

or

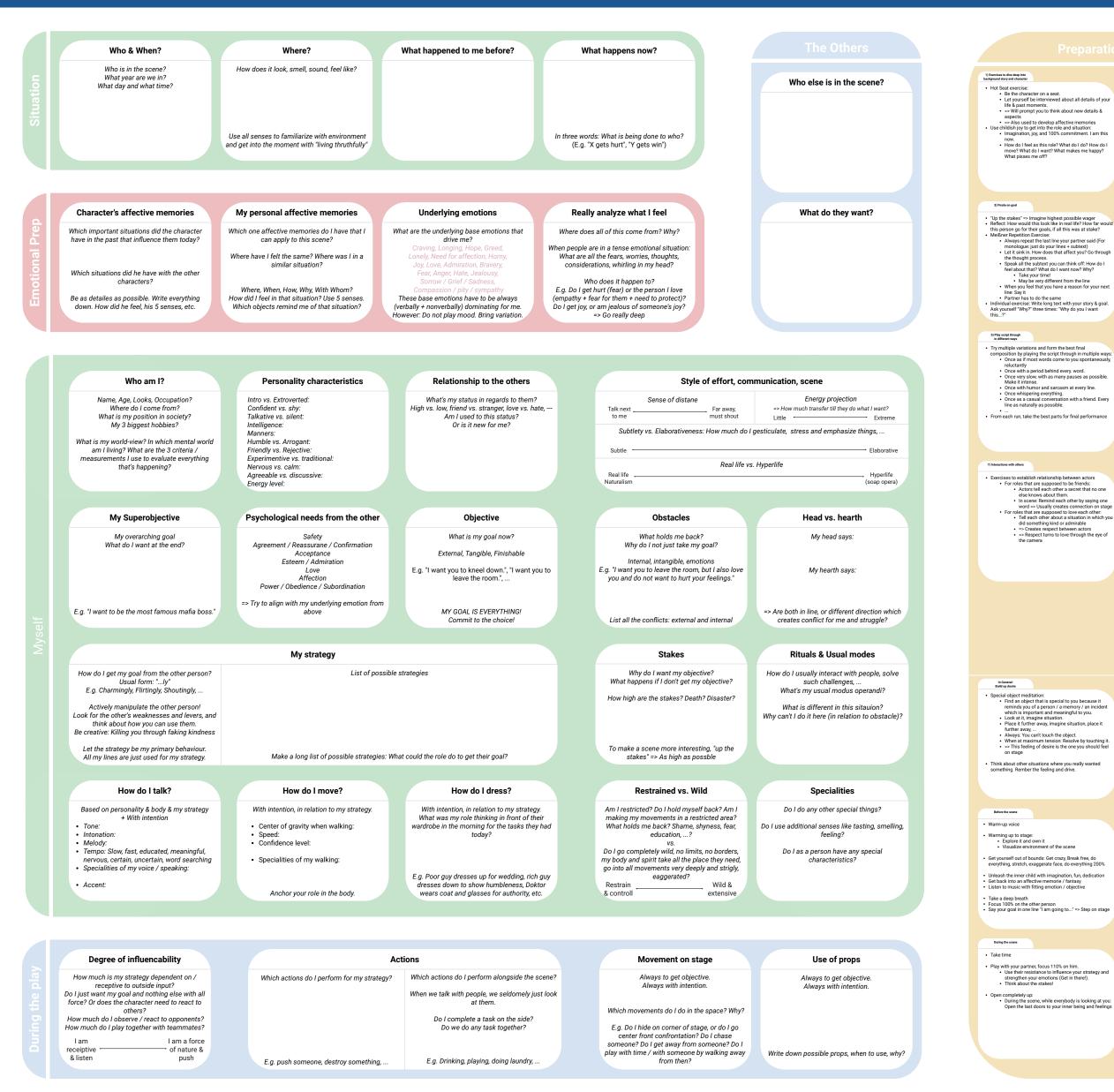




Print at home

Use on PC

## **ROLE PREPARATION CANVAS**



Printing instructions: Print on A3 Paper with a laser printer (e.g. in a copy shop). Often, ink printers (even professional A2 size) do not have proper reso



Exercises	General	Advice
2) Proper Solve Links year • What specific goal do I strive for with that line? • What is the subtext of the line? • Is there a specific moto/intonation (E.g. "You have to be kidding me" with the line?	Inner source & combination	Objective => The most important, very first step: Really
Make a list of all the possible different strategies (shouting, beging, loving,) For each line, try to find a different strategy. There is a reason the line is there. It is always a new approach / a new try to get my goal. Ask 'What It.'. If this happened in real life, how would I feel / think / want / do / react? Imagine the situation visually and emotionally. If this happened in real life, how would I say the line? What real-life situations can I compare the line with? Was I led by logic or by emotions (maybe even against	world. Explore and investigate the innner world, ourselfes, our soul. How all things play together to form strategy: Equation for new Objective Inthe Inthe Internet Inthe Internet Inthe Internet Inthe Internet Internet Inthe Internet Int	wanting a GOAL from the other person Think about: The lines of the script are nothing. What are my true, underlying, intentions and feelings?
logic) to say that line?  Promotion handle independent frame lines  Play the same scene with limited verbal capabilities	Result of all 2: Strategy	Intention
<ul> <li>1) In "Allen"-Language: Knosense language, but you know the meaning</li> <li>2) Only use the words "Me, You, Yes, No, Maybe"</li> <li>&gt;</li></ul>	Really be in the situation: • Don't simply play or imitate. • Don't act for the camera. It's not there.	Unleash your inner childhood: • Everything is real • Imagination is reality, creates worlds,

- intonation, mimic and gesticulation to actually convey your intention. => Talk with everything: Body, Feet, Hands, Looks
- - 80% of communication is nonverbal.

