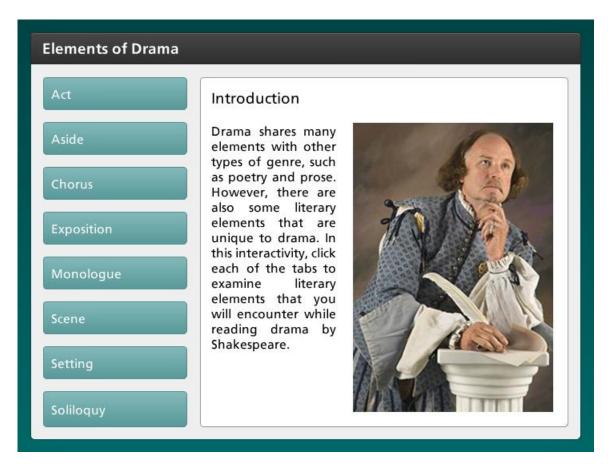
Introduction



Drama shares many elements with other types of genre, such as poetry and prose. However, there are also some literary elements that are unique to drama. In this interactivity, click each of the tabs to examine literary elements that you will encounter while reading drama by Shakespeare.



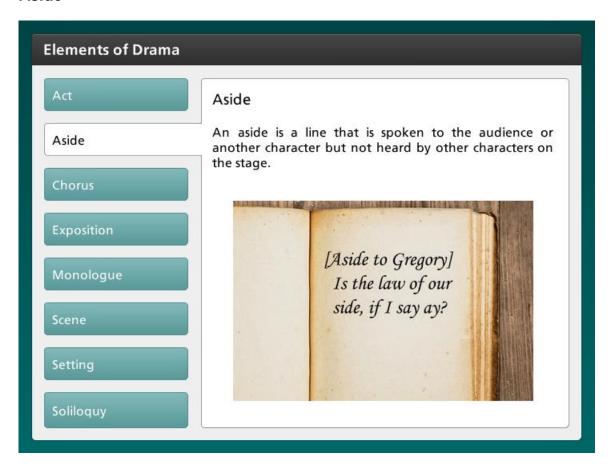
Act



An act is a major division of a play. All of Shakespeare's plays have five acts.



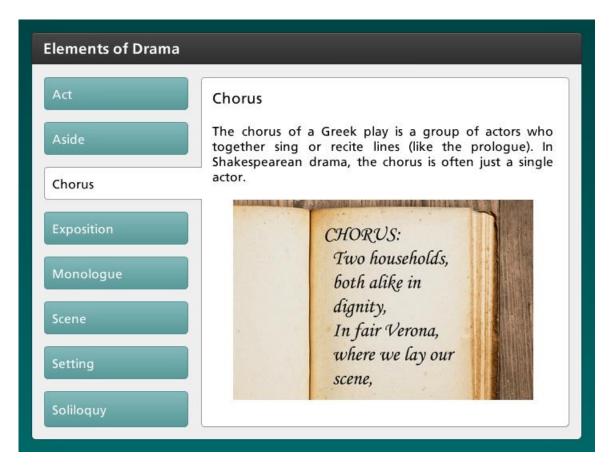
Aside



An aside is a line that is spoken to the audience or another character but not heard by other characters on the stage.



Chorus



The chorus of a Greek play is a group of actors who together sing or recite lines (like the prologue). In Shakespearean drama, the chorus is often just a single actor.



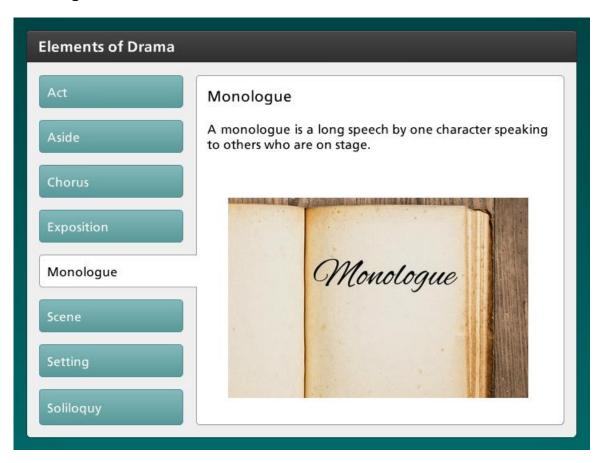
Exposition



The exposition is the background information at the beginning of a story. In a play, the exposition usually enfolds in the opening scene in which the main conflict is introduced.



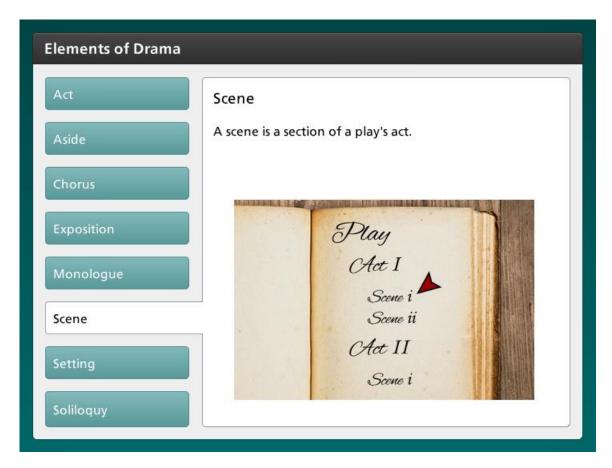
Monologue



A monologue is a long speech by one character speaking to others who are on stage.



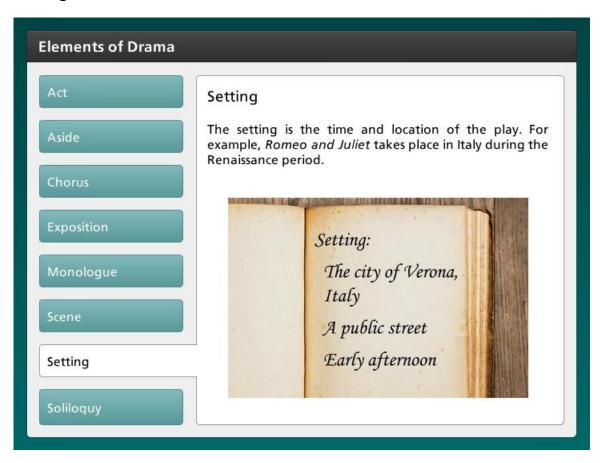
Scene



A scene is a section of a play's act.



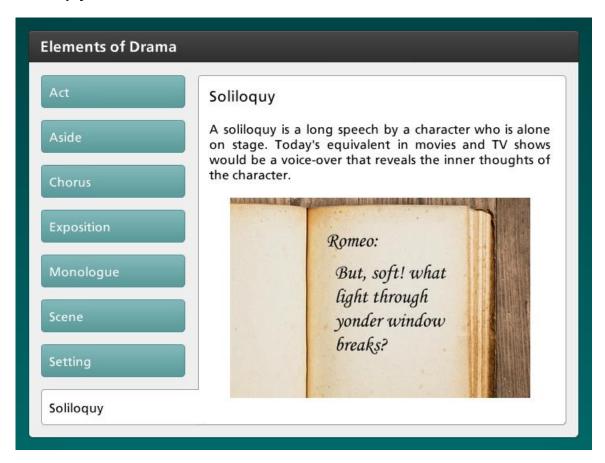
Setting



The setting is the time and location of the play. For example, *Romeo and Juliet* takes place in Italy during the Renaissance period.



Soliloquy



A soliloquy is a long speech by a character who is alone on stage. Today's equivalent in movies and TV shows would be a voice-over that reveals the inner thoughts of the character.

