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THE ACTOR AS THE PERFORMER OF SOCIETY'S VICES

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Abstract: This article discusses acting skill and the images of various people that take shape in an actor's roles. Information about great actors of the world is provided. The most important tasks of acting are also presented and analyzed.
Keywords: actor, pantomime, dubbing, virtual stage, aesthetics, étude.

The art of acting originated in ancient Greece. In that period, theatre was part of religious rituals. Later, theatre continued to develop in Rome, in the medieval theatres of Europe and during the Renaissance. Modern theatre and film acting took shape in the 20th century. Each era brought new styles and interpretations to acting. The main tasks of acting. The main task of the art of acting is to establish a direct spiritual connection with the audience, to evoke deep emotions in their hearts, to stimulate their thinking and to draw attention to pressing issues in society. An actor is not merely a performer but a creative artist who reflects human life, the human psyche and the problems of society through the stage or the screen. Through the characters they create, actors not only entertain but also make the audience reflect, understand and gain new insight. One of the most important tasks of acting is to evoke genuine emotion in the viewer. To achieve this, the actor must portray the character in a lifelike and convincing manner. The actor shows a range of emotions – joy, sorrow, love, fear, hope – so naturally and profoundly that the audience feels as though they are experiencing these states themselves. In this way, the actor reaches people's hearts and offers them comfort, inspiration or questions to ponder. Moreover, through the art of acting, people recall and come to understand anew historical, cultural or social situations that are unfamiliar to them or have been forgotten. Thereby, the actor contributes to the formation of social consciousness. For example, plays on the theme of war prompt reflection on the value of peace, justice and humanism. Likewise, contemporary problems such as violence, loneliness and environmental protection are brought to light through actors' performances.

An actor is constant movement: every moment of the actor's existence is a continuation of necessary transformations and, at the same time, a path toward a new psychological state that reveals the character's nature. Therefore, every moment of the actor consists of action. A tilt of the head, a knitting or relaxing of the brows, a smile appearing on the face, a mouth open in astonishment, fingers holding spectacles in an intellectual manner or palms lowered at the sides, eyes expressing displeasure or affection while the actor fixes an attentive gaze – all of these are in motion; stillness is alien to them. **[1, p. 4]**

The art of acting is the figurative presentation to a wide audience of events that take place in our everyday life or that have occurred in our history. The most important inner aspects for an actor are as follows:

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Revealing the Inner World (The Psychological Process)

1. Becoming the character: The actor sets aside their own personality and begins to live with another person's destiny, dreams and fears.

2. Credibility and sincerity: On stage or in front of the camera, it is essential not to "play" but to truly live in that moment. The audience quickly notices falseness in an actor's eyes.

3. Emotional memory: To convincingly portray the character's joy, pain or anger, the actor draws on feelings from their own life.

External Means of Expression Important for an Actor (The Technical Process)

Speech and vocal skill: Pitch, timbre, proper breathing and diction (clear pronunciation of words) reveal the character's personality.

Facial expression and gaze: Sometimes a single meaningful glance or a slight change in facial expression conveys more than a long monologue.

Body language and gestures: Every movement, posture, manner of walking and hand gesture must correspond to the character's age, social background and psychological state.

In addition, the art of acting also performs the function of providing aesthetic pleasure, that is, of displaying beauty and making it felt. Through the grace of an actor's movements, the intonation of their words and the harmony on stage, the audience comes into contact with inner beauty. In this way, through art, the actor cultivates refinement, taste and culture in people. At times, the actor's task is not merely to entertain the audience but to pose questions and encourage reflection. The actor is like a mirror for the audience, through which they see themselves, those around them and society. This demonstrates the greatest power of art – its capacity to exert influence. The actor's preparation. Every actor must study their role in depth, understand the character and portray it convincingly through actions and words. To this end, actors work continuously on stage speech, plasticity (movement), voice and emotional thinking. Professional actors often work in close collaboration with the director. Types of acting. The art of acting is divided into various genres, and each genre requires its own style, technique and manner of performance.

Each type of acting requires its own methods and a precise approach to building the connection between performer and audience. For example, theatre acting, film acting, voice acting (dubbing), pantomime and other forms differ from one another, yet all of them serve one purpose: to influence the audience, to bring a character to life and to convey emotions. Theatre acting is considered the oldest and most fundamental type. In theatre, the actors' expression must be broad and precise, since they are in direct contact with the audience on stage. Theatre actors are required to bring a character to life through strong facial expression, movement and use of the voice. In stage performance, every detail, gesture and word is extremely important. On stage, the actor fully expresses their inner world and the character, thereby affecting the audience's emotions and thoughts. Film acting differs from theatre acting because it is realized by means of the film camera and editing technologies.

In film acting, naturalness and realistic performance are essential. The camera reveals every detail of a character, so film actors need to be more natural and understated. In screen performance, attention is paid to small details, and movements should be precise yet minimal. Depending on the film's concept, the actor must express the character in a different way and influence the viewer

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accordingly. In voice acting (dubbing), actors render the speech of other actors or characters. In dubbing, the actor creates the character through words and voice; in this type, the actor's facial expressions and physical movements are not important. Here the character must be brought to life precisely through the tone, pronunciation and rhythm of the voice. The skill of dubbing actors depends on the expressive and correct use of the voice, since this is how they convey emotion and meaning to the audience.

Pantomime, in turn, requires expression without the use of words, solely through physical movements and facial expressions. Pantomime is a physical art in which actors create an entire character using only body movements and facial expressions. This type of acting demands strong physical skill and precise movement and facial expression. In a pantomime performance there are no words; the story is conveyed to the audience solely through external actions. Pantomime is undoubtedly highly effective visually and prompts the audience to feel a particular character distinctly. Furthermore, with the development of modern technologies, new media and virtual acting are also expanding. In this type of acting, live and animated characters are created with the help of computer graphics and virtual reality technologies. In new media projects such as video games, animations and virtual shows, actors create digital and virtual characters through their movements and voices. This type of performance requires a high level of creativity and technical skill in working with new technologies.

In conclusion, we cite the following words of Konstantin Stanislavski, who left a deep mark on the great art of European theatre: "There are no small parts, only small actors."

Like a light-sensitive photographic plate, an actor must be able to reflect even the slightest changes in their behaviour. It is impossible to create a living character without using new stimuli and impulses, without seeing, knowing and hearing what is happening on stage, and without preserving natural intonations [2, p. 158].

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