

SITE

# SITE A

- The Social Sites – our epoch, society and its culture and institutions etc.

# SITE B

- SITE B – Specific Sites – Story, situations

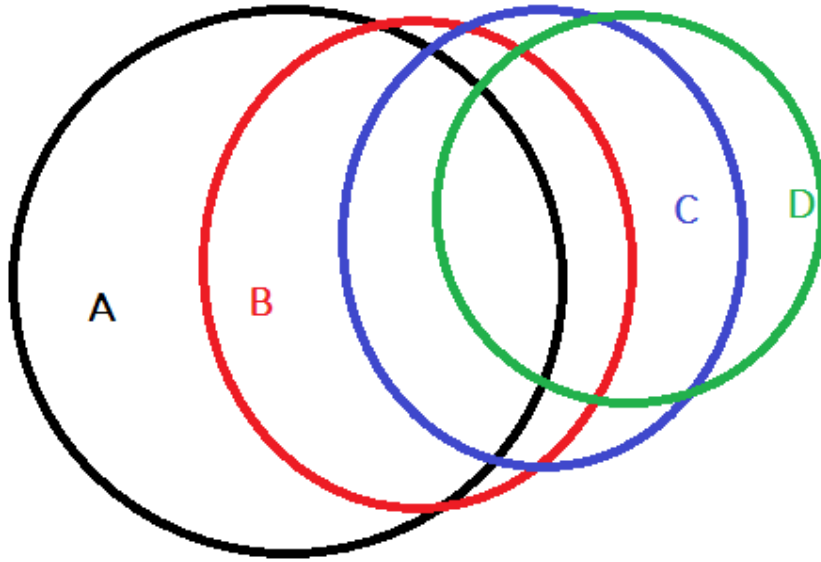
# SITE C

- The Central Site – what the drama is really about. Revealed through the actions, images and objects and text

# SITE D

- The Site of the participant as the imagination - what the drama means, why. We meet ourselves on the 'stage'.

# Sites A,B,C & D



# Centre

- The central problem of all drama is justice. Particular dramas deal with the centre in relation to specific situations. The play's main metaphors and similes and metonyms reflect this. Its patterns or structures are extended from the centre.

# Centre

- *"A play consists of one speech which is repeated in increasingly searching ways. Each character takes the speech and reworks it. This speech is the central speech (CS) - it contains the basic theme of the play and also - in its utterance - the way the characters relate to the theme. At each occasion a character will take the speech and then push it as far as he can in exploration of the theme. It will search for the truths the play wishes to tell." Edward Bond*



# Centre

- *The Central Speech*
- *The Central Line*
- *Central Images*
- *Central actions*
- *Central objects*
- *Central sounds (this can also be human/pre-lingual)*

# Drama Event

- One of the most powerful forms of DE occurs through cathexis. The focus here is on the objects in the situation in rather than the 'character' of ISOs and migrants. The objects in the drama are used in the situation/story in order to create a gap for the participant to fill with meaning.