

Dramatic elements

Elements of

drama

Tools dramatic practitioners explore, apply and interpret to shape dramatic meaning and audience engagement.

Elements of

performance

Dramatic meaning is the ideas, feelings, images and stories communicated with an audience.

Elements of

production

Audience engagement is the level and type of audience response developed in relation to intention and context.

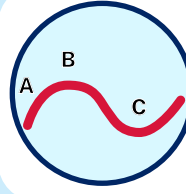


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Elements of drama



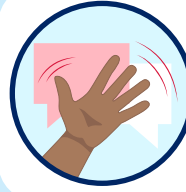
Role is the point(s) of view, object(s) or persona(s) that dramatic practitioners present through embodiment.



Structure is the way a dramatic work is shaped, which can include cause and effect, narrative, plot, and sequencing of images, motifs or ideas.



Character is a role built with complexity, personality and background.



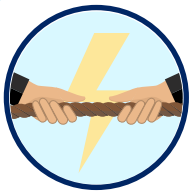
Language is the ways of expressing and receiving images, ideas, feelings and stories using spoken, visual, written and gestural communication strategies.



Focus is the awareness and engagement of dramatic practitioners and audiences.



Moment is a point in time in a dramatic work or experience that creates meaning, engagement and impact in itself and in the dramatic journey.



Tension is the energy which drives drama. Tension can be developed through embodiment, structure, problems, tasks, conflict and manipulation of audience expectations.



Atmosphere is the feeling or mood created through dramatic action.



Situation is the circumstances that characters experience and shape through their actions and intentions.



Belief is the ways dramatic practitioners shape the audience's acceptance or relationship to the imagined world.



Space is the shape and spatial design of the performance area, and the spatial dynamics and relationships between performers, performance area and audience.



Symbol is an object, action, character, image or sound that can represent an idea, action or feeling on a conscious or subconscious level.



Time is the transformation of the real time of the audience to the imagined time of the performance.



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Elements of performance

Voice

Voice is applied by using speech, song, other vocal utterances, sign language or augmentative and alternative communication (AAC) technologies to communicate.



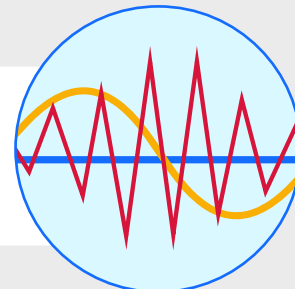
Movement

Movement is the processes or results of moving performers, objects, sets, lighting and/or audiences in dramatic works and experiences.



Dynamics

Dynamics are variations or changes, particularly in voice and/or movement.



Clarity

Clarity is clear communication in relation to intention and context, particularly in voice and movement.



Energy

Energy is the intensity of action, particularly in voice or movement.



Expression

Expression is the communication of ideas, images and emotions by the performer.



Elements of production

Set

Set is the designed and/or constructed setting or scenic needs of a dramatic work.



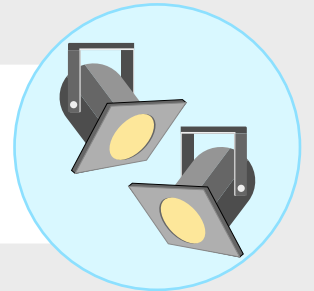
Costume

Costume is clothes, hairstyles, masks and/or make up used in creative works.



Lighting

Lighting is the ways natural or artificial light sources are used to focus, shape and/or reveal action, spaces and/or meaning.



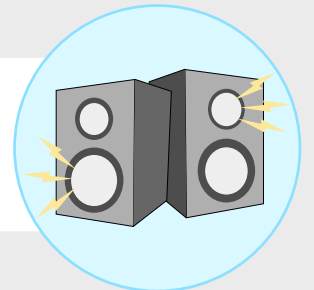
Props

Props are objects handled or used by actors in a performance.



Sound

Sound is the aural features from live or recorded sources used to enhance elements of drama such as atmosphere, space, character and tension.



Technology

Technologies are the electronic and mechanical tools, systems, devices and resources that are used to make, perform or appreciate drama.

