

DRAMA

Key Terminology and Vocabulary

<u>Physicality</u>	
<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Facial Expressions	Using your face to show your emotions
Body Language	Using your body to show emotions
Gestures	Using your hands to communicate feelings
Stance / Posture	The way your character stands
Gait	The way your character walks
Levels	Using different heights onstage (it could be used to show your character's power)

<u>Knowledge and Understanding</u>	
<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Non-Naturalism	A symbolic style of acting, not realistic
Practitioner	Someone who creates new ways to engage with theatre
Blocking	Adding movement and acting to a performance
Devising	Creating a new scene that you have made up

<u>Interaction</u>	
<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Audience Sightlines	What the audience can see from their seats
Breaking Character	Coming out of role during a performance
Corpsing	Laughing unintentionally in a performance
Proxemics	Using distance between characters to show their relationship (e.g. close = friends)

<u>Voice</u>		
	<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
PPPTV	Pace	How quickly or slowly you speak
	Pitch	How high or low your voice is
	Pause	Stopping for dramatic effect
	Tone	The emotion you are showing in your voice
	Volume	How loud or quiet your voice is
	Projection	Making sure your voice is loud enough to be heard without shouting
	Accent	A way of pronouncing words which shows where your character is from
	Enunciation	Saying your lines clearly
	Emphasis	Stressing part of a word/sentence to show how your character feels

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Key Techniques and Practitioners

Brecht



Who?	Bertolt Brecht
When?	1898-1956
Job?	Drama Practitioner
Created?	Non-Naturalism (a theatre genre that uses imagery and symbolism)

Stanislavski



Who?	Konstantin Stanislavski
When?	1863-1938
Job?	Drama Practitioner
Created?	Naturalism (a theatre genre that aims to create believable performances)

Top Tips:

Ways to learn lines	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rehearse with a partner 2. Record yourself saying your lines and listen back to them 3. Think about what you do and how you move during your speech - you can then assign a movement or gesture to a particular line
Researching ideas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use the internet to help find answers, but don't rely on just one website (and make sure you don't just use Wikipedia!) 2. Ask friends/relatives about your topic. They may be able to give advice or help 3. Create a mind-map with all your ideas on it. This way, you can visually see all the ideas you have so far
Costume and Props	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Costume and props need to add to the performance - not just because you want to wear something comfy! 2. Think: 'why these specific clothes?'

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Devising Theatre

<u>Devising Theatre</u>	
<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Placards	Using signs to represent a character's emotions, showing their thoughts, symbolising a different prop/location, giving the audience information, or telling the audience to participate in some way.
Breaking the 4 th Wall	Speaking directly to the audience during a performance.
V-Effekt	(Short for 'Verfremdungseffekt') This is a technique where the audience are reminded that they are watching a play. This is so that the audience focus on the message of the play, rather than the story/characters.
Parody	This is an exaggerated imitation of a song, person or genre. It is a funny way of ridiculing a situation.
Socio-Political Message	An important message that discusses issues that affect a lot of people.
Multi-Use Props	Using a prop to represent multiple other props.
Multi-Roleplay	One actor performing more than one character.

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Contemporary Scripts

<u>'Layla's Room'</u>	
<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Characterisation	How the actors develop and build a representation of character using vocal, physical, interactive and thinking skills
Gender	How society defines non-binary, male and female as biological, social and cultural identities
Peer Pressure	How individuals and groups affect the behaviour of others. Can be socially helpful or unhelpful.
Subtext	The hidden meaning implied by characters in how they speak, what is not said, and context.
Microaggression	A sometimes subtle and normalised way of discriminating against an individual or group
Social Issues	Problems and area of life that can be problematic, controversial; and interesting, for example, inequality or child poverty
Motivations	Exploration of why a character behaves and thinks in the way they do

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Whole Class Feedback Sheet

My Targets:

Devising		'Layla's Room'	

Physicality

1. Facial Expressions
Make sure you use your face to match the emotion that your character is feeling!
2. Body Language
Do you use your whole body to help show an emotion? E.g. 'crossed arms' = anger
3. Gestures
Use your hands/head to communicate an emotion or thought!
4. Gait
Think about how your character walks. Does it match their age/emotions?
5. Stance
Consider how your character stands. What is their posture like? Why like this?

Knowledge and Understanding

6. Your Role
Do you know why your character says/does something? What is their motive?
7. Your Lines/Performance
Have you rehearsed enough? Have you practiced at home?
8. Drama Terminology
Use your Essential Knowledge Sheets to refresh some key words!
9. Focused and Relevant Devising
Have you made sure that your devised scenes are relevant and true to character?
10. Non-Naturalistic Acting
How can you use Brechtian methods to symbolise emotion and story on stage?

Interaction

11. Rehearsal Process
How can you focus more in lessons to ensure you make good progress?
12. Proxemics
How can you show relationships onstage by using distance between characters?
13. Character Interaction
How does your character interact with others?
14. Confidence
Push through your nerves through quality rehearsal! You can do it!
15. Keeping in Role (and not 'Corpsing!')
stay in character, don't laugh on stage and feel confident in your ability!

Vocal Expression (PPPTV)

16. Pace
Do you speak too quickly/slowly?
17. Pitch
Is your voice high/low enough for the role?
18. Pause
Do you pause for dramatic effect?
19. Tone
What emotion are you trying to show in your voice?
20. Volume
Make sure you're not too loud or quiet!