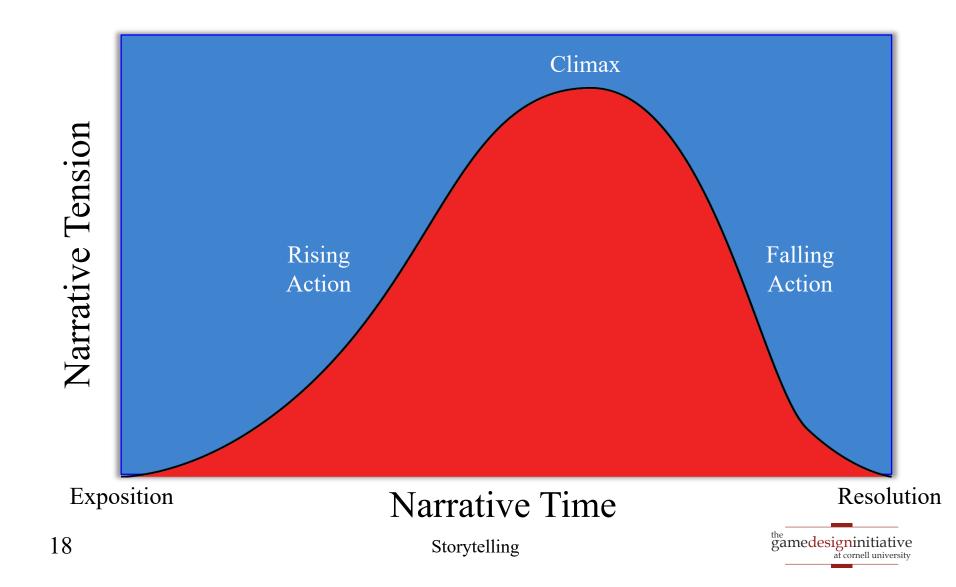
• Examples:

- Cut-scenes
- Character dialog
- In-game lore
- Game manual





The Dramatic Arc



Three Act Structure

- Standard for movie screenplays
 - All major movies follow it
 - Violations consider "artsy"
 - Proven formula for dramatic arc
- Accepted standard for games too
 - But less well understood
 - Suitableness is matter of debate



Screenplay

Act I: Set-Up

Exposition

- Introduces the protagonist
- Introduces dramatic premise
- Character relationships

Inciting Incident

- Sets the plot in motion
- Half-way through act

Plot Point

- Indicates end of the act
- "Reversal": new direction





Act 2: Confrontation

Obstacles block goal

First Culmination

- Just before halfway point
- Protagonist seems close
- Then everything falls apart

Midpoint

Protagonist at lowest point

Plot Point

- Indicates end of the act
- "Reversal": new direction





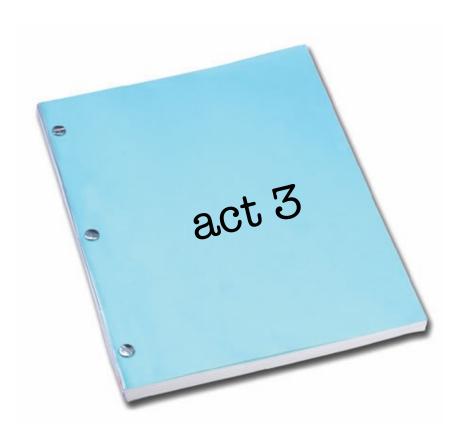
Act 3: Resolution

Second Culmination

- Tension at greatest point
- Forces confront each other
- Often called "Climax"

Denouement

- After climax is done
- Return to equilibrium
- Typically much shorter
 - In games: the boss fight

