

## DRAMA

### TERMINOLOJİ

- Act : main division of play (perde)  
Allusion : kinaye  
Aside : bir karakterin, diğer karakterler duymuyormuş gibi, dinleyiciye söylediği söz  
Dramatic Irony : seyircinin, karakterlerden fazla şey biliyor olması  
Poetic Justice : ilahi adalet.  
Sceme : sahne  
Soliloquy : karakterin monolog yapması  
Stage Directions: oyunun senaryosuna (oyundaki önemli ayrıntılara dikkat çekmek için ) eklenmiş notlar.

### ELEMENTS OF DRAMA

#### Plot

1. Triangular plot structure  
Rising Action/Complication (Exposition(/entrance), Conflict, Climax)  
Falling Action (Resolution)
2. Open-ended plot structure (there are exposition and rising action but not resolution)
3. Linear plot structure ( there is not any tension and climax)
4. Circular plot structure ( olay başladığı zamanda, karakterle ve yerde biter)

#### Characters

- Protagonist ( kahraman. V For Vendetta'daki V gibi)  
Antagonist ( the person or the thing that struggles against the protagonist. He is not bad but a part of conflict.)  
Stock characters / Stereotypes (their function in different plays is the same. They represent a certain characteristic.)  
Confidant/Confidante (m/f) (kahramanın yardımcısı. Vendetta'daki Evey gibi )  
Foil/Counterpart (kahramanın iyi/kötü karakterini vurgulayan zıt karakter Vendetta'daki Finch gibi )  
Chorus (sahnedeki koro)  
Narrator

#### Though

#### Diction/Language

#### Music

#### Spectacle (görsel elemanlar)

#### Setting (ortam –hem zaman hem de mekan olarak-)

### TYPES OF DRAMA

Tragedy: Ciddi tema ve önemli karakterlerle ilgili olan bir drama çeşidi. Merhamet ve korkuya yol açmak içindir. Altı tane özelliği vardır:

- a. At the beginning of the play there is order in the society, but something that disrupts this order occurs. (bir sorun çıkar)
- b. This event results in chaos or disorder. (olay kaos ile sonuçlanır)
- c. There are extreme emotions. (uç duygular vardır)
- d. Social restraint disintegrated. (sosyal karmaşa)
- e. The main character usually dies or is left miserable along with many characters. (kahraman ölür yada kötü bir durumda bırakılır)
- f. The equilibrium and order in society is reestablished at the end. (mutlu son)

## Terminoloji

Purgation/Catharsis: seyircinin, oyunun sonunda kendi duygularından arınmış olması

Tragic Hero (kahraman. V gibi. Aristokrat veya soylu sınıftan gelir. Topluma malolmuştur )

Tragic flaw (imperfection. Kahramandaki kusur. V'nin yüzünün olmaması.)

Hubris (excessive pride)

Hamartia (kahramanın gurur yüzünden yanlış karar vermesi)

Catastrophe (kahramanın ölmesi)

## Comedy:

High comedy ( Entellektüel komedi. Güldürürken düşündürür. Yılmaz Erdoğan)

Low comedy ( Kaba komedi. Fiziksel hareketler öndedir. Recep İvedik)

Types of Comedy: Romantic comedy. (Shakespeare's As You Like It and A Midsummer Night' Dream)

Satiric comedy (edebi, felsefi, politik güldürü)

Comedy of Manners ( görgüsüz zenginler. Kantar Ailesi)

Farce (it aims at "belly laughter". Accepted as Low Comedy. Abartılmış ve karikatürize edilmiş karakterler vardır. İnek Şaban )

Comedy of humors ( Karakterin kendisine gülünür)

Comedia dell'Arte (there is no real text but an outline. )

Comedy of Errors

Sentimental Comedy (PS: I Love U. ) (genelde, kazanovaya ders veren metresleri anlatır)

## A Brief History of Drama

Ancient Greece'e kadar gider. Roman Empire etkilenmiştir. Fakat bunlar edebi değildir çünkü içinde çok fazla violence and nudity vardır.

### Medieval Drama

With the acceptance of Christianity, theatrical actions were banned about 5 centuries. But it is ironic that it is emerged within the church, with a new form. This drama was highly religious and it was called liturgical drama. There are two types of liturgical drama:

Mystery plays: They took their subject matter from biblical stories.

Miracle plays: About dramatization of the lives of Christian saints.

### Renaissance Drama

It originates from the morality plays. Henry VIII ended it. Later, Elizabeth I restart it, but for noblemen. Emir ve yasalarına uyulmasını istediği için de oyuncuların şirketleşmesini ve bir koruyucu (like earls) tarafından desteklenmesini istedi. The most well-known playwrights were Shakespeare and Christopher Marlowe. At the end of this period, the theaters were closed by the Puritans (fanatik protestanlar).

### Restoration Drama

Charles II reopened them. But they are indoors. Because lower and middle classes were under the Puritan influence. There are two types of drama, popular:

Heroic drama: (epik drama) (bir kahraman var. Manita ile vatan aşkı arasında kalmış:D)

Melodrama: (iyi her zaman kazanır. NOT: Bu dünyada değil belki ama diğerinde olabilir :D )

One of the most important developments of this period is a woman can take place on a stage.

### The Victorian Age

There are two important name in this period.

Oscar Wilde. Followed “the Aesthetic Movement” whose principle is “Art for Art’s Sake”.

Art shouldn’t have didactic concerns (öğretici olmamalı).

Bernard Shaw. He wrote didactic plays. The plays were written to be read not staged. Bernard önemli çünkü Shakespeare kadar iyi bir yazarmış.

### The Twentieth Century – The Modern Drama

#### Realism

It is the loyal representation of real life on the stage. It was a reaction against romanticism (it is idealistic and symbolical. The most well-known realists are Gorky and O’Neill.

#### Naturalism

A reaction to romanticism (like realism). The idea of it is driven from the Darwinist Theory that one’s character is shaped by heredity (kalıtım) and social conditions he lives in. Unlike realism, naturalism doesn’t simply concrete on the inner conflicts of the character, but rather focuses and questions the conditions that lead the characters into conflict. Name of the working classes was seen in this period, firstly. The most known writer is Emile Zola.

#### Political Drama

With the 20. century, the devastating effect of capitalism was harshly felt by the working classes. After the World War II. many socially concerned writers began to reflect the problems of the working classes on the stage. Some of the types of political dramas are:

Kitchen Sink Drama (kitchen sink realism)

Angry Young Men (in England)

#### Theatre of the Absurd

It emerged from the existentialist idea (varoluşçuluk. Hayat boş. Tanrı yarattı bi daha ilgilenmedi bizle ... . Kelime oyunları yapılır genelde. )