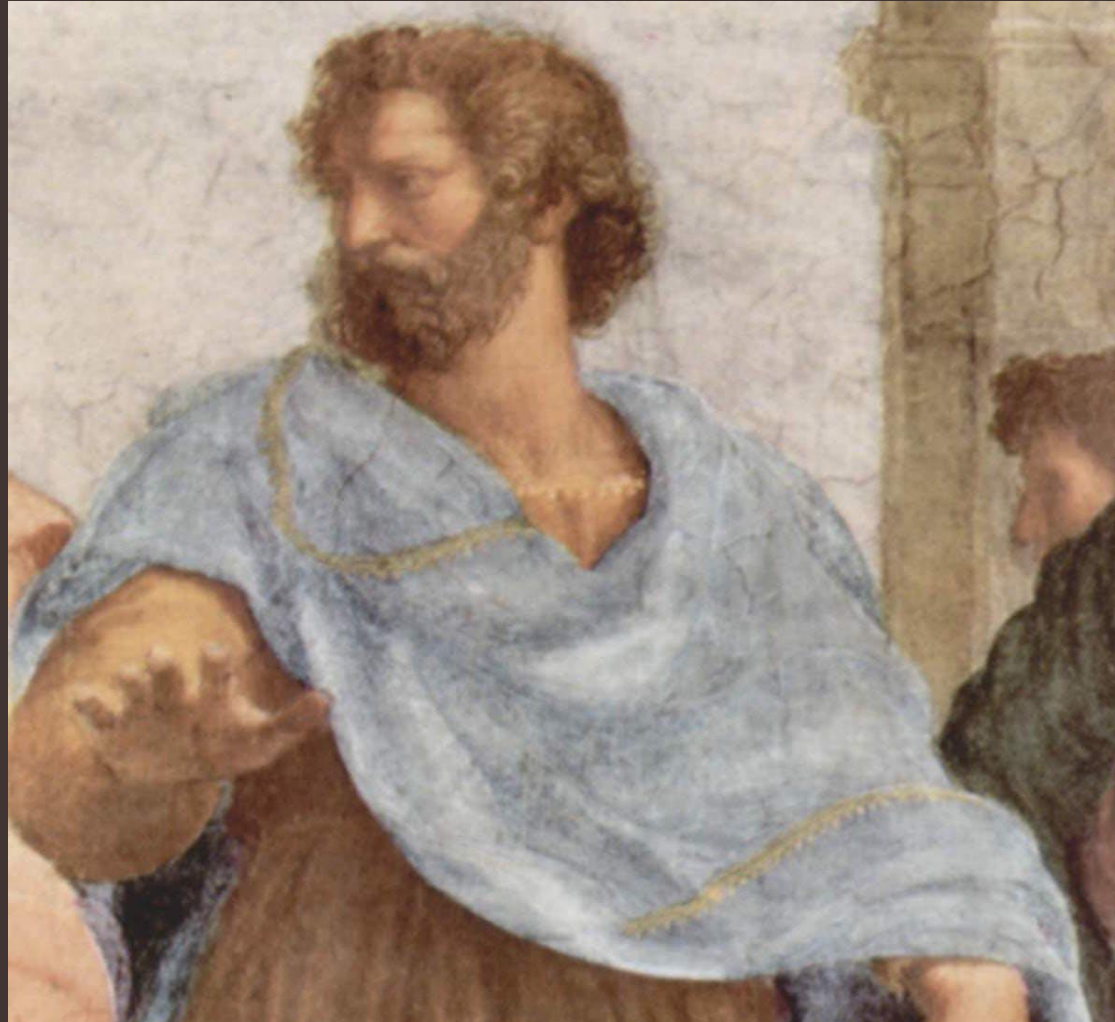


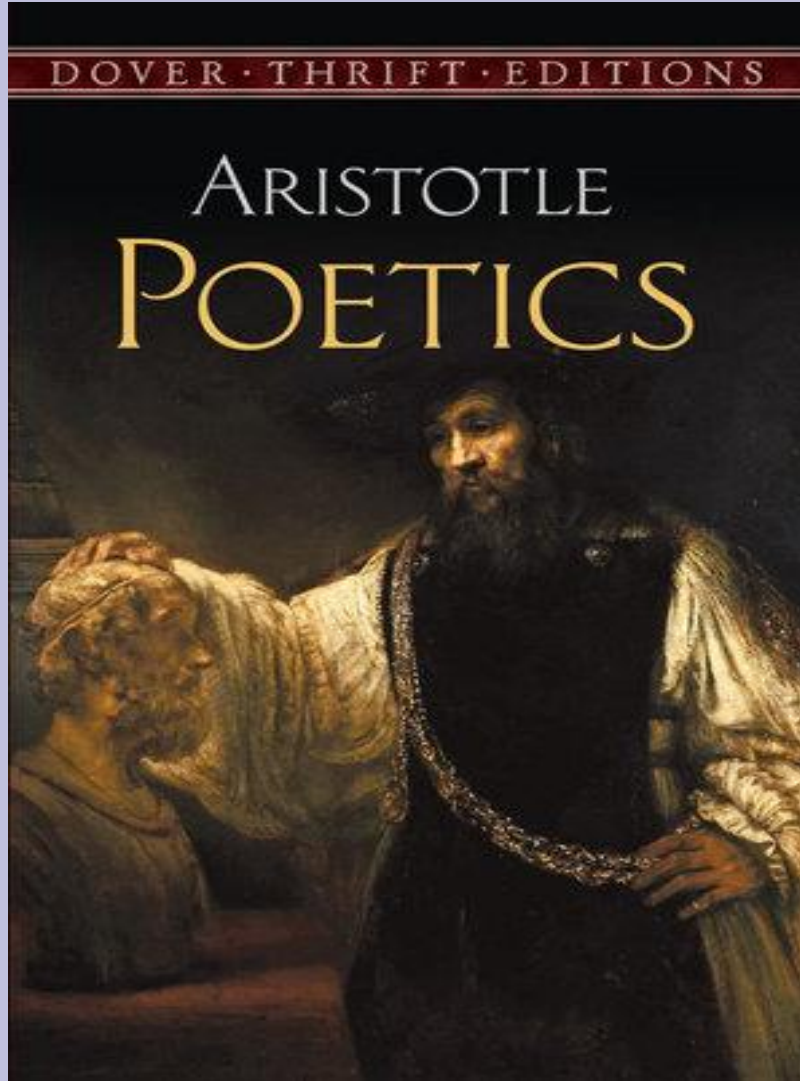
ARISTOTLE (384-322BC)



ARISTOTLE

- Stageira
- Established Lyceum
- Dedicated to Apollo Lyceus, God of shepherds.
- Plato: Academy – mathematics, metaphysics and politics.
- Lyceum – natural sciences, botany, music and medicine.

POETICS

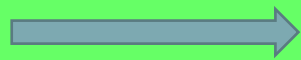


- 26 Chapters
- Aristotle's Poetics can be read as a response to Plato's attack on art.
- Main focus on Greek tragedy

MIMESIS

- Mimesis is basic to art.
- Mimesis is imitation/copying
- Imitation requires three things:

OBJECTS



MEDIUM



METHOD



Human actions



Colours

Stone

Words, rhythm and

Harmony



As they are

As better than they are

As worse than they are,

TRAGEDY

Tragedy is the imitation of an action that is serious, complete, and of a certain magnitude; in a language embellished with various kinds of figurative ornaments, the several kinds being found in separate parts of the play; in the form of action, not of narrative; arousing pity and fear effecting a catharsis of these emotions.

CATHARSIS

- Religious Meaning: Purification
- Medical Meaning: Purgation

6 ELEMENTS OF TRAGEDY

1. Mythos (Plot)
2. Ethos (Character)
3. Dianoia (Thought)
4. Lexis (Diction)
5. Melos (Melody)
6. Opsis (Spectacle)

P L O T

- The soul of tragedy
 - Simple Plot:
 - The simple plot is defined as a unified construct of necessary and probable actions accompanied by a change of fortune.
 - Complex
 - Anagnorisis
 - Peripeteia

H A M A R T I A

- Tragic Flaw in the hero's character
- From archery – Miss the mark
- Error in judgement
- Hubris