## 6) Stanislawski Emotional Memory Exercise - Meditate Beforehand

- Do a meditation about 2-3 key situations / memories:
   What did your character experience there?
   Meditate further and further into the situation
   What was the situation? Where? Who was there?
   What did my 5 senses feel (What did lese? What I smell? What did 1 say? What did 1 heer, in the environment and from other people?) Focused on
- environment and from other people?) Focused on the other person as well: How did they smell? How did they feel? What did we do? on the situation Let the emetic
- vercise with partner: What happened 10 years ago ened shortly before the scene? Always after scene: Take time to get OUT again. => Anker yourself in the here & now

#### 8) Find a flow

- Go back to the script one by one, and enhance performance: How do I branth in special parts? Slow, fast, long, short, ... How does may voice bahaw Where do I vary my voice to get the attention? Hight of tone, loudness... Do I stretch some words? Do I sometimes streek, get loud, does my voice crack, D get a sore throat because of my excitement? How do I pay with time for my strategy? Pauses: The most important thing when speaking Most domatical: The punctuation in the middle of a sentence My thought process on the stage

- Service under the service of the service of the service of the stage of the service of the
- Where do I use humor as a defense mechanism? Where do I use paecial resistance from the other one? Us resistance to create additional energy for my light. Influence of energy for through during speech? Where do they result in emotional durins ('Ohr', ' 'Lauging', and disrupt my speech? Where do I try to supress them? Where do I try to supress them? Where do I survive sub-mer for my goal? Are there any moments where I break completely free QF which gestures do I use in interes moments?
- ee? Go wil

#### In General: Finding truth during everyday life

- Tell the monologue to a friend without telling them it's a Just do a normal conversation
   You really want them to believe yo objective you want from them.
   => Makes lines more natural u and do th
- Observe other interesting situations in everyday life: Especially when people fight or don't get what the want:
  - t: What is their goal? How do they feel? What do they show? What do they keep back? Why? Observe goal, strategy, obstacle.
- ng used to camera: Filming yourself during everyday r Getting used to being filmed. Ignoring the camera. Just doing what you do normally.

- Nervosity: Run on soot for 30 seconds before entering
   Anger: Deep, sharp, quick breaths
   Calmness: Meditate beforehand
   Being drunk:
- g drunk: Dont show drunkness, instead try to be drunk Drunk people always try to act as if they are not Drunk people always the shifting thoughts, movement

emotions" again? Actions with true intention Actions with true intention: If you want to do a task on stage (writing a page, doing laundry, etc. ), really do it. => Helps being in the moment • Whenever you want someone to do something (take a bottle, close a door, ...):

This is the situation. You are in it now

How do I behave, if something like this

You do a normal conversation with a person

real life, or did it already become "showing

- Really want them as actors to do it.
- Really make the movements, gestures, and statements with wanting them to actually do it.
- All actions, movements, objects: Do them with intention. If you push someone, don't just push him to show anger. Push him with ntention to hurt or make him ao.

Strategy first, not lines

The lines come to the character

the script: Do the unexpected

80% of strategy and intention is nonverbally
You don't know lines beforehand

The strategy should actually fight against

I am desperate for my goal, I will use whatever comes to my mind.

## childhood

- Imagination is reality, creates worlds.
- connections, and characters, Fantasy
- Every object can become anything. Every person can become anything.

- Any our Decimal finance in some in magnetic field in the some service in Aware, that it's a game, but playing the game with all serio

- Truth in a monologue:
  Option A) Interact with someone in audience
  You want a goal from them
  Imagine that they are reacting to you, and you react to them
- Option B) Interact with yourself You have a thought popping up in your mind, you then have to react to it, contradict it, ...
- => Arguing with your own thought, worries, conflicts
  E.g. "She doesn't love me", "Yes, she
- must, she did this ... "

#### Strategy first, not lines

- Result of strategy
- How the role talk, moves, clothes is result of strategy + specific person's background
   Try to understand how this person with this status and this background would act to get this goal from this person by this strategy
- E.g. "I want to intimidate somebody. How does this role talk to do that? How do they move? ...'

