**Drama**

Drama is a mode of fictional representation through [dialogue](https://literarydevices.net/dialogue/) and performance. It is one of the literary genres, which is an imitation of some action. Drama is also a type of a [play](https://literarydevices.net/play/) written for theater, television, radio, and film.

In simple words, a drama is a composition in [verse](https://literarydevices.net/verse/) or [prose](https://literarydevices.net/prose/) presenting a story in pantomime or dialogue. It contains [conflict](https://literarydevices.net/conflict/) of characters, particularly the ones who perform in front of [audience](https://literarydevices.net/audience/) on the stage. The person who writes drama for stage directions is known as a “dramatist” or “playwright.”

KNOW THE DIFFERENT TYPES AND STRUCTURE OF DRAMA:

Drama Types:

* [**Comedy**](https://literarydevices.net/comedy/)– Comedies are lighter in [tone](https://literarydevices.net/tone/) than ordinary works, and provide a happy [conclusion](https://literarydevices.net/conclusion/). The intention of dramatists in comedies is to make their audience laugh. Hence, they use quaint circumstances, unusual characters, and witty remarks.
* [**Tragedy**](https://literarydevices.net/tragedy/)– Tragic dramas use darker themes, such as disaster, pain, and death. Protagonists often have a [tragic flaw](https://literarydevices.net/tragic-flaw/) — a characteristic that leads them to their downfall.
* [**Farce**](https://literarydevices.net/farce/)– Generally, a farce is a nonsensical [genre](https://literarydevices.net/genre/) of drama, which often overacts or engages slapstick [humor](https://literarydevices.net/humor/).
* [**Melodrama**](https://literarydevices.net/melodrama/)– Melodrama is an exaggerated drama, which is sensational and appeals directly to the senses of the audience. Just like the farce, the characters are of a single dimension and simple, or may be stereotyped.
* **Musical Drama** – In musical dramas, dramatists not only tell their stories through acting and dialogue, but through dance as well as music. Often the story may be comedic, though it may also involve serious subjects

**Drama Structure:**

Plays are organized into dialogue, scenes and acts. A play can be made up one act or multiple acts. Each act is divided into scenes, in which a character, or characters, come on or off stage and speak their lines. A play can have only one character or many characters. The main character is the protagonist and a character who opposes him/her is the antagonist.

The plots of plays typically follow this pattern:  Rising Action – complications the protagonist must face, composed of any number of conflicts and crises  Climax – the peak of the rising action and the turning point for the protagonist  Falling Action – the movement toward a resolution