

CREATING		PERFORMING		
	Definition:	Key Term:	Definition:	
Monologue	A speech made by one character, either to another character or the audience.	Voice	Pace	The speed the dialogue is delivered to the audience.
Duologue	A scene or section of dialogue which only involves two actors.		Pitch	The highness or lowness of the voice. Generally male voices have a lower pitch and female voices are higher pitched.
Transition	The process of moving from one scene or set to the next, using a range of theatre techniques.		Diction	The quality (or clarity) of a performer's vocal expression.
Verbatim	A style of theatre that is made from real people's words and involves repeating factual sources word for word.		Intonation	The rise and fall of a performer's voice to create a natural pattern of speech.
Devising	A creative process in which all members of the group work collectively and collaboratively, to design a performance completely from scratch.		Projection	Using the voice loudly and clearly to ensure the dialogue is heard by the audience.
Reaction	This is used to show an emotional response to the action or words of another character.		Tone	The way the words are spoken to demonstrate the emotion behind their meaning.
Dramatic Tension	A growing sense of expectation within the drama, a feeling that the story is building up towards something exciting happening.		Emphasis	Pronouncing a word to stress its meaning. The stress given to a word or words when speaking to indicate particular importance.
Semiotics	Creating and communicating meaning through signs and symbols on stage.		Volume	How loud or soft the voice is used to engage and interest the audience.
Dramatic Irony	When the audience knows something that the characters don't.		Accent	The way in which a character from a particular area, country, or social group pronounces their words.
Dramatic conflict	The essence of dramatic storytelling involves a struggle between two opposing forces. External conflict involves the protagonist and the antagonist. Internal conflict is the struggle that occurs in the mind of the main character.		Physicality	Movement
Proxemics	The use of the physical space between the characters / actors on stage to create meaning and show their relationships and feelings.	Body-Language		Using your body to say things without words. <i>e.g; to show that you are shy; you might clench up your body, cross your arms in front of you and lower your head.</i>
Audience Awareness	Creating your performance so that it has the desired effect on your audience.	Gesture		A lot of the time it means to move your hands in a dramatic way. <i>e.g; if your character is really angry, you might tightly clench your fists and shake them.</i>
Slapstick	A type of comedy that features exaggerated movements and physical humour.	Gait		A manner of walking or moving on foot to convey a character.
Cross-Gender Casting	This refers to actors or actresses portraying a character of the opposite gender.	Posture		The position in which the actor holds their body when standing or sitting, to convey the age and attitude of a character.
Exposition	The introduction of background information within a story or narrative. <i>e.g Information about the setting, characters' backstories, prior plot events or historical context.</i>	Facial expression		How you use your face can help to convey a character's emotions or thoughts. <i>e.g; a downturned mouth and sunken eyes to show sadness or gritted teeth and intense eyes to show anger.</i>

Roles in the industry

Playwright	This is the name given to the person who writes the play.
Performer	An actor or entertainer who realises a role or performance in front of an audience.
Understudy	An actor who studies another's role so that they can take over when needed.
Lighting designer	This person is responsible for designing the lighting states and, if required, special lighting effects for a performance. The final design will result in a lighting plot which is a list of the lighting states and their cues.
Sound designer	This person is responsible for designing the sound required for a performance. This may include underscoring, intro and outro music as well as specific effects. The final design will result in a sound plot which is a list of the sounds required and their cues.
Set designer	This person is responsible for the design of the set for a performance. They will work closely with the director and other designers so that there is unity between all the designs and the needs of the performance.
Costume designer	The person who designs the costumes for a performance. The costume department of a theatre is often called the wardrobe.
Puppet designer	The person who designs the puppets for a performance.
Technician	A person who works backstage either setting up technical equipment such as microphones or rigging lights before a production or operating technical equipment during a performance.
Director	This person is in charge of the artistic elements of a production. A director will often have the initial creative idea ('concept') for a production, will work with the actors in rehearsal, and will collaborate with designers and the technical team to realise this idea in performance.
Stage manager	This person is in charge of all aspects of backstage, including the backstage crew. They will oversee everything that happens backstage before, during and after a performance. During the rehearsal period, the Stage Manager and their team will make sure that all props are found or made, scene changes are rehearsed and smooth, and all other aspects of backstage are prepared. They are also in charge of the rehearsal schedule.
Theatre manager	This is the person who is responsible for and manages the front-of-house team who deal with the audience during the production (for example, the box office manager, ushers and similar staff).

