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DEPARTMENT: PERFORMING ART

COURSE CODE: PFA102

COURSE TITLE: INTRODUCTION TO DRAMA AND THEATRE

ASSIGNMENT: 1- WHAT ARE THE SETTINGS, SOCIOECONOMIC ATTITUDES AND RELATIONSHIPS OF CHARACTERS AND THEMATIC PREOCCUPATION IN THE PLAYS ALONE AND FRIGHTENED AND CHILDE INTERNATIONALE

2- ANALYSE THE TWO PLAYS OF YOUR CHOICE (CLASSICAL AND MODERN) USING THE ARISTOTLES SIX ELEMENTS OF PLAY

3- DISCUSS THE DOMINANT TONE AND MOOD OF THE PLAYS AND HOW THEY ARE ESTABLISHED.

 **ALONE AND FRIGHTENED by ABIODUN MACAULAY**

 Socioeconomic attitude: the play basically is used as awareness for people suffering from the disease HIV/AIDS, the play is trying to tell the audience or readers about how the disease is not the end of the world, and that people can still find happiness and live normally even with the sickness.

Themes: the following themes can be found in the book are the following: Hope- Tina and George had hope in their love; they had hoped that they would make it together. Forgiveness- Tina forgave her parents even though they deserted her when she most needs their help and support as her family. Happiness-George and Tina found happiness in each other’s company together. Depression/anger- Tina was always traumatized and depressed about her condition before George came into her life, she was filled with anger and depression because she believed there was no hope for her survival again.

Characters: George- he is a young and determined man, who stood for his love with Tina even though their condition was not worth having hope towards. He was always very positive about their relationship and he had hope that they would work out. He was an actor before he contracted the disease and he was HIV type 2 and that was when he came to live in comfort world hospital, there he met Tina and fell in love with her that was not a good match for Tina but he stood for his love. They eventually got married but George died before Tina could give birth to their child and eventually he died on the same day the cure was found.

Tina- she is a smart young girl who contracted the disease from her ex lover who convinced her into having an intercourse without protection, he eventually died from the same virus, she was a type 1 patient meaning she had chances of living longer than George and that was why the dr. refused to agree to their marriage. The doctor eventually agreed and they got married but George died before she could give birth to their child.

Doctor matt: doctor matt is the person in charge of the comfort world hospital, he is kind and is very good at his job, which was why he initially refused to allow George and Tina get married but eventually gave in when he realized that they could not live without each other. By the time the doctor and matron had found the cure George was already dead.

Matron- the matron is a motherly figure to the patients, she helped Tina give her life to Christ and she also spoke to the doctor on behalf of George and Tina to allow them get married. She also took care of George when he showed signs of full blown aids and also she consoled Tina when George died.

Linda- her role is basically to create comic relief and give the audience information about what was happening in the text.

Mr. and Mrs. Cole: they are Tina’s parents who gave up on her when she needed their support from them. They acted out of ignorance. But they realized their mistake and came back to apologize.

Setting: comfort world hospital.

**CHILDE INTERNATIONALE**

Socioeconomic attitude: the play basically talks about how the western world is gradually taking over our African lifestyle. It is trying to show us the things that could happen if the western culture finally takes over our original culture.

Themes: disrespect- Titi disrespects her father in so many ways and she even threw insults at him at intervals. Over pampering- Titi’s mom over pampered her and for that reason pardons her when she has clearly done something wrong. Discipline- kotun disciplines his wife and daughter as a reminder of where they are coming from and their culture.

Characters: kotun- he is a politician, a pure African man at that he doesn’t like the way his wife behaves because it is not in accordance with the African culture and his daughgter has began acting like that also and the only way to curtail the issue is for him to discipline her and the mother to remind them of their roots and where they are coming from. He also serves as comic relief for the play.

Wife- she is a modern woman who has pampered her daughter to the extent that she has lost all her manners, she is Kotun’s wife and her name was not mentioned , we know that she spent 4 years abroad studying to be a secretary. When she came back she became modernized and that made her to find no fault in what her daughter does or how she acts.

Titi- the politicians daughter, who came from a boarding school and she represents the modern society as her mother also, she skips classes simply because she doesn’t like her teacher, her father gets angry at her and cancels her birthday party because she didn’t even ask for permission to throw her party and because of the kind of friends she keeps. He ends up disciplining her.

Godwin- he is a respectful and diligent houseboy, who obeys what his employees ask him to do.

Setting: it is a one act play , set in the living room.

2- analysis of two plays of your choice using aristortles six elements of a play

 The six elements- plot

* Theme
* Dialogue
* Music/ rhythm
* Characters
* Setting

Plays selected: harvest of corruption by Ogodo Ogbeche

 Plot- Aloho , an unemployed university graduate and born again Christian meets Ochule an old schoolmate, in the office complex of the state ministries in an imaginary country called Jacassa. Aloho is obviously there desperately trying to see if she can get a job opening. Aloho has been without a job since she graduated from the university. For several past months, she has been squatting with her friend in the capital, Jabu. Her friends name is Ogeyi Ogar , also a former schoolmate and born-again Christian. After some pleasantries were exchanged Ochuole promises to secure a job for Aloho in the office of the minister of external affairs. Ignoring her friend Ogeyis advice she follows ochuole to meet her boss popularly called (chief), at Akpara hotel popularly known for indulging in all manner of criminal, immoral activities. Ochuole has been known as a bad egg since her university days. She quickly corrupts everyone around her and Aloho is aware of this but is still ignorant to that fact despite Ogeyi’s warnings due to her desperation. Eventually her first assignment goes wrong and she gets arrested at the airport for carrying illicit drugs. Before she could be tried and sentenced her case is being thrown out of court for want of evidence chief made that happen with his accomplices the commissioner of police and the chief justice. Eventually after her release she finds out that she is pregnant for the chief and after a short while after her abortion she dies then her good friend ogeyi fights to make sure that justice is served.

