**Drama**

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**The different between acts and scenes**

In a play, acts and scenes serve to structure the narrative and organize the flow of events:

-**1Act**:

An act is a major division of a play that typically covers a significant portion of the story. Acts often represent large shifts in time, setting, or the overall action of the plot. Classical plays, particularly during the Elizabethan era, often have five acts (as in Shakespeare’s plays), though modern plays might have fewer. Acts help organize the play into key narrative arcs, such as the exposition, climax, and resolution.

**2-**Scene:

A scene is a subdivision of an act, focusing on a specific moment, event, or interaction between characters in one particular setting or time. A new scene often begins when there is a change in location, time, or when new characters enter or exit. Scenes allow for more detailed development of the story and can highlight specific dialogues or actions.

**Key Differences:**

**Scale**: Acts are broader and encompass multiple scenes; scenes are shorter and more specific moments within an act.

**Function**: Acts organize the overall plot and major transitions, while scenes depict specific interactions or events in the narrative

**The chorus**

In classical theater, particularly in Greek drama, the chorus is a group of performers who comment on the action of the play through song, dance, and narration. They often provide background information, reflect on the themes of the play, and offer the audience insight into the characters' emotions and the moral implications of the events unfolding on stage.

When it starts:

-**1In Greek Tragedy**: The chorus usually appears at the beginning of the play, after the prologue, and provides an initial overview or commentary on the situation. They may also appear at intervals throughout the play, offering reflections and commentary on the action and themes.

**2 -In Shakespearean Plays**: The use of a chorus is less common but does occur. For instance, in Shakespeare's Henry V, the Chorus, played by a single actor, provides commentary on the events of the play and helps to set the scene. The chorus typically appears at the beginning of some acts to provide context or summarize events, as well as to reflect on the themes and actions of the play.

In both contexts, the chorus serves to enhance the audience's understanding and engagement with the narrative and themes of the play.