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THEATER TECHNIQUES: AN INTRODUCTION

Dear Learner, earlier we learned about theatre. What is theatre? How did theater originate? How many types of theater are there? And so on. Now in this chapter we will discuss about theater technique. From the title itself it becomes clear that it is related to the techniques used in theatre. If you have seen a play, imagine it. Think about what things you saw around the actors in the play that were making the play more effective. Of course, you will see the set, lights, sound equipment among those things. In fact, these are known as theater techniques. All these are used according to the play.

There are many presentation styles of theater which we have discussed earlier. In each genre these techniques- sets, lights and sound are used in a particular way. The function of these theater techniques is to provide special effects to the acting. Be it Indian theater or Western theatre, the nature of both is different from each other. Along with this different form, the theater technique of both of them is also different. But with modern theatre, the union of both the theaters is visible. Along with this, it also had a deep impact on theater techniques, which we will also discuss in this lesson.



LEARNING OUTCOMES

After studying this lesson, you-

- know the general introduction to theater techniques;
- understand the ancient methods of theater techniques;
- understand modern techniques of theater techniques;

Practical Aspect of Natya



Notes

- understand the importance of stage decoration in dramatic performance;
- know the general introduction of light and sound in drama staging;
- understand the importance of light and sound in theatrical presentation; and
- know the different types of light and sound presentation.

5.1 GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO THEATER TECHNIQUES

Theater is an audio-visual medium. When an audience goes to see a play, they should be able to clearly see and hear the events happening on the stage. For a successful theatrical presentation, it is necessary to work specifically on theater techniques. These theater techniques not only make the play interesting and effective, but if used with a special vision, they also give a new dimension to the meaning of the play which is often hidden in the play itself.

When we use the noun theater technique, it reveals a collective meaning. Theater means a coordinated form of drama, acting (activity and recitation), stage decoration, make-up, lights, costumes, sound etc. And technique means that way of behavior which can easily realize the vision. Thus, under theater technique, the technique of all those elements is understood with the coordination of which theater takes shape.

Techniques in Playwriting

Theater usually begins with a written play. While writing a play, the playwright determines the use of all the elements of theater from his imagination. For example—when will the lights come on the stage? From where will the actor enter the stage and when and where will he depart. If the playwright himself is a theater artist, then he uses theater techniques very beautifully in his play. A creative playwright, through his creativity, presents a roadmap for a successful play with the help of techniques on stage.

Techniques in Direction

While directing a play, the director also often uses some techniques which are related to the presentation of the play. During rehearsal the director guides the actor's performance through these techniques. As an independent person, he sometimes adopts the playwright's technique and sometimes he rejects it. Often, we see that some performances are completely different from the written play or the director completely focuses on the untouched aspects of the play. In such a situation the director uses dramatic techniques from a different perspective.

Presentation Techniques

When we watch a drama, we often find the use of some technical items during the presentation. Like- light equipment, set, sound equipment etc. These are some of the things that we get to see in every play. These technical devices play an important role in making the scene envisioned by the playwright and director presentable. These techniques are used according to the mood, time, effects etc. of the scenes.

5.2 ANCIENT FORM OF THEATER TECHNIQUES

Scenery is considered to be the first essential element in theater technique. The scene serves as a backdrop for the drama. The audience is introduced to the atmosphere of the play through the visual bond created on the stage. Drishya Bandha is actually a form presented on the stage of a drama which usually lasts from the beginning till the end of the play. This is a coordinated form of visual planning. In the modern era, the set that the audience sees as soon as the curtain opens, built, depicted or presented in any other form on the background, is the visual bond. How to create this visual bond? Discussions have been held in this regard from time to time. Mainly, to understand the ancient methods of theater technique, they have to be divided into two categories-

1. Audio-visual techniques
2. Illumination techniques.

Audio-visual Techniques

As we know theater is an audio-visual medium. In such a situation, from primitive theater till the emergence of auditorium, this medium was considered. The auditorium was conceived keeping visibility and audio in mind. For example, the senior, middle and inferior types of vikrishta, chaturasra and tryasra auditorium described in 'Natyasastra'. Of these, the poor medium auditorium was declared the best on the basis of visibility and audio. Similarly, in Greek theatre, along with the theater built by cutting out the mountains, masks (which had a cloak-like arrangement for amplifying the sound), padded shoes (so that the size of the actor appeared bigger) etc. are used. We get to see stepped audience galleries in both Indian and Western theatre.

