

Topic 038

Mood And Atmosphere

MOOD considers the basic psychological reactions of the audience. If other lighting elements have been properly applied, the result is a specific MOOD, created by the lighting design. Lighting can cause an audience to feel a wide range of different emotions. Feelings of 'happy, sad, content, horrified, excited, (and often 'bored'), all depend on a wide number of psychological and physiological factors. This is also true in respect to how the audience interprets naturalistic or atmospheric moods, such as sunny, cloudy, rainy, lightning, etc. The stage lighting designer rapidly learns that: "Things are not what they are, things are what they appear to be." (author).

Role of lighting in creating Mood and Emotions

Imagine a day without light in our daily life.....what varies with morning sun light and evening sun light and the artificial light from the electricity? By answering this question, we can understand that how a human being is related with day light, sunlight and natural light. All these give a lot of design and feelings. The winter mornings with a snow through the leaves of trees with a light sun ray, a smoky road with a car beam light, a sunray through the roof of house, a blur image through the glass on a rainy-day, the rainbow in the sky are some of the natural examples where the natural light plays its role and the mood change according to that. The mood and emotions can create with the help of lighting for a stage performance. The intensity, the color, the angle of the light and the pattern of the lighting design changes the mood and emotion of the spectator apart from the visibility happening through these factors. The present paper illustrates the change of mood with those factors with the nature and how a human being as a spectator is reacted to the situation happening on the stage.

Through the intensity:

Using technology, It is sometimes difficult to get the same as natural but the technology plays its role to create as same as the natural. It may not create exact the same as in but the image formed through the artificial lighting source will be the replica of the nature with losing the 'reality', in terms feel and emotion. The illusion created in the performance through the lights will give a feeling to the spectator that they are in a real situation. The image created may not be real but the spectator gets into the mood of the situation happening on the situation by the movement of the actors. For example, in a play like Hayavadana where the two male actors goes with padmini through the forest, the forest effect creates through the 'gobo' light. And the low intensity of other lights gives a pictorial image of the forest. And also some time the low intensity also used to show the mood of the character. As the intensity changes the mood of the spectator varies according to the acting takes place on the stage. The role of intensity is very interesting in an

intimate theatre rather than the other type of performances. In folk forms and traditional performance the role of intensity is a very minor. The character which has multiplicity nature can be shown through the different intensities.

Through the Color:

Colors in our life have different meanings. And each color has its own understanding in different areas. For example 'Red' in china indicates well, but whereas it indicates danger. The color scheme on the stage gives the spectator to understand the time and space. Apart from that it also enhances the spectator to know more about the situation. In general to indicate 'night scene' blue light is used. The pink color is used for the festival mood. The mixture of the different colors through the lights gives a different look for the character that leads to understand the character. To change the 'space' with time the color pattern helps. And also it carries the mood according to the situation taken place