

## DANCE AS A COMMUNICATIVE MEANS

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**Annotation:** In this article explores the idea that dance functions similarly to spoken language, with its own vocabulary, grammar, and syntax. This concept is central to the argument made in the current article, which emphasizes dance as a communicative tool for expressing ideas, stories, and emotions.

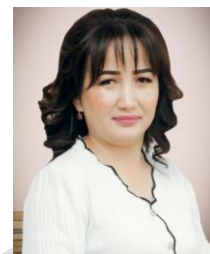
**Key words:** dance, space, Rhythm, effort, shape, gesture, movement.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье исследуется идея о том, что танец функционирует аналогично разговорной речи, со своей лексикой, грамматикой и синтаксисом. Эта концепция занимает центральное место в аргументации, представленной в данной статье, в которой подчеркивается, что танец является коммуникативным инструментом для выражения идей, историй и эмоций.

**Ключевые слова:** танец, пространство, Ритм, усилие, форма, жест, движение.

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada raqs o'ziga xos lug'at, grammatika va sintaksis bilan og'zaki tilga o'xshash funksiyalarni o'rganadi. Ushbu konsepsiya raqsni g'oyalari, hikoyalar va his-tuyg'ularni ifodalash uchun kommunikativ vosita sifatida ta'kidlaydigan joriy maqolada keltirilgan dalillar uchun markaziy o'rinni egallaydi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** raqs, makon, Ritm, harakat, shakl, imo-ishora, harakat.



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**Kirish (Введение / Introduction).** Dance, the movement of the body in a rhythmic way, usually to music and within a given space, for the purpose of expressing an idea or emotion, releasing energy, or simply taking delight in the movement itself.

Dance has purposeful, intentionally rhythmical, and culturally influenced sequences of body movements that are selected in much the same way that a person would choose sequences of verbal language. Merging mind and body, dance commonly captivates both dancer and viewer thereby, making it a powerful tool of communication. [2]

According to renowned psychologist Howard Gardner (1993), *dance* is a form of kinesthetic intelligence, like surgery. In essence, dance is a kind of thinking-an ability to solve problems through control of one's bodily motions. Observations of choreographers at work show that

they draw upon musical, visual, verbal, and interpersonal intelligences for success. [1]

### Adabiyotlar tahlili va metod (Литература и метод / Materials and methods)

Dance also has symbolic potential, and in that sense it is more like poetry than prose. Author Jennifer Dunning (1998) noted that dance, like poetry, is an art of metaphor and abstraction, although it is fleeting and cannot be read again. There are narrative dances from Swan Lake to Apparitions as there are narrative poems. And nothing with the human body can be truly abstract. Stillness and movement are dramatic in nature. But the clearest expression of the dance is also a distillation, whether it is a kick that suggests a fresh and timidly amorous heartbeat, or a prayer-like raising of the hand.

### Conveying Meaning Through Dance

How do we learn to "speak" and "hear" the language of dance? One way is to experience how

dance communicates ideas, stories, emotions, and moods using the following basic elements:

- **Space** has direction, level, amplitude, focus, grouping, and shape.
- **Rhythm** has tempo, duration, accent, and meter.
- **Effort**, or dynamics, is force, energy, tension, relaxation, and flow.
- **Shape** is the changing relationship of the mover to another person or object or to the space.
- **Locomotion** is the means of moving from place to place, including walking, running, leaping, hopping, jumping, skipping, sliding, and galloping.
- **Gesture** is movement that does not carry weight, such as rotation, flexion, extension, and vibration.
- **A phrase** is a group of movement sequences that makes a distinctive statement.
- **A motif** is a movement portion that can be presented in different ways (e.g., fast or slow, with more or less force). [2]

#### **Muhokama(Обсуждение/ Discussion).**

Dance is a powerful and expressive language, often referred to as the "universal language" because it transcends spoken words and cultural barriers. It speaks through the body, using movement, rhythm, and emotion to convey stories, ideas, and feelings. Just like spoken language, dance has its own vocabulary, grammar, and syntax.

**Vocabulary:** The basic building blocks of dance are its movements. These can be simple, like steps and jumps, or complex, like pirouettes and arabesques. Each movement has a specific meaning and can be used to represent different things. For example, a raised fist might symbolize power or defiance, while a sweeping arm gesture might suggest longing or sadness.

**Grammar:** The way movements are put together is like the grammar of dance. Different sequences of movements create different phrases and sentences, just like words strung together form sentences in spoken language. The choreographer, like a writer, decides on the order and timing of the movements to create a meaningful piece of dance.

