

# CHAPTER THREE

A crisis is any moment in the play in which a character is faced with a new development or an unexpected problem and must take a new strategy.

A strategy is a plan, or that method of getting the job done in the play.

An obstacle is a force, or that thing that makes the job harder in a play.

A crisis is a moment or point in the story at which obstacle collides with strategy.

Reversal refers to that moment in which the action turns in different or opposite direction.

Recognition refers to a moment in which a character recognizes something important, thereby, achieving some understanding when changing from being ignorant about something to having information about that thing.

The complex plot refers to a plot in which a character undergoes both a reversal and a recognition.

The frame story is the story that takes place in the present and is about somebody trying to do something by remembering (using flashback).

The past action or back story  
is the story of the past also  
reflected through flashback.

Antecedent action refers to those events that happened beforehand that are necessary to be revealed to the audience.

Exposition refers to lines of dialogue or activity used to provide the audience with necessary background information.

Anagnorisis refers to a character learning about himself, the universe, or in large, the essential message of the play.