Illumination Techniques/Theater Scene

From primitive times to the 16th century, plays were performed during the day under the open sky. Greek plays were presented in roofless theatres. In India, Buddhists performed on Muktakashi stage or in roofless square theatres. Medieval ritual plays were performed inside churches, where daylight came in through windows, doors or

*Notes*

Practical Aspect of Natya



Notes

vents. There was no need for artificial lighting for the plays of the Commedia del Arte and early Elizabethan period. It is believed that when these plays took place at that time, artificial lighting was not even thought of.

Till now there was no (artificial) light in the theatre, but we can guess that when primitive humans would have been cooking and eating prey at night. Those primitive presentations would have taken place around the bonfire. Wild animals were afraid of fire and hence early humans chose night time to express their emotions. Studies by some researchers have shown that Greek plays were deliberately performed slowly till night, because fire does not appear as effective during the day as it does at night. In such plays, we find the use of burning torches, lamps and other lighting resources as props.

In some forms of theatrical performances of Tamil Nadu and Kerala, lighting is done with another type of interesting lamps. Coconut shell is cut into two hemispherical shapes and used as lamp utensils. The lighting was arranged in such a way that the performance did not have to be interrupted to refill the oil. Here "strip lights" are made of bamboo. Another type of illumination is used in the theater "Thayyam" of the remote rural area of Kerala. This Prakaj instrument is a burning torch made with dried coconut leaves. These torches were used in ancient traditional styles like Nautanki, Jatra, Tamasha, Bhavai, Yakshagana, Nacha, Maach etc. and are still alive today.



INTEXT QUESTIONS 5.1

1. What do you understand by theater technique?
2. What is meant by playwriting technique?
3. What are the techniques used for presentation?
4. What are visual bonds?
5. What things have to be kept in mind while designing the auditorium?
6. Which theater has been described as the best in Natyashastra?
7. What was used in Greek theater keeping in mind the visibility and audio?
8. Since when has artificial light been used in western theatre?
9. What is used to light the theatrical performances of Tamil Nadu and Kerala?
10. How is strip light made?

5.3 MODERN FORM OF THEATER TECHNIQUES

Set, light, sound, effects etc. can be seen in modern forms of theater techniques. As long as theatrical performances were done in the open, there was no need for all these, but closed auditoriums gave rise to these needs. The birth of these modern genres began in the West with stage illumination.

The new experiment in the field of lighting was first done by the Italian artist 'Sebastino Sarello'. Sebastiano Sarleo (1475-1554) thought about painting scenic paintings apart from architecture and stage. With this information, a rectangular hall was built imitating the Roman theatre. According to Sarleo, colorful scenery was created in the theater from the stage background to the 'wings' and 'panels'. In this expansion, 'perspective' visual principles and three-dimensional measures were used effectively. For this, he used mirrors, shining saucers, shallow plates in front of the candle to increase the light of the candle from the front side. To produce colorful effects, colored liquids were poured into bottles and placed in front of burning candles. The contribution of English designer Inigo Jones (1573-1652) is also important in taking this influence forward.

Later, along with candles, oil wick lamps were also used, but these floating oil lamps required frequent trimming during performances. For this work 'Gul Tarashon' had to come on stage again and again. It is said that the word 'footlight' originated from these floating oil lamps. Later, for brighter light, the practice of covering the flame with gas or burner started.

