An Overview of Structural Elements of Pashto Radio Dramas

Sayed Samim Hashimi1*, Azizullah Jabarkhail2, Abdullah Awwab3

1Department of Hindi Language and Literature, Faculty of Languages and Literature, Nangarhar University, Afghanistan
2Department of Pashto Language and Literature, Faculty of Languages and Literature, Nangarhar University, Afghanistan
3Department of Pashto Language and Literature, Faculty of Languages and Literature, Kabul University, Afghanistan

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ABSTRACT
Drama is an ancient representational art that dates back to the first centuries of human existence. There has been some discussion about the antiquity of the origin of the drama. This genre has specific types, such as stage, radio, television, one-act and interactive dramas. In this, the radio drama is the one that is broadcasted on the radio and each character and actor presents a scene, it is recorded in the studio and then broadcast so that the audience listens to it. It represents the events that can only be presented with sound. In the structural elements, the story and the incident come from which the drama is built, the plot and design are the foundation of the drama and it is based on it. It has main and secondary characters without which the drama does not exist because it gives it movement. It is a dialogue that provides a way for dialogue between actors and performers. The sound effect creates the voice effects and results, is a picture of time and place that is related to both and is an essential element of drama. It also has a piece of effective music, which plays an important role in comedy and tragedy types of dramas, which increases the flavor and color many times. It is the role of the actors and actresses that the story moves forward with their help and finally has a message that brings a positive change in people's behavior and evokes high emotions.

Keywords: Pashto, Structural Elements, Drama, Radio

Introduction:
Drama and performance art is an excellent and enjoyable genre of artistic literature, which has been a tradition and rule in every society since ancient times. This allegorical and dramatic art appears in different forms that have several types and aspects, a series of materials and elements were selected for the structure of these types in the contemporary era and stage, so researchers have also tried to find them in this article. To shed some light on the structural elements of radio drama, this is why there was a lack of regular work in this way. It
is on the basis of this quantity that they decided to discuss these elements to the best of our ability and meet each one.

Objectives of the Study
- Exploring the artistry and impact of radio drama.
- Exploring every item and element of the radio drama.
- Providing ways for author, during the writing of radio dramas, showing the art of using each element in its place.

Research Questions
- What is a radio drama and the types of dramas?
- What is the effect and value of radio drama?
- What elements and materials are the structure of radio drama based on and why is it important?

Material and Procedure:
The method of this research is descriptive and its type is bibliographic. In this regard, researchers have tried to make use of various books that have been written about radio dramas for the completeness of this literary work. They have checked and used it according to the principles of source display.

What is the drama about?
If we think about it, drama is an ancient representational art and genre whose earliest history reaches the first centuries of human life. Many ideas have been presented about the origin of drama. It is an artistic genre that has moved from Urdu literature to Pashto language and literature in the second decade of the 20th century. Regarding the introduction, we read it like this: “Drama is not left out of the Greek language draw. Draw means action and verb in the Greek language. Drama and action are things related to each other”. (Reza, 1990, P.7).

Another introduction about drama, is written as follows: “Drama is a genre of figurative art that evokes emotions and feelings through movements, language, and colors” (Azmoon, 2018, P. 213).

In drama, different experiences of life are presented in the beautiful dress of art. Drama can be considered the best and most effective way to express a goal. Many aspects of life can be depicted in the drama, and each scene and moment is presented with the help of a parable. That is, the thematic aspects of the drama are very broad.

Types of Drama according to Structure
Any form of drama is basically a living story in which emotions are expressed through movement and representation. Drama has these types according to its structure which are shown below:
1. A Stage Play
2. Radio Drama
3. TV Drama
4. On Act drama
5. Intercut Drama (Hashimi, 2009, p. 199)
We are not going through other types of drama here and we are only discussing radio drama and its structural materials and elements because radio drama is also a beautiful and sweet hybrid genre of artistic literature like other dramas.

**Radio Drama**: This is a drama that is broadcasted on the radio with the help of airwaves and the events that are presented with a voice can be taken in it and each character and actor plays their role in it. The audience hears it with the help of their ears. The success of the effectiveness of the radio drama depends on the producer or the director and the subtle message in the drama because the director or the producer must present the drama in such a way that the audience thinks that everything is on the top of the head. sees in another place, we read about radio drama like this: “Not a radio drama, but like a stage or not, but like a television drama, it can be seen and not watched. It is only related to broadcast and listening. For this reason, it is unique from all types. Here, the importance of dialogues is very important, and all movements are conveyed to the mind and thoughts of the listeners by means of sounds, and they are depicted in his imagination. It is not free, because the writer can publish his drama in several periods. In it, the events and scenes that he cannot show on the stage can be presented, because he has given new directions to the genre of radio drama”. (Rashid, 2016, P. 46).