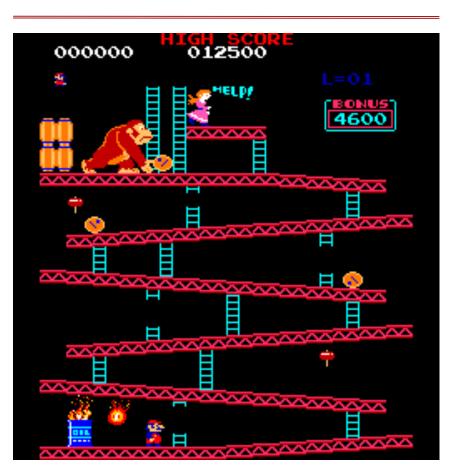


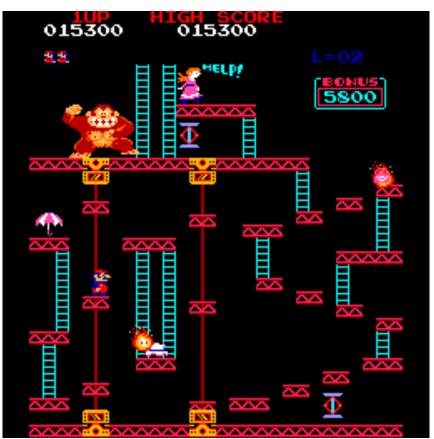


Example: Donkey Kong

Exposition, Act I

Rising Action, Act II





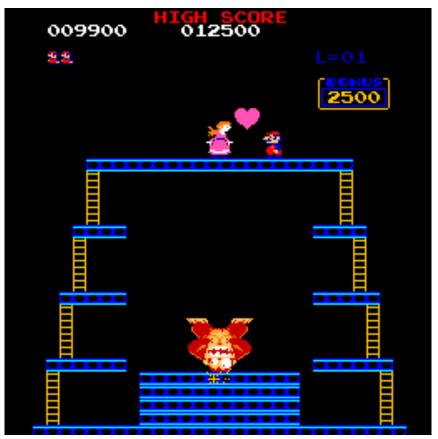


Example: Donkey Kong

Climax, Act III

Denouement







Gameplay vs. Narrative

- Narrative: non-interactive
 - Designer created narrative
 - Player experiences it
 - Even if there are choices
- Gameplay: interactive
 - Very definition of a game
 - Entirely player driven
- How do you combine these?





Elements of Game Narrative

Characters

- Protagonist: player controlled character
- Supporting characters: NPCs

Storyline

• How does the story progress?

Dialogue

- Story vehicle in games and fiction
- Easy way to allow player choice



Elements of Game Narrative

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- Protagonist: player controlled character
- Supporting characters: NPCs

Storyline

• How does the story progress?

Dialogue

For a later lecture ction prayer choice



Characters: Agency vs. Empathy

- Like gameplay vs. narrative dichotomy
- Agency: Character represents the player
 - Can be utilitarian (allowing player choice)
 - Can support role playing, creativity
- Empathy: Develop emotional bond
 - Hard if complete player control
 - Requires some predefined personality