Gradually, in the period after Sarleio, the use of candles and oil lamps for better lighting increased tremendously and the result was that that bright and free light started piercing the eyes of the spectators. Italian designer Nicola Sabatini (1574-1654) tried to solve this problem. He found a way to hide the light source and tried to hide the light source by covering or covering the lamp with a circular tube from top to bottom. Similarly, the effort of the famous actor and designer 'David Garrick' (1717-79) Also notable is that he placed the foot light a little below the stage floor on a grooved floor in such a way that it sloped towards the stage and climbed towards the theatre. In this way Sabatini and Garrick David managed to achieve better lighting for presentation while keeping it out of the audience's eyes.

In the year 1781, the gas light was invented, but the new source of light was used for the first time in the theater in the year 1817. This event is considered important from the point of view of stage lighting. Therefore, the second step in the development of stage lighting was the control of the intensity of light. In stage activities, the intensity of light could be increased or decreased as per one's wish without any inconvenience. It

Practical Aspect of Natya



Notes

Practical Aspect of Natya



Notes

was controlled from a gas table from where gas flowed through hoses or rubber pipes. Work on intensity control was done by Henry Irving (1838-1905). Like illuminating different places, using colours, switching off the lights of theaters during presentations etc.

In this entire evolutionary process of mechanical change, other tools became prevalent or were easily replaced by them. For example, electric light was invented in 1879. Therefore, in short we can say that as human civilization and technology progressed, modern equipment was invented and the process of stage lighting evolved.

In 1909, Sir Humphry Davy invented circular light in the form of electricity. Five years later, M.J. Dubosec started using many important devices of circular light like Baby Light, Fresnel, Halogen, Pageant, Flood Light, P-C-, Profile, Par to create an additional effect. Therefore, during the period 1900-1914, there were rapid mechanical and artistic changes in the world of stage lighting.

In fact, lighting in modern theater has its own psychology which is substantially developed from the ancient tradition. Now theatrical productions cannot be imagined without expensive light and sound equipment. If the thing that influenced theater the most is the stage lighting. Its importance for today's theater is as much as that of an actor and a director. In the modern era, continuous use of optical equipment continues.



INTEXT QUESTIONS 5.2

1. What are the modern genres of theater technique?
2. Who did the first experiment in lighting?
3. What was done to create colorful effect?
4. When was the gas light used?
5. What experiments did M.J. Dubosec do in stage lighting?

5.5 STAGE DECORATION

Theatrical presentation actually recreates the author's story on stage for the audience. In this approach, action or business is the most important element, which is not just physical movement or mere speech, but the soul of acting lies in dramatic dynamism. It brings the script alive on the stage through rhythmic speech and body postures. Many other allied arts also have an important contribution in this. Among them, stage

decoration is prominent, which develops and enriches the presentation by creating an environment for theatrical action.

If seen carefully, stage decoration in theater today presents two meanings. In the traditional technical sense, it means painted curtains, fringes, door frames and some special types of mechanical devices and figures which present the image of sky, tree, throne etc. But in a broader sense, all those visual elements that are present around the actor during the performance on stage - stage props or other objects, clothes and lighting and the above mentioned huge visual figures come within the scope of this term. We can also say that the main function of theater decoration is to provide support to all those present on the stage, physical and virtual and in special and ordinary ways.

Work of Stage Decoration

In the form of atmosphere creation, three main functions of theater decoration can be determined -

1. Determining the venue of the drama
2. Increase in dramatic action
3. To embellish the dramatic action and make it interesting.

The first and most important function of theater decoration is to provide space for the dramatic action and to establish appropriate and clear identity of the event site. After the curtain of the auditorium opens, the first thing the audience observes is the visual decoration. From this she easily guesses whether the scene of the entire drama is the battlefield or the guest room of the house.

This stage decoration can make the dramatic action effective by reflecting the personality of the dramatic characters. For example, the general view of a room shows the interests and habits of the people living in it. The way the characters keep their rooms clean or messy, the kind of color they apply on the walls, the kind of chair they sit on or the kind of utensils, equipment and other objects they use, reflects their real life. A glimpse and indication of his real character is given.

