A MIDSUMMER NIGHT’S DREAM
TRANSFORMATION

By: TH-JS-II-2-D and TH-JS-II-19-D
WHAT IS TRANSFORMATION?

• Transformation is a common theme throughout A Midsummer Night’s Dream. Many of the characters go through different types of transformations, both physical and emotional. Some characters fall in and out of love while others are physically transformed into other creatures. In addition to the characters, the whole design of the play will go through transformations, such as lighting and set changes.
COSTUMING (BEGINNING)

• Hermia: Beautiful, extravagant, and flattering clothing
• Helena: Raggedy, torn up clothing
• Bottom: Dressed as anormal nobleman
COSTUMING (MIDDLE)

- Hermia: Raggedy, torn up clothing
- Helena: Beautiful, extravagant, and flattering clothing
- Bottom: Destroyed and torn suit
• Hermia: Beautiful and flattering clothing
• Helena: Beautiful and flattering clothing
• Bottom: Torn suit
MAKE-UP (BEGINNING)

• Hermia: A flawless complexion and enhanced features
• Helena: Resembles that of a hag and has undesirable characteristics
• Bottom: Normal stagemake-up
MAKE-UP (MIDDLE)

• Hermia: Unflattering characteristics
• Helena: Flawless complexion
• Bottom: Transformed into a donkey
• Hermia: Natural stage make-up
• Helena: Natural stage make-up
• Bottom: Normal stage make-up
In the beginning of the play there will be no props or décor on the stage. As the play progresses there will be ladders camouflaged as trees throughout the different scenes. When the men are in love with Hermia the trees will be spread out and when they are in love with Helena the trees will be squished together.
LIGHTING

- The play starts off midday, so the lighting will be at its brightest. When Hermia, Helena, Lysander, and Demetrius enter the woods the lights will go from bright to dim. When both men fall in love with Helena the lights will go out and there will be a spotlight on Helena. By the end, the lighting will be moderate.