## **English IV CP – DCE - Thesis Statement – The Active Premise**

**Background**: Lajos Egri wrote his seminal book, The Art of Dramatic Writing, as a "how-to" book for beginning playwrights. Originally published in 1946, The Art of Dramatic Writing is still used today in colleges and universities across the land (UCLA film school included). It is considered the original "bible" on how to write a piece of dramatic work.

**Concept**: From his early days, Lajos Egri became infatuated with plays and dramatic productions. After spending much time at the theatre, one evening Egri had an epiphany... a Eureka moment. He formulated a simple idea... plays that have an active premise are interesting and insightful. Plays that make simple observations about the human condition are inevitably dull and boring.

Examples of *simple observations*:

It is better to be kind than mean.

Humans like funny people.

Good-looking people on the outside are not always good people on the inside.

Examples of *active premises* (all Egris's):

Othello: Jealousy destroys itself and the object of its love.

Macbeth: Ruthless ambition leads to its own destruction.

Romeo and Juliet: Great Love defies even death.

Dead End: Poverty encourages crime.

Shadows and Substance: Faith conquers pride.

Notice that in each one of these examples, Egri uses an *action verb* in the premise. This moves his premise beyond simple observation. Also notice, there are always two concepts brought together in a *causal relationship* ...

Action Verbs:

requires defeats determines suggests questions criticizes achieves predicts differentiates justifies contrasts encourages produces challenges recommends

Observations Verbs: (avoid) knows, understands, believes.

\*A successful active premise does not necessarily have to be original or scintillating. It is the execution of the premise (or DCE thesis) that holds the reader spellbound.

<b>Assignment</b> : Write your Character Essay thesis as an active premise. Due						
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