An attractive and meaningful background can be created through color decoration by creating interesting combinations through lines, colors and other elements. If the theater decoration is not attractive then it cannot be called a suitable environment for dramatic action.



Notes

Practical Aspect of Natya



Notes

Types of Stage Decoration

Generally, the form of visual decoration is determined on the basis of facilities of space and equipment available in theaters, but for the visual designers and technical workers, it is necessary to study the script first of all, on the basis of which only the design of a particular presentation can be decided. For this, the form of visual decoration can be decided. For this, it is necessary to first know the different forms of visual decoration.

Intimate Furnishings (Box Set)

This is the most popular configuration format of directors and arrangers in modern theatre. In this type of visual arrangement, three side walls generally better represent a real room. Till the 19th century, interior decoration was often done by coloring the background, but this visual decoration, highlighted by rays of light coming from a fixed place, completely lacked the third dimension. This was the final form of development of the painted sliding curtains popular during the Renaissance period. It assumed its present form in the second half of the 19th century. This type of scenery has often been used for realistic plays in which the scene was a room. For example, 'Aadhe Adhaure' by Mohan Rakesh or 'Gudiya Ghar' by Ibsen. This scene creation can be easily imagined in the process of staging these plays.

Exterior Decoration

In this type of decoration, the entire stage area is often used. Before the set is placed on the staging area, parts of the side stage are completely masked so that there is no hindrance in creating the illusion of reality.

Use of Curtains

They are used extensively in musical drama, ballet and opera. The use of these painted curtains, developed during the Renaissance period, is also seen in the Parsi theater of Indian theatre. Presently we can see Ramlila being staged with the help of these painted curtains.

Small Unit

This visual decoration, which suddenly became popular in the early 20th century, put painted curtains out of fashion. The main reason for this was to produce a three-dimensional effect despite the visual units being light. Their physical form itself was actually three-dimensional. But to establish visual change in it, it is shifted to another place.

Infrastructure

In this, the effect of completeness is created in a particular presentation by using one or more frames. It is a kind of permanent frame which can be more or less affected by the visual changes on the stage, but there is no interference in the theatrical action taking place on the stage. This type of frame is especially convenient for theatrical productions that involve a large number of scenes.

Minimal Scenery

Generally, limited financial resources and stage limitations force most theater groups to have minimal scenery. Its many forms are prevalent-

Cut-down Scenery

In this, various visual units are not normal in terms of height but are reduced. The height of the walls is determined on the basis of various elements that characterize the architecture of the room. Like- windows, doors etc.

Selected Decoration

This is sometimes also called virtual visualization. In this, a background of black curtains is placed. But the impression of a wall is created by using small sections of only one or two walls.

Broken Format Visual Design

In this, special emphasis is given on depicting visual units rather than creating them. Many walls are shown in this scenery. But their height is irregular.

Parallel Arrangement

This style was developed in medieval European theatre, under which different incidents of drama on the same stage are set in different areas, the active area is illuminated accordingly. Multiple incidents are visible simultaneously in the stage area.

Stage Setting Process

There is no fixed rule regarding the process of stage decoration. Each configurator may have its own separate process. But some elements are common in every process. Which must be taken care of-

1. Analysis and interpretation of the drama script.



Notes

Practical Aspect of
Natya

Notes

2. Discussion with the members working in the presentation. It should be on the following points-
 - Requirement of Directors
 - Selected style for presentation
3. Technical requirements of theatrical presentation
 - Number of scenes
 - Problem of transition from one scene to another
 - Requirement of Actors
4. Stage area and available facilities
 - Size of the stage area and facilities available there
 - Storage space
 - Transfer facility
 - Lighting equipment and operation facilities
5. Sight lines
 - Interrelation between audience gallery and stage area
 - Vertical sight line
 - Horizontal line of sight
6. Research work
 - Research material on which the configuration is based.
 - Historical background of dramatic action
7. Sketches and miniature models
8. Configurator Scheme
 - Ground plan
 - Frontelevation
 - Detailed drawing
 - Full scale detailed drawing

9. Selection of material
 - Forum Content
 - Hand material
 - Decoration material

10. Visual coloring

To embellish the finished scene and give it its final shape.



