

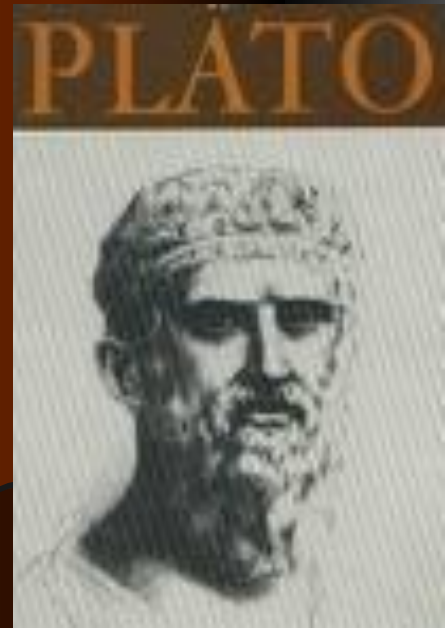
Plato

- **Philosopher of Greece**
- **Disciple of Socrates**



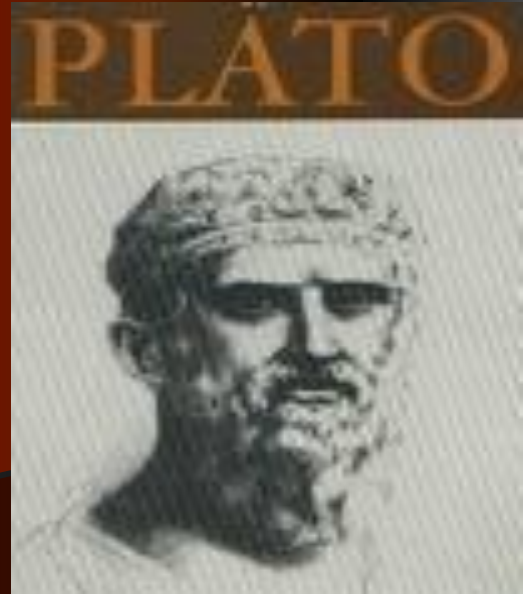
Plato

**First critic to point
out the imitative
and aesthetic
aspects of arts**



Plato

Ideal state and an ideal man



Charges against

Poet and Poetry

- Poet is a
divinely
inspired
creature

Charges against Poet and Poetry

- The place of the poet is between a prophet and a mad man

Charges
against Poet
and Poetry

- **Poetry is
immoral**

Charges against

Poet and Poetry

- **Puts charge of immoral preaching against Homer and Hesiod**

Charges against Poet and Poetry

- **Painted God
like an
ordinary man**

Charges
against Poet

- and Poetry
- **Poetry is an imitation of an imitation**

Charges against Poet and Poetry

- **Twice
removed
from reality**

Charges against Poet and Poetry

- **Does not represent reality**
- **The appeal of poetry is comparatively weaker**

