

UNDERSTANDING CHARACTERIZATION IN DRAMA

- **Definition:** Characterization is the process by which the writer reveals the personality of a character. It can be done through direct or indirect means.
- Types:
- 1. Direct (Explicit) Characterization
- 2. Indirect (Implicit) Characterization
- Importance:
- Helps the audience understand characters
- Adds depth and dimension to characters
- Drives the plot and themes of the drama

DIRECT OR EXPLICIT CHARACTERIZATION

- **Definition:** Direct characterization takes a direct approach towards building the character. It uses another character, narrator, or the protagonist himself to tell the readers or audience about the subject.
- Examples:
- A narrator describing a character's traits explicitly.
- Characters speaking directly about themselves or others.
- How to Identify:
- Look for explicit descriptions in dialogue or narration.
- Pay attention to clear statements about a character's personality or appearance.
- Example from "The Crucible":
- Narrator's Description: The narrator directly describes Reverend Parris as a man in his mid-forties who is paranoid and self-pitying.

INDIRECT OR IMPLICIT CHARACTERIZATION

- **Definition:** Indirect characterization is a more subtle way of introducing the character to the audience. The audience has to deduce the characteristics of the character by observing their thought process, behavior, speech, way of talking, appearance, and way of communication with other characters.
- Examples:
- A character's actions revealing their nature.
- Dialogue that indirectly reveals traits.
- Interactions with other characters showing personality.
- How to Identify:
- Observe how characters speak and act.
- Note how other characters react to them.
- Pay attention to the subtleties in behavior and dialogue.
- Example from "The Crucible":
- John Proctor's Actions: Proctor's refusal to falsely confess to witchcraft reveals his integrity and moral fortitude.

ANALYZING DIRECT CHARACTERIZATION

- Steps to Analyze:
- 1.Identify Descriptions: Look for direct statements about the character.
- **2.Consider Source:** Note who is providing the information (narrator, another character, self-description).
- 3.Understand Purpose: Reflect on why the writer chose to provide this information directly.
- Example from "The Crucible":
- Reverend Parris: The narrator's description of Parris as paranoid helps the audience understand his motivations and actions throughout the play.

ANALYZING INDIRECT CHARACTERIZATION

- Steps to Analyze:
- 1. Observe Behavior: Watch how the character behaves in different situations.
- 2.Examine Speech: Pay attention to what the character says and how they say it.
- 3.Note Reactions: Look at how other characters respond to them.
- **4.Consider Context:** Reflect on the setting and circumstances affecting the character's actions and dialogue.
- Example from "The Crucible":
- Elizabeth Proctor: Her calm and measured speech, even when under extreme stress, indirectly reveals her strength and resilience.

COMPARING DIRECT AND INDIRECT CHARACTERIZATION

- Direct Characterization:
- Explicit descriptions.
- Clear and straightforward.
- Provided by the narrator or other characters.
- Indirect Characterization:
- Subtle and nuanced.
- Requires audience to infer traits.
- Revealed through actions, speech, and interactions.
- Example Comparison from "The Crucible":
- **Direct:** The narrator describes Parris as paranoid.
- Indirect: Abigail's manipulative actions reveal her deceitful nature.