**Syntax:** The overall structure of a dance is its syntax. This includes things like the beginning and end of the piece, the transitions between

different sections, and the use of repetition and variation. Just like the structure of a sentence can affect its meaning, the structure of a dance can affect its overall impact. Dance can be used to express a wide range of emotions, from joy and love to anger and sorrow. It can tell stories, both literal and abstract, and can even be used to challenge social and political issues.

**Here are some of the ways dance can be used as a language:**

**To communicate with others:** Dancers can use their bodies to send messages to each other and to the audience. This can be done through facial expressions, gestures, and the overall mood of the dance.

**To tell stories:** Dance can be used to tell stories without using words. This can be done through mime, symbolism, and the use of different characters and settings.

**To express emotions:** Dance is a powerful way to express emotions that words cannot always capture. This can be seen in dances that deal with themes of love, loss, joy, and anger.

**To celebrate and connect:** Dance is often used to celebrate special occasions and to connect with others. This can be seen in traditional dances that are performed at weddings, festivals, and other cultural events.

**To challenge and provoke:** Dance can also be used to challenge the status quo and to provoke thought. This can be seen in dances that deal with social and political issues.

**Natijalar (Результаты / Results).** Whenever you see someone dancing, remember that they are not just moving their body; they speak a language that people from all over the world can comprehend. As an example for the above-mentioned idea, we will analyze the types of dances of different countries and their linguistic features.

*For example:* **1. Bhangra (Punjab, India):**

- **Vocabulary:** Bhangra dancers use energetic leaps, kicks and kicks to express joy and celebration. Dancers use the "dhol" to create a rhythm and frequently exalt their hands or raise their feet while clapping.

- **Grammar:** The call and response style in Bhangra dances involves the lead dancer initiating the movement while the rest of the group follows suit. They also use repetition and variation to create energy and tension.
- **Syntax:** Bhangra dances usually have a clear beginning, middle and end. They begin slowly, build up to a fast and high energy performance then finish with an embellishment. The dancers are allowed plenty of opportunities in between for the first move or break up as needed.

## 2. Flamenco (Spain):

- **Vocabulary:** Flamenco dancers use their feet, hands, and arms to express a range of emotions, from passion and anger to sadness and longing. The footwork is intricate and fast, with dancers stamping, clicking, and dragging their feet across the floor. Hand gestures are often dramatic and expressive, and dancers may also use fans or shawls to add to the visual impact.
- **Grammar:** Flamenco dances often have complex rhythms and syncopation, which can make them difficult to follow for the untrained eye. However, there is a clear underlying structure to each dance, and dancers use repetition and variation to build tension and release.
- **Syntax:** Flamenco dances can be through-composed, meaning they are improvised from beginning to end, or they can follow a set choreography. However, even improvised dances typically have a clear beginning, middle, and end.

## 3. Ballet (Western Europe):

- **Vocabulary:** Ballet dancers use precise and graceful movements to tell stories and convey emotions. The steps are highly technical and require years of training to master. Dancers use their arms, legs, and torsos to create beautiful lines and shapes, and they often perform on pointe, which means dancing on the tips of their toes.
- **Grammar:** Ballet steps are often grouped together into phrases, which are then

combined to create sentences and paragraphs. The choreography is carefully structured to create a sense of flow and continuity.

- **Syntax:** Ballet dances typically have a clear beginning, middle, and end. The choreography may be divided into sections, each with its own theme and mood.

## 4. Hip-Hop (Global):

- **Vocabulary:** Hip-hop dancers use a wide variety of movements, from popping and locking to breaking and krumping. The style is often playful and improvisational, and dancers often use their bodies to tell stories or express their personalities.
- **Grammar:** Hip-hop dances often have a syncopated rhythm and may use complex footwork and body isolations. Dancers may also use freezes and pauses to create emphasis.
- **Syntax:** Hip-hop dances can be through-composed or choreographed. They may be solo or group dances, and they can be performed to any type of music.

## Xulosa (Заклучение / Conclusion)

Dance is a powerful and universal language that transcends spoken words and cultural barriers. Through movement, rhythm, and emotion, dance allows us to communicate ideas, stories, and feelings in a way that is both captivating and profound. It has its own vocabulary, grammar, and syntax, just like spoken language, allowing dancers to create a rich and nuanced form of expression.

From the celebratory energy of Bhangra to the passionate intensity of Flamenco, the graceful storytelling of Ballet to the innovative movements of Hip-Hop, dance offers a window into the human experience in all its diversity. So next time you witness a dance performance, take a moment to appreciate the artistry and the language being spoken. By opening yourself to the language of dance, you can gain a deeper understanding of the world and the people around you.

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