Another introduction is as follows: “Radio drama is one that is written for broadcast on the radio and each character plays his role, recorded in the studio and broadcast through the radio waves, the listeners listen to it. Listen. In the radio drama, only those events are taken that can be presented only with sound”. (Hashimi, 2003, P. 41)

Now we will come to our main topic. If we think about it, then the structural materials and elements of radio dramas are the same from which other narrative literature is built, but the type and quantity of these materials, the value of these materials, and the technical technique are very different from the others, because it is necessary. Let's examine and improve some of these items and elements along with their essential and important ones:

1. **Story**: Every drama should have a sweet and good story because drama is the first original story and the closer this story is to human nature and human life, the more enjoyable the drama is. “Yes! The story is an important element of the drama, without the story, it is impossible to structure and reconstruct the drama, but in the drama, more than the novel and short story, it is progressed by dialogues and characters. This story begins, and it has an end”. (Hashimi, 2007, P. 207).

   When a writer writes a radio drama, he must first think about a good theme, such as a theme and theme that is both new and fresh, which will reveal a beautiful story. If it is not acceptable, then the writer should not waste the time of his audience. The author's initiative is very important in determining the theme because it is the same theme that determines the structure and structure of the play. Considering this principle, the playwright should find a subject that has a pleasant thematic aspect and tell a story from it that is full of taste and color for the audience and is rich in artistic innovations.

2. **Plot**: It refers to the sequence, order, and sequence of events in dramatic stories. The drama is based on this premise. The foundation of the plot is so tightly knit that it collapses with just one word. Thus, brevity is of great value in Adana. In another place, we read about the plot
like this: “The plot is the arrangement and arrangement of events and events that the playwright creates in his mind beforehand, and it is the writer's duty to give these events a proper to give a logical adjustment and agreement that which event comes before and which after or which after which. Sometimes the playwright in the drama increases the interest of the reader and makes the drama more interesting, revealing the outcome of the event first and then”. (Hashimi, 1382, P. 90).

3. Character and Actor: In every drama, there are characters in succession, each of which is played in its own frame. Considering the type and need of drama, characters, and actors are needed because drama is the genre and genre in which characters and actors are played, and the events and the story of the drama go forward with the help of this permission. In other words, it cannot be considered as one of the basic elements of the structure of radio drama, because the story and incident of radio dramas are moved by these characters. Every playwright should carefully consider the characters and actors and should use the different situations and aspects of the character in their proper place in the play, if they don't use it, it will be messed up. In another place, it is written: “The character is the most important element of the drama and finally, the main character is the driving force of the drama... It is the character who plays important roles in the drama and the outcome of the drama is always different. Considering the importance of the roles of the main characters, I do not call the claim that the absence of the main characters is the same as the absence of the drama”. (Mohib, 2014, P. 32).

In the radio drama, besides the main characters and actors, other secondary characters and actors also take part, but their importance and role are not the same, but they have different roles and importance. These characters complement the duties and roles of the main characters and actors and cause them to move and provoke when needed. Also, sometimes there is a need for supporting characters and actors.

4. Dialogues: In radio dramas, such language, dialogues, and discussions are used to touch the hearts of the listeners, attract them, and give them pleasure. Every actor and character needs to use the right language and dialogue according to his knowledge and ability so that the farmer and the doctor are not differentiated and both end up on the same stone. Read about dialogue and conversation here: “Dialogue refers to a conversation between two people. In radio drama, dialogue is very important. In the drama, it becomes difficult to identify the time and place due to the effect, so the name of the place and time is taken in the dialogue and gives the address of the place and time to the audience.”

The dialogue of the drama should be sweet and flowing and the drama should be related to the scene and the moment, it should not be the case that one character or an actor is the head of one mountain and the other is calling the top of another mountain. It should be tried that the dialogues are not too long, because the use of long dialogues prevents the natural representation, because the breath of the actor may be shortened and the main meaning may be confused. Another disadvantage is that the hearts of the listeners may be narrowed. If the words and meaning of a character were not done in short dialogues, then the writer may cut it in the middle with the help of another character. For example: “Yes, how did it happen again, the advantage of this is that the first character will find time for the next conversation with a calm breath and there will be no artificiality in the illustration or through sound and sound
effects. It should be reduced, for example, shaking a cup of tea, drinking water, etc.” (Karwan, 1375, P. 37).

In the dialogue, the writer should pay serious attention to this aspect and take into account the academic and social status, and political and mental conditions of his characters and actors. There are waves that no one knows what he is saying and what the other wants.

5. Sound Effect: Sound means auditory impression and effect means distinctive impression. About Lulu: “When two names come together, it creates a sound effect, a sound that gives good results. Sound effect is very important to make the scene come alive, from wind, rain, animal sounds, The sound of the machine and others...”

