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1. Dramatic characters some times have impact on us . Impact that seems more real that dramatic characters if well drawn will present us vivid incidents of our self we see individual at their best and worst, we see them perform act of heroic courage out we like to feel our self that we are capable of and we see deeds of cowardice and violence actors we fear that we might commit in moments of weakness and anger we see outrageous cases of folly and prejudice which makes us laugh up to approaching in short we see our self in relief and inhumanity mirror theater holds before us.
2. Extra ordinary characters ÷ this are the heroes and heroines from most important dramatic work of the past are extraordinary characters in some ways. They are larger than life . Historically, major characters have seen kings, queens, military leaders, bishops, members of Nobility or other figures. In short the heroes of traditional theatre have been exceptional not only by vision of their station in life but because the possess trait common to us all ambition, generosity, malevolence etc.

(II) Morden character ÷ on the other hand this are contemporary play are really queen or saints instead they are ordinary people that could be from middle, upper or lower class but their problems and concerns reflect those people in their every day life even if the go through the extreme

1. **(I)** contrasting character ÷ through the between antagonist and protagonist the individual count are developed the antagonist is the main character and the opponent and the protagonist is the main character in the play another way of contrasting character is by putting the side by side like relatives with the opposite personalities rather than in opposition.

 (II) NON human character ÷ in Greece 5th century B.C And In many premature cultural portrays birds and animals and practices has continue on present eg. Aristoplalet ( birds and the frog) etc

(iii) Minor characters ÷ unlike stock characters this character only appear briefly and and serve chiefly to further the or support more important characters.

(Iv) sub minor characters ÷ they play supporting roles they are very close to the major characters and the appear many times.

1. Analysis is the spectrum of any thing into consistent part , element or component or an exemption of any6to distinguish its it’s part separately or in their relation to the whole analysis meaning an examination of a play to identify its components part.

B) The plot is, arguably, the most important element of a story. It is literally the [sequence of events](https://examples.yourdictionary.com/sequence-of-events-examples.html) and, in that sequence, we learn more about the characters, the setting, and the [moral of the story](https://examples.yourdictionary.com/examples-of-morals.html).

In a way, the plot is the trunk from which all the [other elements of a story](https://examples.yourdictionary.com/essential-elements-of-story-writing.html) grow. Let's explore how the plot of a story unfolds. We'll see how you can formulate your own plot points and enjoy some examplesits

1. i. Exposition ÷ every story must have a beginning it’s where the characters are been introduced.

 II. Rising action ÷ this is the introduction of conflict in this part of the story the main character is in crisis

III. climax ÷ this is is the highest point of the story the main or dangerthat the writer faces this is the darkest moments the worst change the character must oppose.

IV. falling action÷ the story begins to sslowly wind down falling action one of two finally stoy elements shows the result of the actors discussion the character has made as a result of climax.

V. Resolution ( out come ) conflict are resolved all loose ends are tried up and the story concludes with either a happy or sad ending.

5B story is the requisite timeline of events present in any narrative. No story? No novel. Because any novel, however abstract must report events of some kind.

A plot expresses rationale and informs the reader why a specific list of events belongs together, what the timeline is ultimately meant to communicate.

1. A **conflict** in literature is defined as any struggle between opposing forces. Usually, the main character struggles against some other force. This type of **conflict** is what drives each and every **story**. Without it, the **story** would have no point or purpose.
* 6b**Man versus machine**: A more contemporary type of conflict, this situation results from humans involved in a struggle with manmade machines. This is an external conflict.
* **Man versus society**: In this type of conflict, a character must take on society itself, and not a single person. The character stands at odds with societal norms and realizes the necessity to work against these norms.
* **Man versus fate**: This situation results from a protagonist working against what has been foretold for that person. While this conflict was more prevalent in stories where gods could control fate, such as in ancient Greek dramas, there are still examples of this type of conflict in more contemporary literature.

## Common Examples of Conflict

Conflict is present everywhere in the world around us. We experience conflict on a daily basis, and it can be minor (a disagreement with a friend about where to have lunch) or major (countries at war). Here are some examples of conflict in the real world:

**Man versus man**:

* Rafa Nadal playing Roger Federer in the Wimbledon final
* Negotiating peace between Israel and Palestine
* A divorcing couple trying to determine custody rights

**Man versus nature**:

* Hurricane Katrina destroying a person’s house and livelihood
* Trying to summit Mount Everest
* A guard dog attacking a thief

**Man versus self**:

* An alcoholic struggling to abstain from liquor
* Someone attempting to get over an ex-lover
* A stutterer preparing

6c. Reading a play means making the effort to understand the play as it will appear in the theatre reading the play is only one part of the art from it’s not sufficient.

But watching the play gives you more accurate informations.