Characters vs. Avatars

Character Avatar

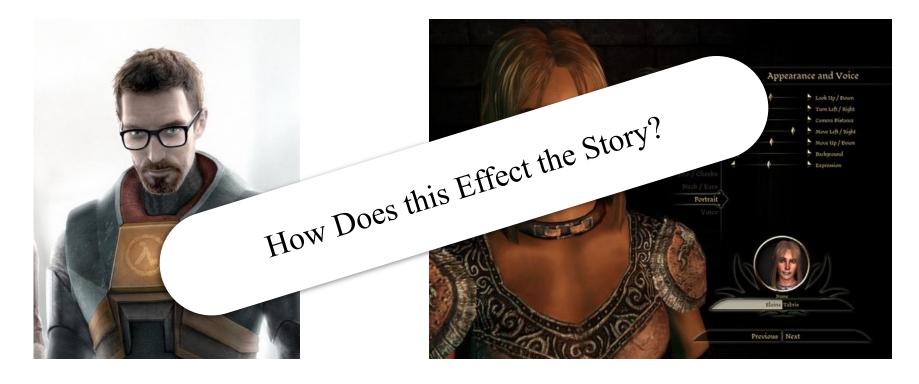






Characters vs. Avatars

Character Avatar Avatar



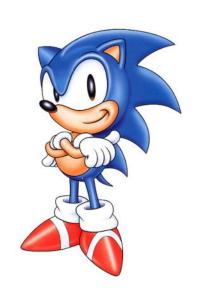


Computer vs. Player Control

Computer Control

Player Control





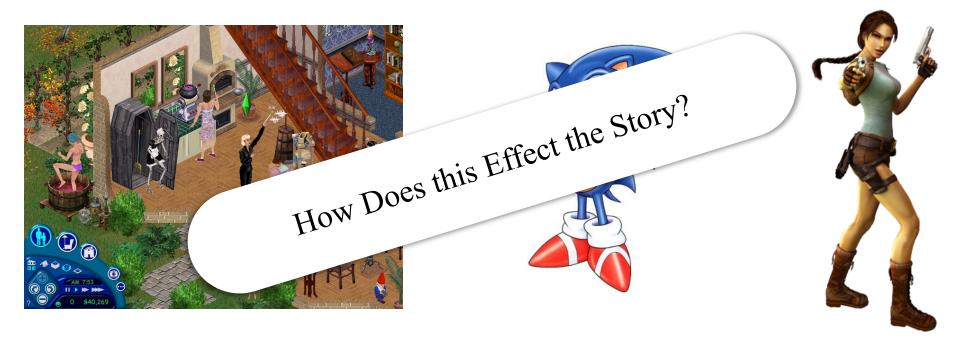




Computer vs. Player Control

Computer Control

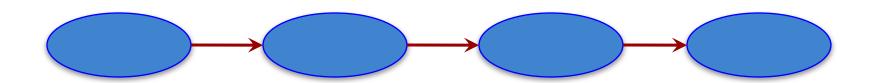
Player Control



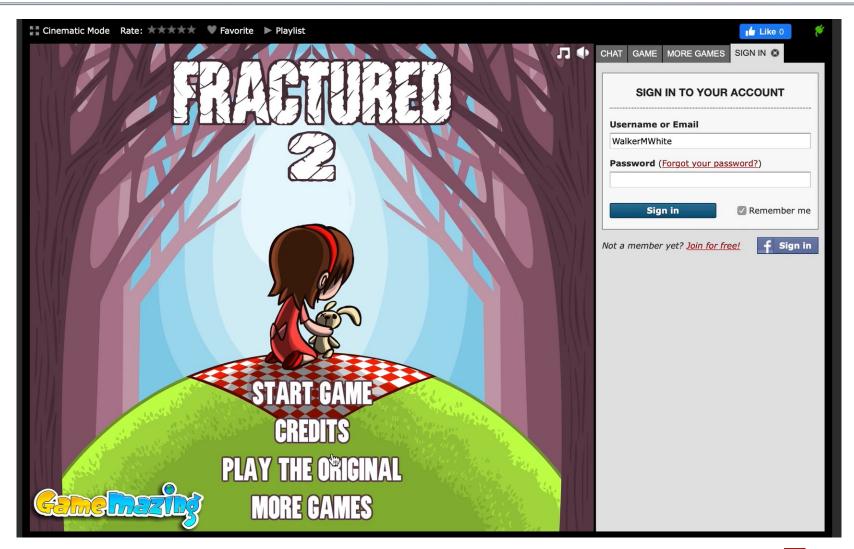


Storyline

- Linear Storytelling: Designer directed
 - Success is adherence to story
 - Very easy to design (cutscenes!)

