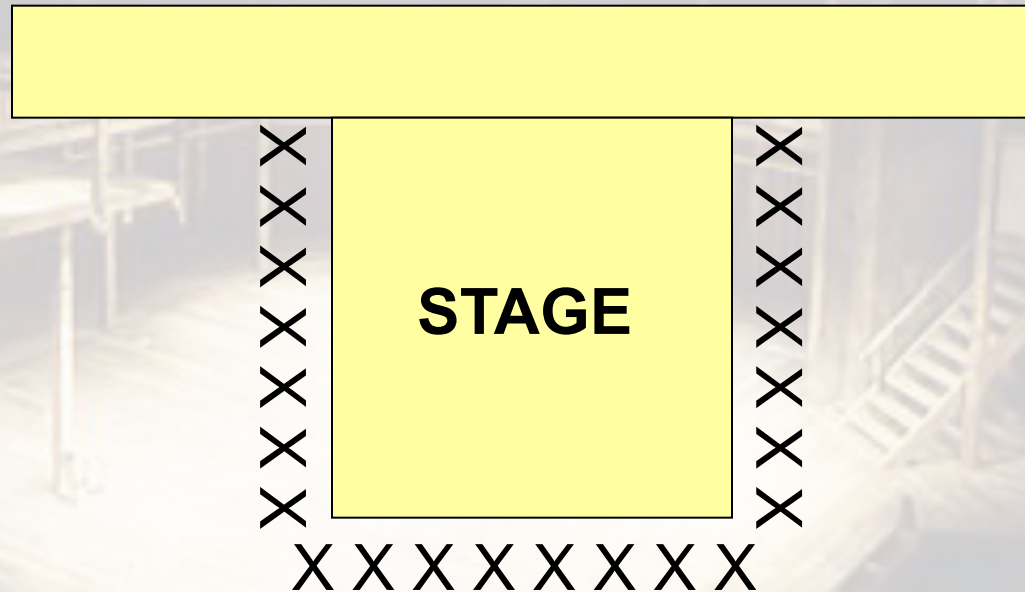


TYPES OF STAGING



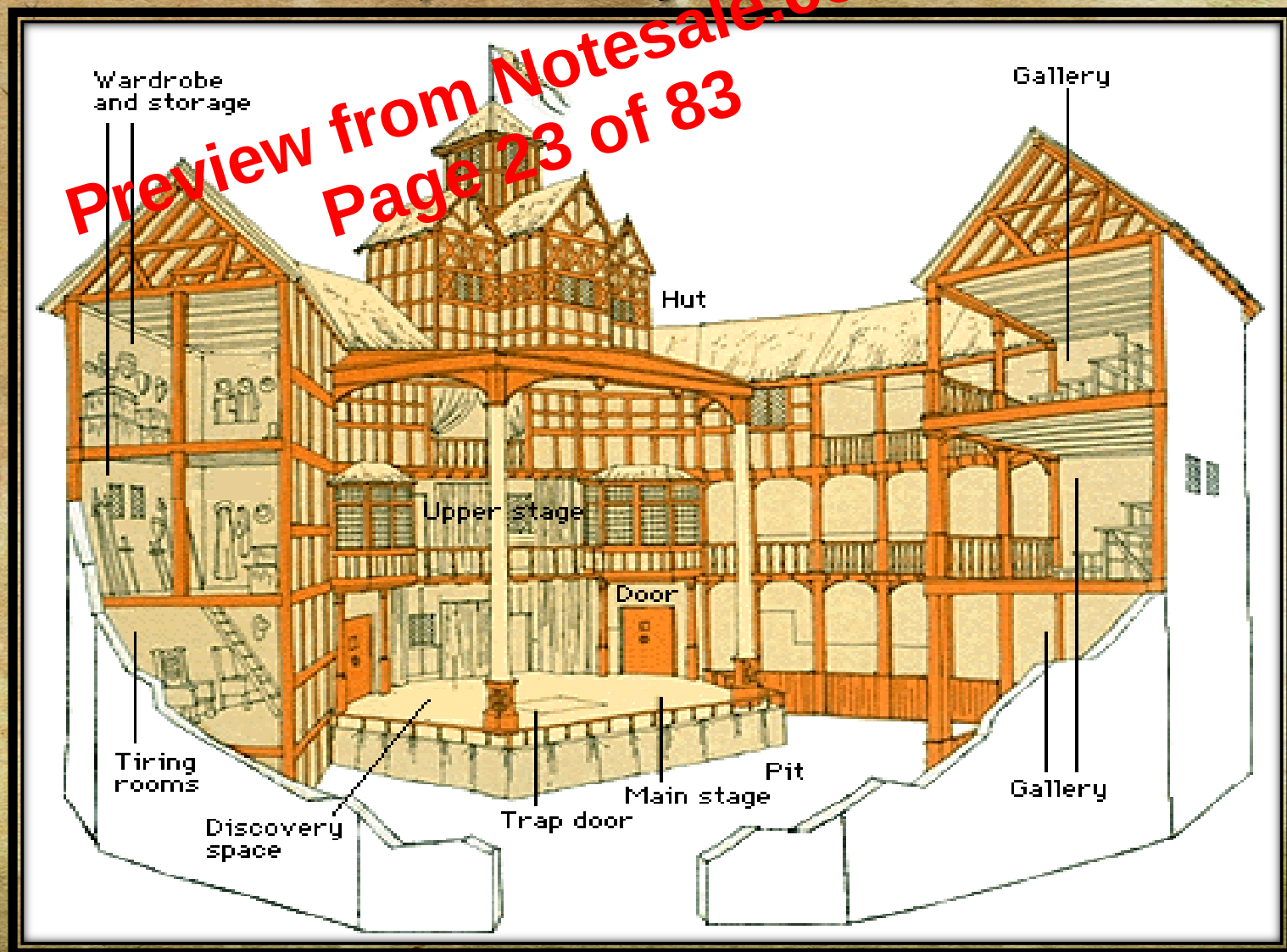
3) Thrust Stage



Shakespeare's Inspiration

- At school, Shakespeare was introduced to the work of ancient **Roman** authors such as Seneca (4BC to 65AD) Seneca wrote serious plays called tragedies, which dealt with the sufferings of great heroes.
- One of Shakespeare's first plays:
Titus Andronicus (a bloodthirsty tragedy)

Building the Globe Theatre



The Meaning



- ARCHAIC – very old / old-fashioned
- E.g. of 'ARCHAIC' in a sentence:
The methods you employ are so archaic!
- Things to note: Some words found in Shakespearean text do not exist today anymore.

Simple Pronouns



- Thou –
- Thee –
- Thy –
- Thine –

If thou art mine then I am thine.

Some of the Famous Insults

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*Thou art like the toad,
ugly and venomous.
(As You Like It)*



Thou Quoteth Me! Muahahaha.



- It's Greek to me!
- Green-eyed with jealousy
- A laughing stock
- A devil's incarnate
- Good riddance
- Eyesore
- Tongue-tied
- Hoodwinked

OCSCR

- Orientation: who, when, where
- Complications: Events that causes complications and propels the story forward
- Sequence of events:
- Climax: the point of highest tension, and the turning point
- Resolution: The story comes to an end after the conflict/complication is resolved

Now, arrange the pictures in order

- Which box(es) is/are the orientation?
- Which box(es) is/are the complication?
- Which box(es) is/are the climax?
- Which box(es) is/are the resolution?

ACT 1. Exposition / Introduction

- Introduce main character (protagonist)
- Establishes the world in which the action takes place.
- Introduce any/all thematic elements that are going to resonate throughout the story, and any problems or goals your protagonist is facing (i.e. the conflict)
- Classic conflicts and themes:
 - the trappings of power,
 - the futility of vengeance,
 - the fickle nature of love.

ACT 3. Climax or “Turning Point”

- Protagonist's journey towards the goal has a notable change, either for the better or the worse
- Tragedy: everything begins to unravel
- Comedies: everything turns better
- Quite simply, this is where the **bulk of the drama or action** takes place.

ACT 5. Dénouement or Resolution

- All of the conflicts are resolved, the characters return to normalcy, and the viewer experiences an emotional release (catharsis).
- Traditional comedies: the Dénouement leaves the main character better off than he/she started
- Traditional tragedies: end in a catastrophe that leaves the protagonist worse off

Do you see a structure like this?

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