- **Reality –
Beauty**

- **Appearance –
Looking
beautiful**

● **Things-
original
existence is
in the
Heaven**



Carpenter –

Table or Chair

- Appearance
- Once removed from reality



Painter

- Imitate table made by the carpenter
- Twice removed from reality



Poetry

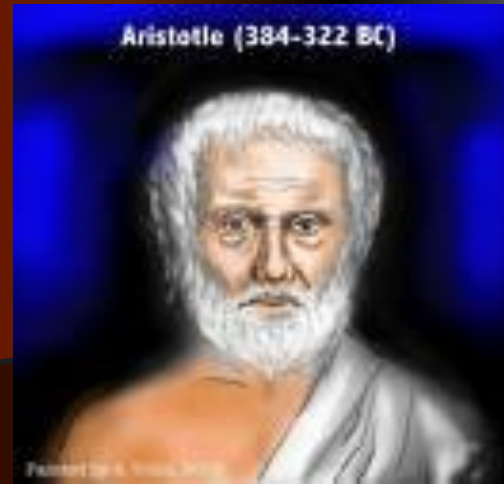
- Images are created by words

Poetry

- **An imitation of an imitation**
- **Twice removed from reality**

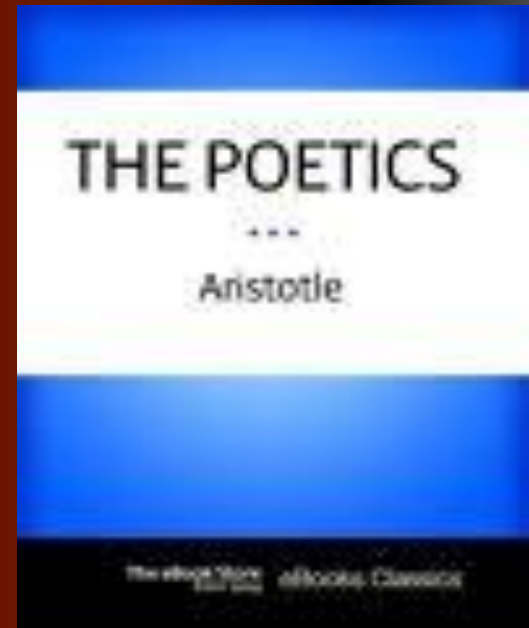
Aristotle

- Disciple of Plato
- Father of literary criticism



Aristotle

● *The
Poetics*



Definition of Tragedy

Essentials of Tragedy

- **Imitation**
- **Unavoidable
aspect of life**

Essentials of Tragedy

- One
complete
action

Characteristics of

Tragedy

- Poetry appropriately used

- Pity and fear resulting in catharsis

Tragic Hero

● Chapter XIII



Tragic Hero

- A person of high reputation
- Great personality

Tragic Hero

- Good, but not entirely good
- Some fault

Part of the Hero

- Aristotle –
Hammmartia
- Shakespeare –
The Tragic Flaw

Sophocles

- *Oedipus
the King*



Oedipus (Faults)

- **Impulsive
temperament**
- **Proud self -
assertion**

Shakespearean Hero

- **Hamlet -
Indecisiveness**
- **Othello -
Incredulousness**

Shakespearean Hero

- **King Lear –
Rash
Temperament**
- **Macbeth – Over
Ambitious**

Function of Tragedy

- **Catharsis**
(Purgation or
Purification of
feelings

Function of Tragedy

- **Purges our mind**
- **Gives pleasurable relief**

Freud

- **"All great tragedies have some cathartic effect."**



The Making of Tragic Play

- **Plot – The
Arrangement
of Incidents**

The Making of Tragic Play

- **Character – Man's
Quality**

The Making of Tragic Play

● Thought

The Making of Tragic Play

- **Diction –
Medium
Employed**

The Making of Tragic Play

- Song – The Chorus

The Making of Tragic Play

- **Spectacle –
The Manner
of Imitating**

Plot

● Chapter - VI



Plot

- **Supreme Element in Tragedy**
- **Soul of Tragedy**
- **The Most Important Thing**

Plot

- **Arrangement of Incidents**
- **Represent one complete action**

Prof. Else

- **“Plot is the structure of the play just as the soul is the structure of a man.”**



Prof. Butcher

- **“Plot in the drama is the artistic equivalent of ‘action’ in real life.”**



Plot

- **A certain size
(usually takes two or
three hours for
staging a play)
(cover time for
twenty four hours)**

Plot

- **A certain structure - a beginning, a middle, an end**

Plot

- **Beginning –
Situation
which starts
the play**

Plot

- **Middle –
Development
of the
situation**

Plot

- End –
result of
the middle

Organics Parts of the Plot

- Chapter II
- Those parts which represent the tragic action

Organics Parts of the Plot

- **Reversal or Peripety**
- **Recognition or
Discovery**
- **Pathos or the Scene
of Suffering**

Reversal

- A change by which action turns round to its opposite

Recognition

- A change from ignorance to knowledge

Pathos or The Scene of Suffering

- **Related to
the
characters**

Difference Between

- **Plato and
Aristotle**

- **Plato - wants to Banish poets from the Ideal State while Aristotle does not.**

- **Plato - Poets are only imitators of the life and so paint an inferior view of Truth while**

Aristotle - Poets are not only imitators but creators

• **Plato - Poets feed and water the emotions and passions of man while**

Aristotle – The function of poetry is Catharsis (Purges our feelings)

- **Plato – The emotions are threats to the intellect and his ideal man try to control his emotions**

- **Aristotle –
Emotions are
very much a
part of human
beings as the
intellect.**

- **Plato –
Imitation
means literal
copy**

- **Aristotle –
Imitation means
presentation of
universal**
- **Reproduction**

THE END