Themes –corruption, desperation, influence, sexual immorality, nepotism, abuse of power, vengeance.

Setting- Jabu and Jacassa.

Characters-Aloho

Ogeyi

Ochuole

Chief Haladu Ade-Amaka

Madam Hoha

Justice Odili

The commissioner of police

Assistant commissioner

Inspector Innuka

Ayo

Mrs. Obi

Okpotu

Madman.

Techniques of the dialogue-humor: the madman scene and the language of the rice seller at Wusa market

Satire

Foreshadowing

Vengeance.

Second book: *Othello*is the story of a noble military general who has enjoyed many successes on the battlefield, but because of mistakes of judgment and his outsider status in his society, sabotages his most intimate relationship and himself. The play begins on the grand scale of a military romance unfolding on the Mediterranean Sea. However, the action of the drama shrinks to the claustrophobic ending in the cramped bedroom where Othello kills himself after smothering his innocent wife. The play moves from vast exteriors that provide a backdrop for Othello’s heroism to interior spaces that offer—both literally and figuratively—no room to breathe. The play’s constricting trajectory suggests that negative emotions like jealousy put an emotional chokehold on a person, strangling their ability to think clearly and thus preventing them from acting reasonably. It also contrasts the arenas in which Othello is confident and powerful, such as the exterior world of battle, with the domestic spaces in which he is less secure, and able to be easily manipulated.

The incident that sets the protagonist and antagonist on a collision course occurs before the play begins, when Othello chooses Cassio as lieutenant. In being passed over for promotion, Iago feels cast aside and left to fill the role of “ancient”, a military position that ranks at the very bottom of all commissioned officers. Though angry with Othello’s choice, Iago feels equally upset that the coveted job went to Cassio, who Iago considers less qualified than he is. He also later reveals that he believes Cassio might have slept with his wife (in addition to suspecting Othello slept with her). Iago feels doubly degraded: a promotion he believes was rightfully his went to another man and both men responsible for the slight – Othello and Cassio – may be sleeping with his wife. At this point, the audience’s sympathies are aligned with Iago, as we haven’t yet seen Othello, and Iago does have just cause for his grievances.

The tension of the play rises once the audience meets Othello and realizes how disastrous Iago’s plan will be. Othello and Desdemona’s declarations of love for each other, and Desdemona’s willingness to be disowned by her father in order to be with Othello, raise the stakes for the couple, and shifts the audience to Othello’s side. By contrasting Othello, Desdemona, and Cassio’s virtuous natures with Iago’s lies, the play heightens the tension between the truth and deception. With everyone in the play subject to Iago’s scheming, the audience becomes his silent co-conspirator as he unveils his plans in a series of asides. As Iago easily succeeds in his plot to get Cassio drunk, incite him to fight Roderigo, and convince Othello to fire him – all the while acting as though he loves Cassio – we see what a skilled manipulator he is. Iago’s scheming; cynical nature is starkly contrasted with the rest of the characters in the play, who are all undone by their own trusting, honest natures and their inability to see through Iago’s deceptions.

The conflicting forces of good, as represented by Othello, and evil, as represented by Iago, come into direct contact at the end of Act III, scene iii, when Othello kneels with Iago and pledges his unswerving desire to take revenge on those who have cuckolded him. Unlike many Shakespearean tragedies where the protagonist confronts the antagonist at the play’s climax, Othello expresses his absolute trust in Iago by appointing him his new lieutenant. Othello’s misplacement of trust, and blindness to Iago’s true motivations, increases the tension further, as the audience wonders when, if ever, Othello will see the truth about his supposed friend. As Othello becomes increasingly deranged with jealousy, and refuses to listen to Desdemona’s protestations of her innocence, he becomes less a protagonist, and starts to figure more as a second antagonist, acting in league with Iago. From this point on, no matter what Desdemona does, it only proves her guilt in Othello’s eyes.

In the play’s remaining two acts, Iago’s treacherous plot unfolds with a brutal inevitability. Othello shifts from believing Desdemona could never betray him, to demanding proof of her infidelity so he can feel justified in killing her. When Iago suggests Othello strangle Desdemona in the bed in which she was allegedly unfaithful. Othello still loves his wife passionately, but rather than considering her virtues as arguments against Iago’s accusations, instead sees them as reasons to be all the more upset by her alleged infidelity. Deranged with jealousy, Othello conspires with Iago to murder Cassio and devises his plan to kill Desdemona. Either his wife has been unfaithful and is lying to him, or his beloved, “honest” friend Iago has been lying to him. Only after he kills Desdemona does Othello discover he believed the wrong person. When he at last realizes his error, he kills himself, rather than live in a world where honor and honesty have no value.

Themes: love, Appearance and reality, Jealousy ,Prejudice

Setting: Venice and Cyprus

Tone: the tone in the book depicts iago’s deceit and his malicious ways.

Characters: Desdemona

Iago- othellos standard-bearer

Othello-

Michael cassio- othellos lieutenant

Emilia-iagos wife

Roderigo- a jealous suitor of desdemona

Bianca- a prostitute

Brabantio - desdemona

Duke of venice

Motano-the governor of Cyprus before Othello

Lodovico

Graziano- brabantios kinsman

The clown