

External conflict

Is one between a character and an outside force, such as another character, nature, society, or fate.

Internal conflict

takes place within the mind of a character who is torn between opposing feelings or between different courses of a action. This is also called **dilemma**, a conflict within or for one person.

Most plots develop in five stages:

1. **Exposition** introduces the story's characters, setting and conflict.
2. **Rising action** occurs as complications, twists, or intensifications of the conflict occur.
3. **Climax** is the emotional high point of the story. It is the most exciting part of the story.
4. **Falling action** is the logical result of the climax.
5. **Resolution** presents the final outcome of the story. It may be happy, unhappy or indeterminate.

Character and Characterization

is a verbal representation of a human being. The character is either a protagonist (*"the good guy"*) or antagonist (*"the bad guy"*).

Types of Characters

Flat character

Usually has one or two predominant traits. (Example : a father who is strict from the beginning to the end of the story)

Round character

is complex, many faceted and has the qualities of real people. (Example : in the story, he is a father, a goon, an executive, etc.)

Meaning Devices

Imagery is the use of description that helps the reader imagine how something looks, sounds, feels, smells, or taste. Most of the time, it refers to appearance.

Examples:

"The young bird's white, feathered wings flutter as he made his way across the nighttime sky."

Figures of Speech

Include simile, metaphor, personification, and symbol that are commonly used in poetry. They always have both a narrow. Literal meaning and a broader, figurative meaning.

Simile explicit comparison, using 'like', as 'as', 'similar to', 'resembles'

Examples:

My shirtsleeve hangs

Over the rim of the laundry basket

Like a limp human arm

From the jaws of a crocodile

She is busy as a bee

Metaphor Implied comparison

Examples:

The sea is a hungry dog,

Giant and grey.

His face is a star to me.

Personification giving human qualities to an animal, object or abstract idea

Examples:

The wind whispers softly to my ears

Point of View

This element that serves as an instrument of the playwright to show his actions and words are arranged where the audience can draw their conclusions. The **playwright** may use soliloquy or dramatic monologue or aside.

Soliloquy enables the speaker to talk to himself. He is heard directly by the audience.

Tone

In drama signifies the attitude of the playwright to the story, reader, characters, etc. the dialogues show the tone or the mood of the play vividly.

Symbolism

Is an element used by the playwright to effectively show his main point. He uses properties and other things to strengthen his objective.

Foreshadowing

This element is a hint or clue to suggest what will happen later in the story. It creates suspense and encourages the reader to go find out more about this event that is being foreshadowed.

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