In other words, the sound effect gives the listener a sense of time and place, only empty dialogues make the listeners tired and bored. Radio drama producers can get the sound they need with very little fuss in the studio. For example:
- Airplane Sound: Place a piece of card in front of the airplane.
  - Close the car door: close a large open book.
  - Car brake: Attach a piece of fine glass iron tightly.
  - Slowly raining: sprinkle sand from 50 centimeters on a newspaper or thick paper.
  - Rustling tree leaves: shake the paper slowly near the microphone.

By having different experiences than this, many voices can be obtained for radio drama. You can create such sounds with the help of your own experiences.

6. Portrayal of Time and Space: The portrayal of time and space in the radio drama is of special value because human life takes place in space and time from the beginning to death. In television dramas, the location and time can be easily identified through the image. For example, the sky full of stars is a picture of the night, but in the radio drama, the listeners do not see anything, they only take the picture through their ears. In this sense, he hears a scene and a moment of a painting in words, it creates a picture in his mind, and the same scene returns to his heart, and according to this, he gets the address of the picture.

If the scene of our play is being shown in the mile, then we can bring the sound of the mile in the scene, if two people meet some characters in the market, car horns, and music sounds from the hotel to the listeners of the radio drama. It recalls the atmosphere of the market, and the characters may also mention the place in their dialogues.

7. Music: In radio dramas, music has its own value, because it contributes to the effect and taste of the drama and stir emotions and feelings. One writer writes about it: “Although music is not as important as the sound effect in the first step, it can make the drama more effective by means of effective music, for example, if we want a Let's imagine a tragic scene, so if we release a tragedy and a music along with this situation, then the effect of the tragic scene will be doubled”.

This secret is very valuable in the drama of the music at the beginning of the play and the music of the separation between another scene, but (it should not be forgotten that the music should be used very carefully, otherwise, the audience Instead of the character and actor of the drama, the composer will be drawn. Music can create an atmosphere, show the passage of time, give structure to the events, and, as a result, provide the listener with a reason to think (Beghana 1380, P. 87)
8. Actors and Performers: Since it is about the structural elements of radio drama, the role of actors and performers can be considered as an important and necessary aspect. See this opinion about it: “Radio drama is only an object of hearing, it is not related to seeing or eyes, but it is visual and auditory forces in stage and television dramas, it helps the other and the imperfection of each part is It is self-fulfilling, but in radio dramas, scenes, spring, treasure, rain, storm, heat, ice, beauty, badness, in short, everything is related to words and sounds. Listening to the sound effects and actors' dialogues, the mind creates a picture of these objects. In radio drama, a bombardment of sounds is used to express emotions, but it is found in the beauty of the dialogues, the beauty and artistry of the actor, that is why the radio drama is written on the stage Compared to the drama, it requires more intelligence, effort and suffering. In the radio drama, the actors have the same participation as the writer, this is the reason why some dramas are weak, but if they are performed by good actors, then a good drama will be made. But still, the mental capacity and experience of the playwright are of special importance”.

Indeed, the artistic movements and artistic perfection of the actors can give a moving soul to a dramatic effect. This increases its attractiveness. “Whenever a writer thinks about writing a play, he should also think about the actors and actresses who will play his play”.

9. Message: A good message and concept can be conveyed through radio drama and many people can benefit from it. Among other purposes of radio drama, the main purpose is to send a message. The purpose of sending the message is to bring positive change in people's behavior. Changing someone's behavior is not a simple task that can be achieved through words and advice. Therefore, all the standards that are necessary for conveying a message in a drama should not be ignored and we should pay serious attention to the fact that the message should be logical, no one will accept an imaginary or unrealistic message. The message of the radio drama should be in line with the culture, culture, national and social values of the society, if not, then all the scandals will be washed away.

Conclusion:

The result of this topic is that drama is an ancient representational art whose history begins with human life. The origin and invention of drama are ancient. This genre has several different forms, such as stage, radio, television, one-act, and interactive drama. In this, the radio drama is the one that is recorded in the studio and broadcast in the air with the help of the radio. In the structural elements, the story and design are important elements without which the structure and reconstruction of the drama is impossible. In this, the plot is the sequence of events. The main and secondary characters are played in place. The dialogue shows the conversation between two people, which also has value and reveals their condition and emotions. The sound effect is equal to the sound and effect. The painting of time and space has its own value, but it requires precision. Effective music in a radio drama makes the drama more effective, but this music and its music should be related to the scene. The effect of the tragic scene will be many times more pleasant. Playing the role of actors and actresses can also be considered a necessary aspect. The message of the drama can also bring a positive change in people's actions and instill empathy and feelings in their hearts.
References: