# Creative Final Project

Angelina Caputo THE 100

# First Thoughts

In my intro video, I said one thing I knew about theatre is that it takes a lot of work to put on a production, and I'm curious about the mindsets of directors and writers and how they go about working on a piece and or script.

However, my thoughts have changed after taking part in this course. I now understand that when directors and writers decided to participate in a production, their mind is focused on multiple things and not just an individual aspect. They have to make all kinds of different decisions to make their vision come true. It also improved what I already knew about theatre and gave me more insight into just how much work it takes to succeed in theatre.

# Character Analysis

- The process of creating a character and portraying one. Character analysis gives us the opportunity to understand motives, actions, and the people around them

- "You could consider them craftsmen in the sense that they use a set of skills to build a character onstage; they do it by interpreting the lines set forth by the playwright in a manner that will ring truthfully to an audience…we are all critics of human behavior—we all know emotional truth when presented to us." (Theatrical Worlds p.50)

- In my opinion I believe that character analysis can be hard and easy at the same time due to the fact that characters can be unpredictable; Which makes analyzing a character so interesting and enjoyable. It also leads you to think of other aspects of theatre.

# Directing



- The director is the person who makes everything realistic. They are able to give directions/instructions to all parts of the theatre team in order to succeed their vision.

- "Above all, the director provides the overall artistic vision for the production, organizing and leading the entire collaborative process to ensure that the production is artistically unified according to this vision…he is the spectator's eye." (p.63)

- I learned that when a director don't only have to worry about the actions of the actors the production and story as a whole and they are able to come up with an idea by envisioning what they think will best fit their intention with the script they were given.

# Set Design

- The environment you are given is one of the key aspects of theatre. The set design is part of what makes the story feel real; sets the stage "Locations in which theatre takes place and the dramatic worlds of the plays that are performed within them." (p. 80)

- Set design can also be changed based on the theatre you are in. It can be a proscenium, thrust, arena, and back box set up. Which gives different perspectives to the audience. However, set design also includes lighting that has the chance to set the mood and tone of a scene on stage.

- "The lighting designer must be something of a magician, revealing what must be seen and hiding what needs to be hidden" (p.131)

PROSCENIUM          THRUST

Stage          Stage

ARENA          BLACK BOX

Stage          ?
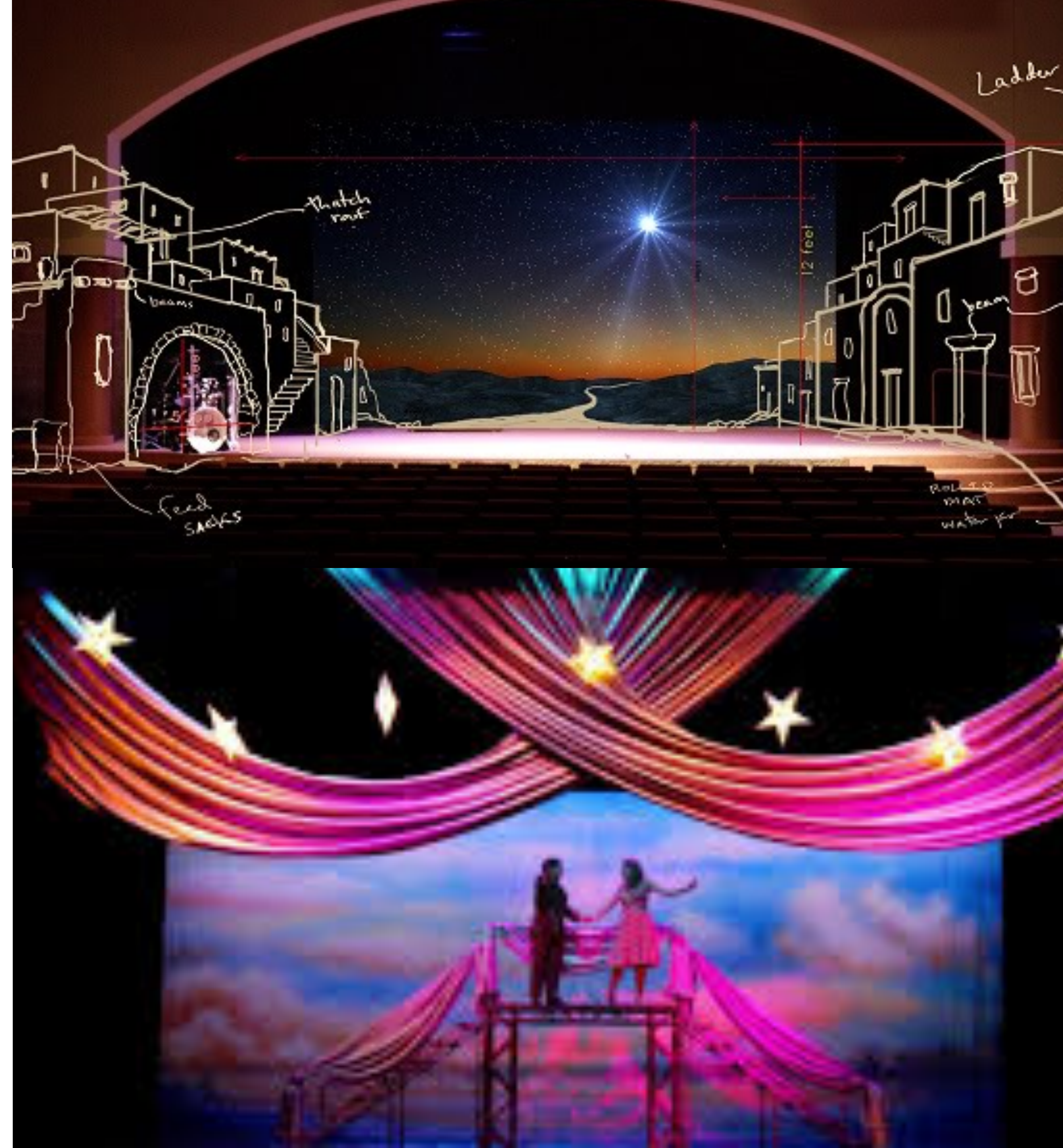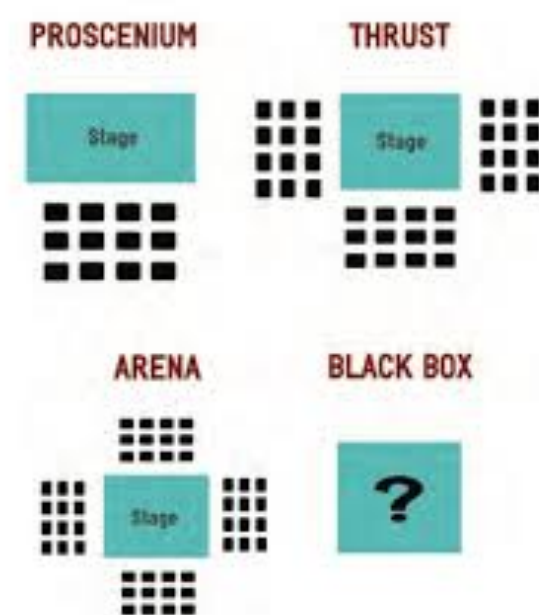
# Costume Design

- Costumes is what helps the audience perceive the character. A costume can give hints to the time period the storyline takes place in and the attitude and tone of the characters present.

- "…create the entire visual identity of a character. Hair, makeup, accessories and even body shape, along with clothing, are all a part if this visual presentation, each carefully selected to give clues to the audience about a character and his or her words." (p. 113)

- Costumes makes the character feel more real to the audience watching the production. It's also gives creators a place to explore and sketch unique details about each character.

# Genre

- Genre is how we separate the kind of theatre watched. Are you watching something happy or are you watching the downfall of someone? It also defines the tone and substance of the play.

- Some examples of genre are comedy, tragedy, melodrama, musical, farce, and tragicomedy.

- Specifically, for example, comedy can be humor and or consist of a happy ending. Another example, tragedy which can be a character's downfall or a tragic ending.

- The concept of genre also let's audiences know what they are going into watch before they go into the theatre.

*Indian Theatre*



*Japan Theatre*

# World Theatre

- Theatre exists all around the world in every culture. Some examples of theatre from around the world are from India and Japan.

- In Indian and Japanese theatre they also have there own aspects that are similar to our except different values.The storylines are primarily based on their culture, which they don't commonly stray from because they are proud of their value and history.

- I hadn't realized the variety and how many different kinds of theatre there were in the world. While pursing world theatre it gives a chance to consider your own culture and look into traditions that are old and new to you.

# Devised Theatre

- Devised theatre is a group operation. When you begin there isn't a set script or an outline for the cast to work on.Everything is created by group members and aspects are added on as you continue to work as a unit.

- This is a unique kind of theatre and it gives everyone a chance to fit into there own kind of character and not have to adapt.

- It allows people to work on there team building skills as well as gives individuals an outlet for there ideas so they won't go to waste. Every idea is used in a different way.

# Final Thoughts

Theatre to me is expressing one's self. It's an opportunity to escape reality and make your own world for others to see and enjoy.

After learning all the theatre aspects, I'm glad to say that I believe my creativity has grown. I also feel more comfortable sharing my ideas and outlook on the arts. Now I understand why people pursue theatre; And why it's so important especially with the amount of dedication it takes to complete a work of art.