INTEXT QUESTIONS 5.3

1. What are stage decorations?
2. How is the venue determined by stage decoration?
3. What are the main objectives of stage decoration?
4. Through which elements is stage decoration made interesting?

5.4 LIGHTING IN THE THEATER (STAGE)

Lighting has a huge contribution in presenting a drama in theater because despite all the important disciplines like acting, stage design, make-up, direction, costuming etc. being there in theatre, without lighting it cannot leave any impact on the audience because the visibility of a drama enhances its presentation and visibility is possible only with light, whether natural or artificial.

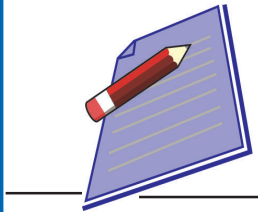
If theater has been influenced the most by Prakash. Therefore, we can say that in today's plays, lighting or lighting system is as important as the actor and the director. Stage lighting has now become an essential condition for theatrical presentation.

Purpose of Lighting in Theater

The purpose of lighting in any dramatic presentation can be divided into mainly 5 parts, its description is as follows-

Visibility

The most important thing in lighting is visibility, that is, making the events happening on the stage reach the audience. The meaning of the scene is not just to show the face to the audience but it is necessary to have the desired lighting on the stage so that the scene can be understood by the audience.



Notes

Practical Aspect of
Natya

Notes

Reliability

The lighting in the drama should be believable so that the audience can relate to its scenes. Many times, due to lighting contrary to the mood of the scene, the audience is unable to understand the scene.

Quality

There should be quality in the scenes shown on stage. This is also called 3D quality. This lighting system should be in such a way that the actors, set, property etc. can be shown in 3D form so that the audience can see the scene more clearly.

Composition

Creating composition through visuals in a drama is effective. Just as a director creates different types of compositions through blocking, in the same way compositions are created in lighting also. Since drama is visual and audio based, composition has a great impact in creating scenes.

Mood

In light design, emotions are expressed through visuals. Light is used to create mood or emotion through color or intensity. Therefore, the purpose of lighting is to show the emotions or mood of the entire scene along with the actors on the stage.

Lighting Control in Theater

Light is used in theater in very creative ways. Here we are going to discuss some of those points.

Intensity

Intensity means capacity. A means of controlling light. Through this the light can be increased or decreased. Which has a great impact on the visuals, it is controlled with the help of a dimmer.

Colour

We use it to make the scene beautiful on stage. Just as all emotions have their own colour. Mostly the effect of red color is given in the scenes of death, gruesome and anger. Like blue color is used for night.

Distribution

The lights on the stage are divided into many parts. Light is distributed according to the scene. This also includes composition. Dimmer and console board are used for this.

Motion

Moving from a scene happening at one corner of the stage to another scene happening at another corner through fade-in and fadeout is the movement of light. Apart from this, increasing or decreasing the intensity is also light movement.

Lighting Equipment

The lighting equipment used on stage can be divided into the following parts according to their function-

1. Flud Lights

Under this, mainly those are kept which are used to publish the entire platform. Using this, no single area of the platform can be illuminated. Halogen, cross, strip, scoop lights, LED lights come in this category.

2. Spot Lights

These lighting devices illuminate the area of the stage in the direction in which they are hung. These mainly form a circular circle on the stage. The edges of the circular photocircle formed by some lights are clear and some are unclear. Mainly P-C-spot, fraternal spot, profile, baby spot, follow spot etc. are included in this category.