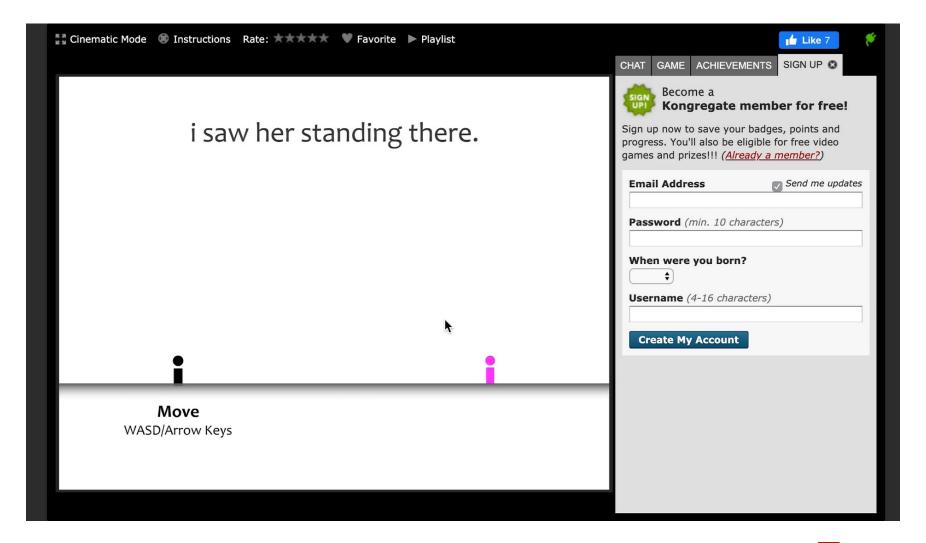


Example: Fractured 2





Example: I Saw Her Standing There



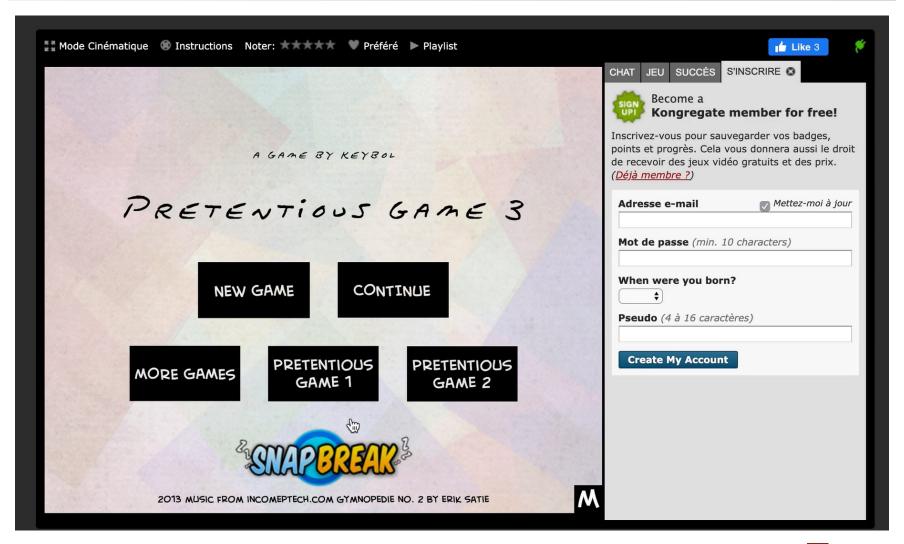
Example: I Saw Her Standing There

so i put her safe in a cage.

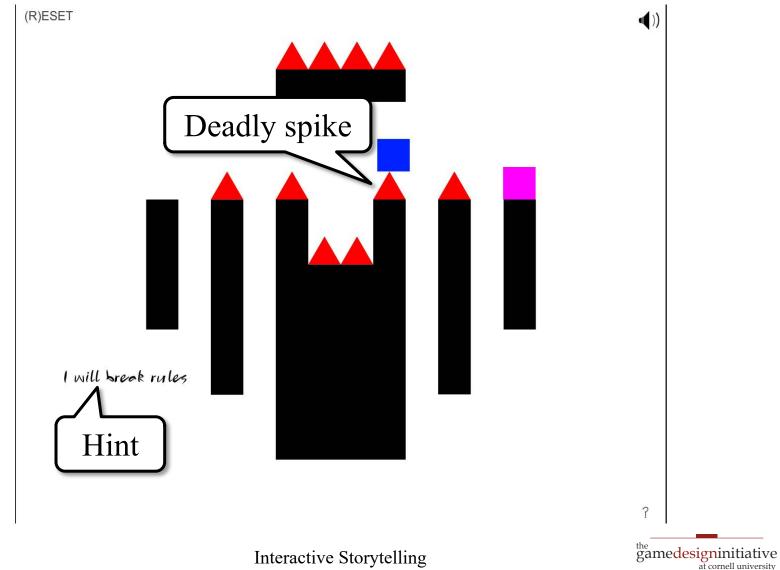
Storyline acts as a tutorial, guiding us through the mechanics.



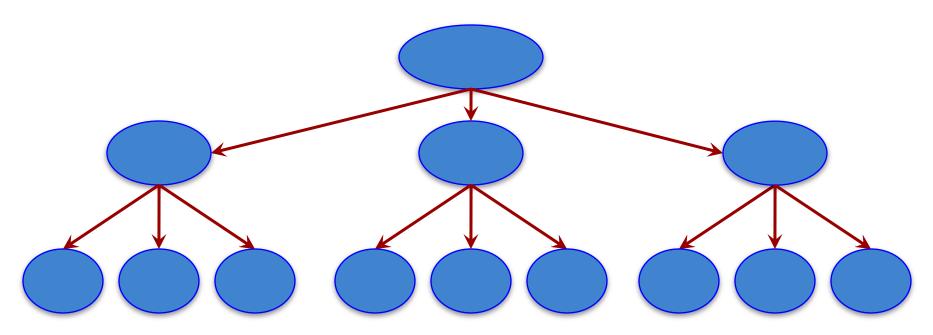
Going Meta: Pretentious Game



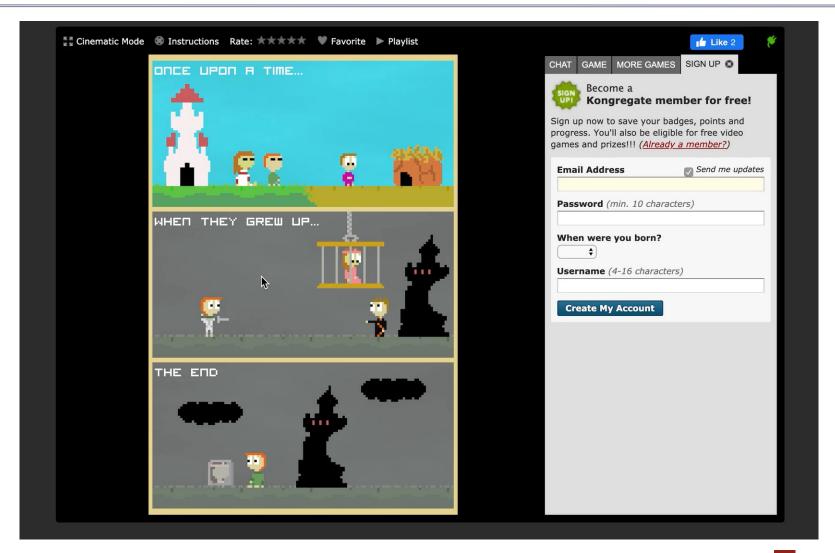
Going Meta: Pretentious Game



- Branching Storytelling: Player directed
 - Choose Your Own Adventure
 - Content becomes very expensive!

