

Drama

What is drama?

Drama a composition in verse or prose intended to portray life or character or to tell a story usu. involving conflicts and emotions through action and dialogue and typically designed for theatrical performance.

It is also called a PLAY

The Elements of drama;

- 1- Characters: Each play includes at least one character.
- 2- Setting: the time and place in which the play takes place/
- 3- Plot: the main story of the play.
- 4- Dialogue : while in fiction events are narrated in drama it is told through the dialogue.

The stage:

All plays take place on a stage.

The audience:

An **Audience** is the person for whom a writer writes, or composer composes. A writer uses a

particular style of language, tone, and content according to what he knows about his **audience**. In simple **words**, **audience** refers to the spectators, listeners, and intended readers of a writing, performance, or speech.

stage direction. Part of the script of a play that tells the actors how they are to move or to speak their lines. Enter, exit, and exeunt are **stage directions**.

Elizabethan Drama:

Elizabethan literature The body of works written during the reign of Elizabeth I of England (1558–1603), probably the most splendid age in the history of English literature. Elizabethan literature encompasses the work of Sir Philip Sidney, Edmund Spenser, Roger Ascham, Bishop Richard Hooker, Christopher Marlowe, William Shakespeare, and others. The epithet

Elizabethan can only suggest the immense vitality and richness of English literature produced in the late 16th and early 17th centuries and does not describe any special characteristic of the writing. The Elizabethan Age saw the flowering of poetry (the sonnet, the Spenserian stanza, dramatic blank verse), was a golden age of drama (especially for the plays of Shakespeare), and inspired a wide variety of splendid prose (from historical chronicles, versions of the Holy Scriptures, pamphlets, and literary criticism to the first English novels). From about the beginning of the 17th century a sudden darkening of tone became noticeable in most forms of literary expression, especially in drama, and the change more or less coincided with the death of Elizabeth. English literature during the reign of James I (1603–25) is properly called Jacobean. But, insofar as 16th-century themes and patterns were carried over into the 17th century, the writing is sometimes referred to as “Jacobethan.”