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 Essay 2

# Introduction

The evolution of human society is credited to humans’ ability to accept change and build the surrounding, as to how it meets their requirement. There remained a different phenomenon which, from time to time influenced the growth and societal patterns. The credit for these changes goes to the storytellers and to the playwrights, who have the ability to reflect the societal norms and values in a manner, which appeals to the wider audience. Such moral value among humans is related to their ability to love animals. Different playwrights and authors have written beautiful masterpieces about human relationships with animals. *Selflessness, unconditional love and loyalty are some of the elements of dramas, playwrights use to describe men’s relation with animals*.

# Discussion

There are various elements of dramas that playwrights use to create a story. It largely depends upon the playwright’s analyzing skills, to opt for an element which he thinks are worthy to write a beautiful story. These analyzing skills vary from one playwright to another and therefore, the readers get interesting and different things to read. Playwright’s ability to link human traits of affection and love, to relate to talking about animals makes their writings different, and this is how the readers associate their feelings to a specific playwright. As Greg recalls Sylvia when he responds to Kate that “I am worried about Sylvia at the moment (Gurney 15)”. This dialogue suggests that human affiliation is solitary, which he uses for both the animals and their loved ones.

Similar to this, the human’s attributes of selflessness and loyalty are distinct. These distinct feelings have been used by humans to construe their love for fellow humans and for animals. In both the plays Sylvia and the War Horse, these feelings have remained ostensible. As Albert’s Dad conveys to his son “you train him, you handle him and don’t care how you do it. I don’t want to know (Morpurgo 39).” Their conversation suggests that human’s affiliation with their animal is strictly related to how they train him, and how they care for them. A human feels that if their remains a dearth in expressing love to animals, it may become counterproductive.

From a universal perspective, it remains right to argue that the relation between humans and animals is a real thing. This affiliation has taken centuries to develop. Human train their pets or other animals, just for the reason to create an environment amicable for both of them. In the War Horse, Albert’s conversation with his horse depicts the sensitivity and compassion for this relation. He tries to convey to the horse that “It’s all right now, you’ve done it my beauties (Morpurgo 47)”. Albert actually wants his horse to get trained enough that Albert’s father recognizes one day that Albert had a lasting relationship with his horse.

In addition to all such beauties attached to the relation of humans and animals. Men have maintained a distance with their pets. There are some feelings, which they can relate to them, and there are some, which humans can not relate to animals. As Tom mentions in Sylvia that “always remember a dog is simply a dog (Gurney 18)”.

# Conclusion

 The relation of humans and animals is a characteristic of the world we live in. There exists no major difference in the scripts of different playwrights when it comes to describing the relation of animals and humans. This is the reason that there are specific feelings humans can relate to animals. As mentioned above and depicted by the writings of Shell Silverstein and Michael Morpurgo, that Selflessness, unconditional love and loyalty are among those few feelings.

**Works Cited:**

Gurney, Albert Ramsdell. *Sylvia*. Dramatists Play Service, Inc., 1996.

Morpurgo, Michael. *War Horse*. Scholastic Inc., 2012.