3. Effect Lights

Under these, those lighting equipments have been kept, which are often used to create special effects on the stage. For example, to create a moon or a special shape on a cyclorama or to present the effect of water, etc. Moving head light, U-V-light, water effect, effect projector, fog machine etc. are mainly included in this category.

Lighting Process

Before arranging lighting for any theatrical presentation, complete information about the available equipment should be obtained. With this you will know when and where to use which light.

After this follow the following procedure-



Notes

Practical Aspect of Natya



Notes

Before starting the configuration:

1. After getting the responsibility of configuration, make sure to get complete information in two contexts.

Technical Availability

- Under what circumstances is the drama presentation being performed?
- Will it be presented again and again on this stage?
- How is the auditorium? What is the light condition there? Are the lights fixed on the stage or counterweight pipes used?
- Is there any problem in electricity power supply?
- What will be the availability if the play is presented elsewhere? Or it will not be played outside.

Equipment

- Does the auditorium have its own lights?
- What is the availability of additional equipment?
- Get a complete list of lights, dimmers, controls.

Time-Table

- How much time will it take to bring and set up the lights?
- How much time will there be for lighting before the first presentation?

WORKER

- Who will you work with?
 - How many electricians will be required?
 - If possible, consult a master electrician.
1. Study the script with the actors. During the second study, keep noting down the mentions regarding light.
 2. Research- In this step, do research regarding the article. What is it from some other country? Or in what style will it be presented? If its stage decoration is from a particular period, then what will its buildings be like? Discuss all these questions with instructions.

3. Type of article - What is the style? Who is the author? Has he also written some different articles? Try to know about all this.
4. Try to know about the director or other designers who worked with you.
5. With all these things, hold a meeting with the director, visual designer etc. Tell them how you want the design to look. Get their opinion.
6. Be present during practice. From this you will know the objective of the director and the working methodology of the actor. Travel to the location where the sets and costumes are being built.
7. Observe the exercises carefully. And after this, meet the director and talk to him openly about what you think and what kind of vision you want to create?
8. Light Plan- After getting all the information and talking to the director, make light queue seats. Q seat construction will allow you to operate in a light manner. Sometimes when we operate without queue seat, we do not remember all the queues and we are not able to operate at the right time.



Notes



INTEXT QUESTIONS 5.4

1. What is meant by lighting in theatre?
2. What are the purposes of light?
3. What are the factors of lighting control in theatre?
4. Lighting devices are divided into how many categories?

5.5 SOUND TECHNIQUES IN THEATER

Sound is used to intensify the effect of the drama. What is meant here by sound technique is not the sound produced by the characters' speech and dialogues, but the music or some special sounds on the stage which help in creating the atmosphere. This is called sound effect in color technique.

Although the sound effect is completely different from the dialogue used by the characters in the play, it is a sound which helps in portraying the drama. To create a folk atmosphere in the play, sad music of violin is produced from the background, musical sounds of clarinet to show joy, Nagara, trumpet etc. to awaken bravery are produced. These definitely make color trading more effective. If they are used in certain proportions at certain times.

Practical Aspect of Natya



Notes

Strange sounds are used to show ethereal or any illusory effect. In their effect, special care has to be taken that these sounds should be in such a fixed tone so that the dialogues of the characters can be heard properly by the audience. At the same time, these sounds should not be such that they take the viewer's attention away from the original point and take it somewhere else. There should be limited and limited use of these. Sometimes it happens that these sounds are more attractive than the original play and the essence of the play gets suppressed because of them.

Sound effect is helpful in creating all types of rasas. Makeup, calm, laughter, hideous, wonderful etc. all can be created through sound effects. These sound effects sometimes also indicate scene changes in the play. The viewer gets information about the scene change by playing a certain tune of music at each change.

The sound effects are not performed on stage but are pre-recorded. This significantly reduces the expenditure on rehearsals and also saves time. Sounds are also presented in natural form through tape. In a market scene, the hustle and bustle of a real market, in a rain scene, the recorded sound of natural rain and lightning creates enough color effect.