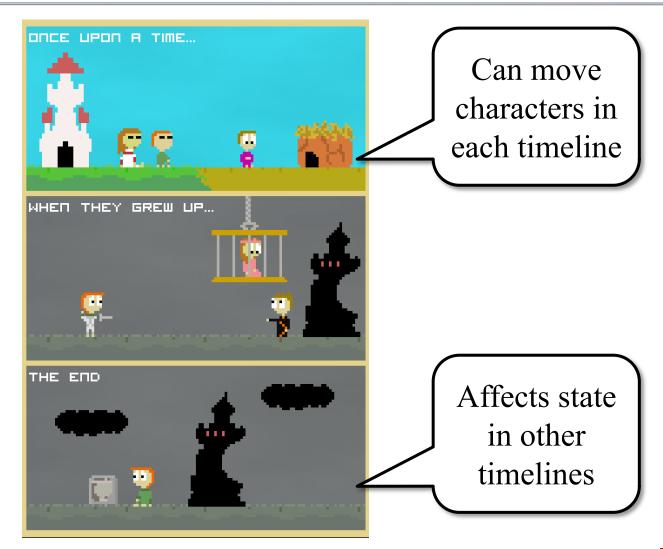


Example: Storyteller

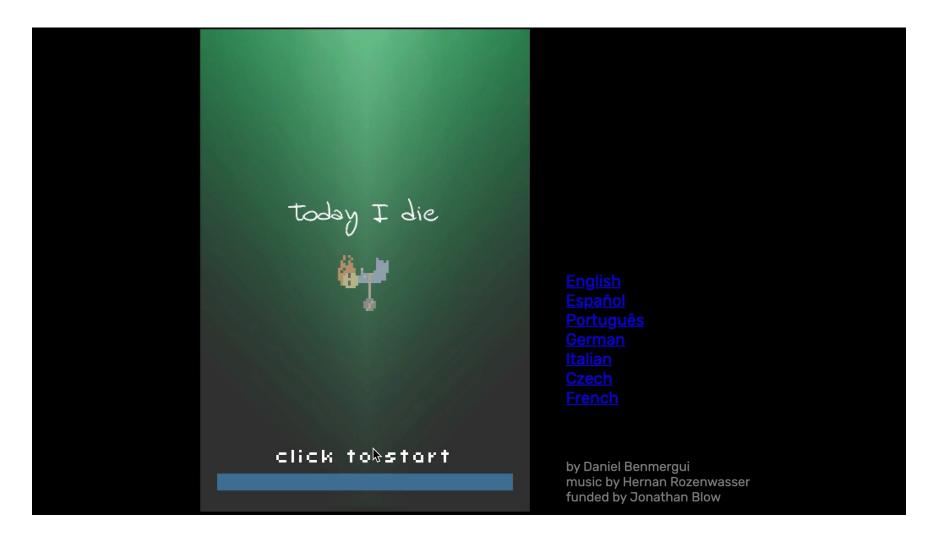




Example: Storyteller

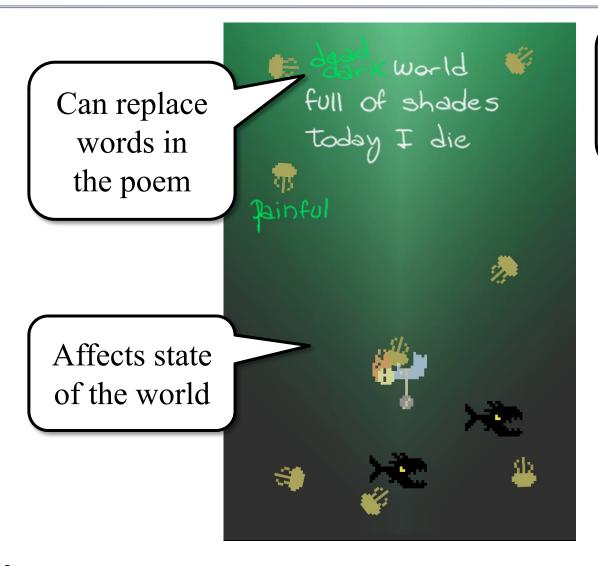


Example: Today I Die





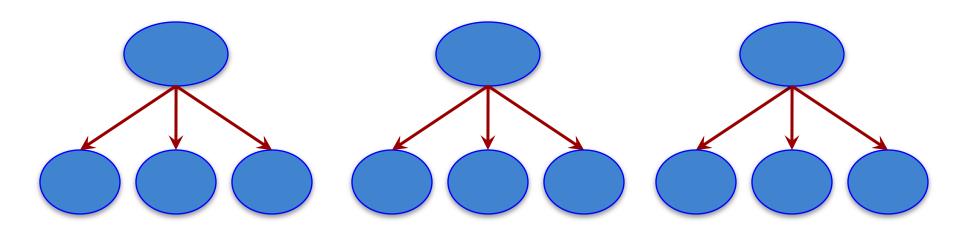
Example: Today I Die



Used to be on App store. No longer available



- Component Design: Dialogue heavy games
 - Game has "components" each with different story
 - Simple branching story per component
 - Player's story is a mix-and-match of components





Component Design: Quests



Open Ended: Player creates own story





Open Ended: Player creates own story





Meaningful Choice

- Players often claim want meaningful choice
 - Gameplay actions have effect on storyline
 - Actions needed to achieve story outcomes
 - Must make some outcomes unattainable (why?)
- But not clear that they mean this
 - Often want to experience *all* of the story
 - Closing off plotlines requires a new game
 - Morrowind vs. Obsidian



Summary

- Story can simply support a setting
 - Can tell across multiple vehicles
 - Does not require it be coupled with gameplay
- Integrating narrative with gameplay is harder
 - Character design: agency vs. empathy
 - Storyline: linear vs. branching vs. other
 - Dialogue: next time
- Authorial voice is possible without narrative

