## 戲劇評論 工作坊

第一節

認識「戲劇行動」 (Dramatic Action)

# The Creation of Adam portion of the Sistine Ceiling, 1508-12 Fresco by Michelangelo (1475-1564)

Venus of Milo found at Milo, 130-120 BC Marble, 2.02 m. David (1501-04), by Michelangelo (1475-1564) The Swing, 1768 by Jean-Honore Fragonard (1732-1806) Les Demoiselles d'Avignon, 1907 by Pablo Picasso (1881-1973) Laocoon and His Sons (《拉奥孔》) by Agesander, Athenodoros and Polydorus

# 「化美為媚」

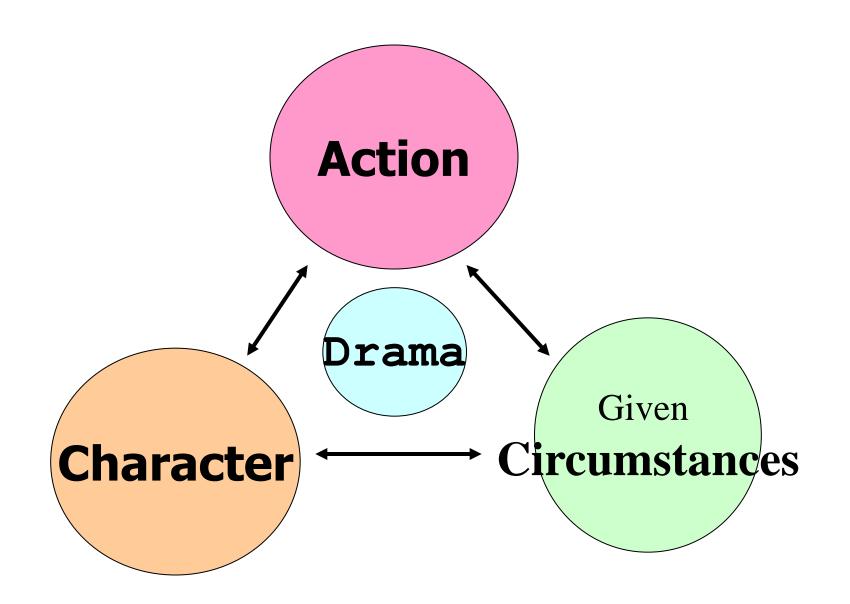
媚就是在動態中的美,因此,媚由詩人去寫,要 比由書家去寫較適官。書家只能暗示動態,而事 實上他所書的人物都是不動的。因此,媚落到書 家手裏,就變成一種裝腔作勢。但是在詩裏,媚 卻保持住它的本色,它是一種一縱則逝而卻令人 百看不厭的美。它是飄來忽去的。因為我們回憶 一種動態,比起回憶一種單純的形狀或顏色,一 般要容易得多,也生動得多,所以在這一點上, 媚比起美來,所產牛的效果更強烈。

—— 萊辛《拉奥孔》(朱光潛譯)

## 從靜而動,是戲劇美的起點

- Picture 

  → Motion picture
- Action
- Dramatic Action
- Business
- Conflict
- Anti-conflict



Aristotle 亞里士多德 (384-322 BC)

The Poetics (《詩學》)

## What Aristotle says...

- He is a poet from imitation, and he imitates <u>actions</u>. (摹仿造就了詩人,而詩人的摹仿對象是**行動**。)
- A plot which is well constructed, should be rather single than twofold and that the **change** should be into adversity from prosperity, not through depravity, but through some great error, either of such a character, or better rather than worse.
  - (一個構思精良的情節必然是單線的而不是雙線的;它應該表現人物從順達之境轉入敗逆之境;人物之所以遭受不幸,不是因為本身的邪惡,而是因為犯了某種後果嚴重的錯誤 —— 當事人的品格可以更好些,但不能更壞。)

## What Aristotle says...

Reversal

(突轉)

Discovery

(發現)