Many times, in a performance, the character moves his lips and the sound from the background presents his dialogues. This is also effective. Akash-speaking (Akaas Vani) Krishna's very serious speech was presented very impressively on the Mukhtaji stage of 'Andhaayug' (Director Alka Ji), Purana Qila, Delhi.

Although music is used knowingly or unknowingly in theater performances, sometimes other sounds are also used along with it to create special effects. For example, it is difficult to show a ship breaking on stage, but instead of this, the audience automatically imagines this scene with the sound of the ship breaking. This sound makes the effect of that particular scene more effective.

Types of Sound

Sound effects are created from artificial or original sources, which are used to make the character effective and for other purposes. It is a recorded sound used primarily for storytelling or to produce creative effects without dialogue or music. It is mostly used in motion pictures and television productions. In fact the dialogue, music and sound effects are different.

Sound effects are mainly of the following types-

1. Realistic sound effects

2. Symbolic sound effects
3. Mass sound effects
4. Impressionist sound effects
5. Musical influence

Since theatrical presentation is both visual and audio, it is necessary that text, music and sound effects should be included under audio. In this combination, three forms of sound effect are seen-

1. Hard Sounds

Sounds that reach the audience normally. There is no need of recorded track for these. It mainly arises from the actor's work business. Like the actor banging the door hard.

2. Environmental Sound Effects

Sounds that make the audience feel a particular situation. Like the sounds of crickets coming from a distance at night.

3. Foley Sound

The sound of the actor's feet while walking etc. is given through foley sound.

4. Design sound effect

Sound effects that cannot be recorded from any natural source and have to be specially prepared to record them. Like for sounds of machines coming in the future or for fantasy scenes etc.

Thus, many types of sound materials are used in theatrical presentation. These sound effects are sometimes from the original source or sometimes recorded in a studio. But sometimes advance permission has to be taken to record some sound effects.



INTEXT QUESTIONS 5.5

1. What is meant by sound technology in theatre?
2. What are the elements of drama under audio?



Notes

Practical Aspect of
Natya

Notes

3. How many types of sound effects are there?
4. What is Foley sound?

**WHAT HAVE YOU LEARNT**

- Under theater technique, the techniques of stage decoration, lighting arrangement and sound effects are used.
- When we use the noun theater technique, it reveals a collective meaning. Theater means a coordinated form of drama, acting (activity and recitation), stage decoration, decorations, lights, costumes, sound etc.
- From primitive theater till the emergence of auditorium, this medium was considered. The auditorium was conceived keeping visibility and audio in mind.
- Today, stage decoration in theater has two meanings. In the traditional technical sense, it means painted curtains, fringes, door frames and some special types of mechanical devices and figures which present the image of sky, tree, throne etc. But in a broader sense, all those visual elements that are present around the actor during the performance on stage - stage props or other objects, clothes and lighting and the above mentioned huge visual figures come within the scope of this term.
- Set, light, sound, effects etc. can be seen in modern forms of theater technology. As long as theatrical performances were done in the open, there was no need for all these, but closed auditoriums gave rise to these needs. The birth of these modern genres began in the West with stage lighting.
- Lighting system has a huge contribution in presenting a drama in theater because despite all the important disciplines like acting, stage concept, make-up, direction, costuming etc. being there in theatre, without lighting system it cannot leave any impact on the audience because The visibility of a drama enhances its presentation and visibility is possible only with light, whether natural or artificial.
- Theatrical presentation is both visual and audio, hence it is necessary that text, music and sound effects should be included under audio.

**TERMINAL EXERCISE**

1. What do you understand by theater technique?
2. What is the role of stage decoration?
3. What do you know about the lighting system on stage?
4. What are the lighting devices?
5. Tell us about sound technology?