#### Living & true emotions

### Make it less obvious

- Don't play foreshado • You don't know what is going to happen in 5
- Son't play how the story will end! Fight against the script! expected, and let the story drag you back later

- Life means hurdles You say each line because you want to influence someone. Watch: Does it work? In situations where they neglect my wishes,
- ignore me, etc.: Use this to get even deeper
- into the emotion.
- Into the emotion. Activate your frustration of not getting goal Think about the stakes! => Use your partner's reactions as a bouncing spot to influence and strengthen
- your strategy and your emotions. Fight agains the script! The partner's script
- Cut them off, push through it

- Be open & sharp
  Wake up, improvise, adapt, live
  Best moments are spontaneous
  Real life: You won't know what will happen. Action & reaction now.
  Always be playfull/mean and suprise your partner and yourself. Forces you to get back to real thinking acting improvising
- back to real thinking, acting, improvising -> Performance comes to live

### Acting partner & technicalities

- What to tell your acting partner
- Should look you in the eves · For camera: Should stay on right
- For carneral, should stay on right side of camera lense
  Sometimes it helps to try scene with a different acting partner
  Final run: Forget all the preparation. Get a
- new acting partner. Just focus on them and what you want from them.

- True emotions Emotions can be strategy or obstacle Emotions are byproducts! Don't try to focus on getting or showing a specific emotion or result ("I need a tear")
- Process: Inside => Out: Focus on story, memories, empathy in situation. How do I feel deep down? Why? My thoughts?
- Where is the deep want? The conflict?
   Where is the deep want? The conflict?
   Find the resistance. A good actor will always find option with highest resistance. You are hurt, but you don't want to show it.
- When emotions come up
- Do I want to show them, or do I want to hide them from the other person?
  Often in real life: Emotions come naturally in the situation, but we try to hold them back, fight it, supress.
- => A fight / struggle is most
- interesting to watch Never play mood or tone! Never be always
- sad, always angry, always happy, ... Start scene completely different: From happy to devastated, from sad to angry, from love to hate... Be creativel What is the most opposite emotion to start scene with?

### Even with all the analysis...

Leave space for new discoveries and emotions!

Play and have fun 🎉



- does not matter as well. I only want my goa

## Suprise & Impulse

- Embrace the uncertainty!
   Accept mistakes, accidents, errors.
- Be open & sharp

## Explainer

# BETTER

The Role Preparation Canvas helps **actors to develop roles and monolouges.** The Canvas was build in cooperation with **acting coaches & working actors.** 

Obviously, acting is a very indiviual and emotional art form, and can not be "standardized". However, this Canvas can aide you as a **starting point for your role preparation** journey, and helps you think about all the **different important aspects** (e.g. motivation, objective, movement, speech) when preparing a role.

The Canvas is built upon the popular acting theories of **Stanislavski and Meisner**.

Whilst there are a lot of books to learn these theories, you can get a feeling for their main idea by looking at the following **example:** 

On the one hand, probably everyone knows the typical "evil stepmom" represented in movies. She hands the protagonist a poisoned apple, and grins into the camera with a stereotypical smile.

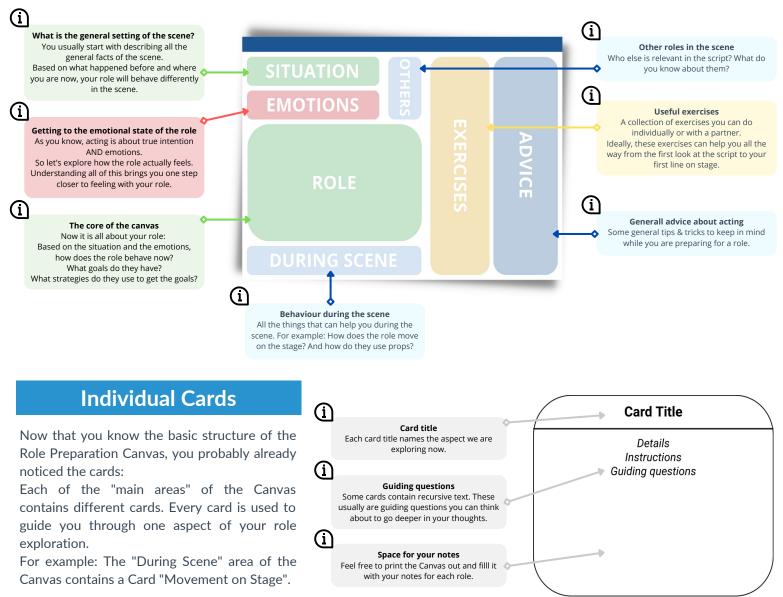
On the other hand, Stanislavski proposes an acting technique which does not focus on "showing" (intentions, emotions, ...), but **truthful actions**. That is, you really research the background of your role, you emphasize with their **objectives and emotions**, and you play a truthful performace on stage.

## **Basic structure of the Canvas**

As you already realized, the Canvas contains a lot of information. In order to keep it simple, the Canvas uses structure & colors. The Canvas consists of different "main areas", which are marked by different colors.

Each main area will guide you through a different aspect of the scene, e.g. the emotional state of your character or what you should watch out for during the actual playing of the scene.

Below, you can find a general overview of the "main areas", as well as some short explanations of what you can expect:





Should evil characters behave

obviously?

Or is it more interesting to watch when they play a perfect game?