### 李漁《閑情偶記》

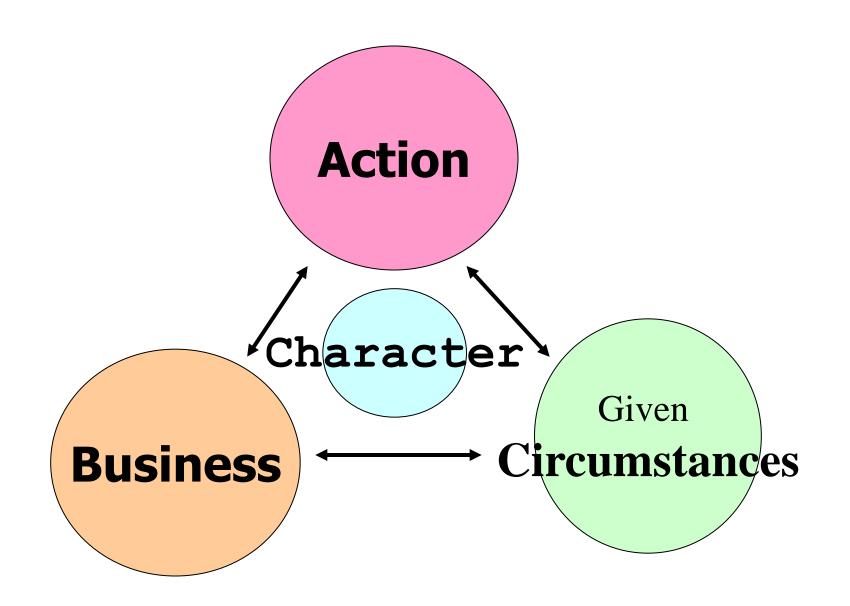
#### 結構第一

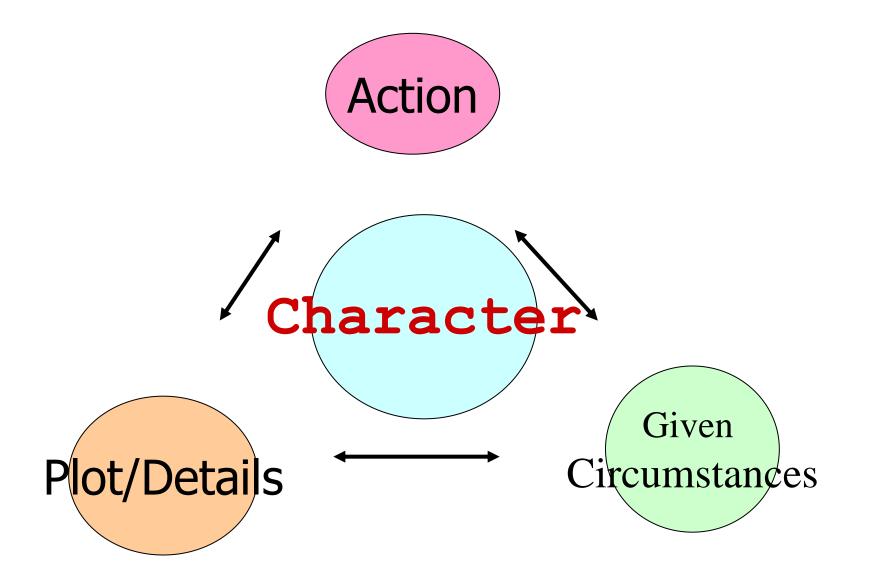
- 戒諷刺
- 立主腦
- 脫窠臼
- 密針線
- 減頭緒
- 戒荒唐
- 審虛實

## 戲劇作品示例

- 《伊狄帕斯王》(索福克勒斯)

  King Oedipus, by Sophocles (c.496-406 BC)
- 《摩登時代》(差利•卓別靈) *Modern Times* (1936), by Charles Chaplin (1889-1977)
- 《天水圍的日與夜》(2008),(許鞍華,1947-)





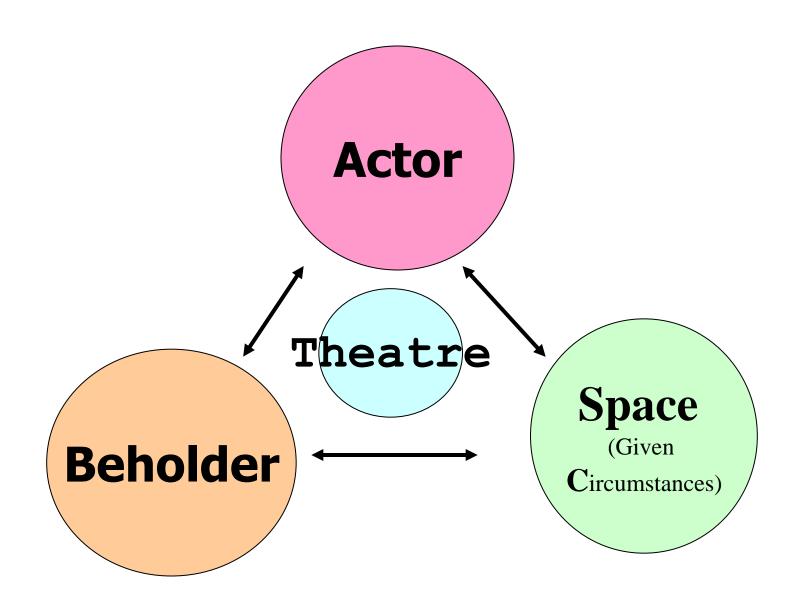
# 戲劇細節

- 《哈姆雷特》(莎士比亞) *Hamlet* (1599-1601), by William Shakespeare
- 《教父》(法蘭西斯·哥普拉)

  Godfather (1972), by Francis Ford Coppola
- 《月滿軒尼詩》(2009),(岸西)
- •

## 好的細節可以...

- 突出個性
- 點染主題
- 添加趣味



## 戲劇·劇場·美學

- I can take any empty space and call it a bare stage. A man walks across this empty space whilst someone else is watching him, and this is all that is needed for an act of theatre to be engaged. (*The Empty Space*, by Peter Brook)
- "Beauty is in the eye of the beholder."

## AIRIER: 戲劇評論的態度

- Art-focused principle 以藝術為焦點
- Integrity 正直
- Respect 尊重
- Inclusiveness 包容
- Equity 公平
- Rigor 嚴謹

# 評論的目標讀者

- 評論是「對話」
  - -與「自我」對話
  - -與「演出者」對話
  - -與「觀眾」對話
  - -與「其他讀者」對話
- 評論是「導引」
- 評論是「史料」