

Monologue: Speech (*logue*) for one (*mono*)

The 3 P's of Drama

Person / Place / Problem

Dramatic Irony

When the audience know something the characters do not

Audience

The intended audience for the monologue is significant, which characters hear the monologue and which do not.

The Story

- A monologue marks a significant moment for a character or a relationship within the production and play (purpose)
- Monologues will explore how the character feels and thinks – sometimes for the audience, sometimes for the characters within the play. It is a concentrated expression of who they are.
- A monologue will influence the audience's opinions of the action – the playwright may be trying to sway the audience towards the character or they may be trying to alienate the audience from them.
- Monologues are used as a demonstration of an actor's skill in auditions: they have real world application. Colleges and universities will ask you to deliver a monologue at interview.
- A monologue will try to create PATHOS or pity in the audience.

How to rehearse a Monologue?

CONNECT THE WHAT TO THE HOW

• Beating

Using the natural rhythm of the speech given to us by the punctuation

Punctuation	Marking	Say
. : ?	//	Beat. Beat.
, ! ;	/	Beat.
...	///	Beat. Beat. Beat.

• Colouring

Using colours to highlight the change in our tone of voice

'I don't want you to come near me... You go back to school, I'm not coming, I'm staying here... in Wales.'

• Laban's Spatial Sensitivities

Using the energy of our direction to highlight our changing emotions

Wide / Confident Narrow / Nervous Forwards / Peace
Backwards / Fear Up and light / Joy Down and Heavy / Depression

• Laban's Efforts

The efforts to change how we deliver individual phrases or words to make

meaning: Punch, Slash, Flick, Float, Press, Wring, Dab, Glide (Direct/Indirect, Quick/Slow, Strong/Light)

• Marking the Moment

A climax in the way we deliver the speech to heighten awareness of that moment.