**ANSWERS TO INTEXT QUESTIONS****5.1**

1. When we use the noun theater technique, it reveals a collective meaning. Theater means a coordinated form of drama, acting (activity and recitation), stage decoration, make-up, lights, costumes, sound etc. And technique means that way of behavior which can easily realize the vision.
2. Theater usually begins with a written play. While writing a play, the playwright determines the use of all the elements of theater from his imagination. For example- when will the lights come on the stage? From where will the actor enter the stage and when and where will he depart.
3. While directing a play, the director also often uses some techniques which are related to the presentation of the play. During rehearsal the director guides the actor's performance through these techniques.
4. Drishya-Bandha is actually a form presented on the stage made for drama which usually lasts from the beginning till the end of the play. This is a coordinated form of visual planning.
5. Audio-visual technology and lighting technology.
6. Bad medium
7. In Greek theatre, along with the theater built by cutting the mountains, masks (which had a cloak-like arrangement for amplifying the sound), padded shoes (so that the size of the actor appears larger) etc. are used.

Practical Aspect of
Natya*Notes*

Practical Aspect of
Natya



Notes

8. The use of artificial light in western theater has been found since the Middle Ages.
9. In some forms of theatrical performances of Tamil Nadu and Kerala, lighting is done with another type of interesting lamps. Coconut shell is cut into two hemispherical shapes and used as lamp utensils.
- 10 "Strip light" is made of bamboo.

5.2

1. Set, light, sound, effects etc. can be seen in modern forms of theater technology.
2. The new experiment in the field of lighting was first done by the Italian artist 'Sebastino Sarellio'. Sebastiano Sarleo (1475-1554) thought about painting scenic paintings apart from architecture and stage. With this information, a rectangular hall was built imitating the Roman theatre. According to Sarleo, colorful scenery was created in the theater from the stage background to the 'wings' and 'panels'.
3. To create a colorful effect, colored liquids were poured into bottles and placed in front of burning candles.
4. In 1781, the gas light was invented. When was the gas light used?
5. M. J. Dubosec started using many important devices of this circular light like baby light, Fresnel, halogen, pageant, flood light, P-C-, profile, par to create an additional effect. M- What experiments did J. Dubosec do in stage lighting?

5.3

1. Decoration in theater presents two meanings. In the traditional technical sense, it means painted curtains, fringes, door frames and some Vijaya type of mechanical devices and figures which present the image of sky, tree, throne etc. But in a broader sense, all those visual elements that are present around the actor while performing on stage. Stage props or other objects, clothes and lighting and the above mentioned large visual figures come within the scope of this term.

Practical Aspect of
Natya*Notes*

2. The first and most important function of stage decoration is to provide space for the dramatic action and to establish appropriate and clear identity of the event site. After the curtain of the auditorium opens, the first thing the tailor observes is the visual decoration. From this she easily guesses whether the scene of the entire drama is the battlefield or the guest room of the house.
3. Determining the venue of the drama, enhancing the drama, embellishing the drama and making it interesting.
4. An attractive and meaningful background can be created through color decoration by creating interesting combinations through lines, colors and other elements.

5.4

1. Lighting system has a huge contribution in presenting a drama in theatre, because despite all the important disciplines like acting, stage concept, make-up, direction, costuming etc. being there in theatre, without lighting system, it cannot leave any impact on the audience. Because the visibility of a drama enhances its presentation and visibility is possible only with light, whether natural or artificial.
2. Visibility, Reliability, Plastic Quality, Composition, Mood
3. Intensity, color, distribution, speed
4. Flood light, spot light, effect light

5.5

1. Sound is used to intensify the effect of the drama. What is meant here by sound technique is not the sound produced by the characters' speech and dialogues, but the music or some special sounds on the stage which help in creating the atmosphere.
2. Under audio, all three, text, music and sound effects are included.
3. Types of sound effects are
 - realistic sound effects
 - symbolic sound effects

Practical Aspect of
Natya



Notes

- mass sound effects
 - impressionist sound effects
 - musical influences
4. The sounds of the feet of an actor while walking etc. are called foley sound.