

Батьківщиною, зміцнює відчуття приналежності до свого народу та пробуджує справжню любов до України.

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ENGLISH FOR CHOREOGRAPHERS: THE KEY ASPECTS

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Language learning has transformed significantly over the past decade. As language learning evolves, there's a growing focus on developing soft skills alongside traditional grammar and vocabulary. Communication, empathy, and emotional intelligence are becoming vital parts of language education.

These skills not only help learners navigate conversations but also aid in developing cultural competence and improving global networking capabilities [1].

Speaking a second language can help to improve students' ability to see things from another perspective. In turn, this can have a positive impact on their communication skills. In addition, the practice of academic skills involved in language study, such as active listening, can improve learners' communication skills in their everyday lives.

When using English, students are likely to converse with people who are different from themselves. It is important for learners to be able to understand and appreciate different perspectives and world views. These differences go beyond those of national cultures – students might have to interact and collaborate with people from different age groups, different industries and expertise, different socioeconomic backgrounds, and those who belong to different interest groups [2].

Learners of a second language exhibit more creativity in problem-solving and flexibility than their monolingual peers. This could be the result of the thought processes involved in language learning. Researchers across different studies have found that studying a language seems to unlock students' creative abilities in various artistic fields, namely in choreography.

Choreography is the art of creating and arranging dances. The word derives from the Greek for “dance” and for “write.” The composition of dance is creative in the same way in which the composition of music is. The notation of dance, however, is a work of analysis and reporting, performed generally by people other than the choreographer, in language or signs that may well not be understood by the creator [3].

English is the universal language of dance, and knowing the vocabulary allows dancers to communicate effectively with instructors and other dancers from around the world. Dance vocabulary refers to the specific terms and phrases used in dance to describe movements, positions, and techniques. It allows dancers to communicate with each other, understand choreography, and execute movements with precision.

Although great deal of attention have long been paid to various issues of language learning [4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9; 10], there is a necessity of detailed focus on the key aspects of English for choreographers, thus becoming the purpose of the study. Due to the comparative analysis of the internet resources [1; 2; 11; 12; 13], the following main features of English for choreographers have been revealed.

It is important to understand some basic dance terms that are used across different styles of dance. These terms provide a foundation for dancers to communicate and understand the movements they are performing. In order to understand and execute dance movements correctly, dancers must have knowledge of the different body parts involved in dance, including feet, legs, arms, hands, head, and torso.

Dancers must also be familiar with the different directions used in dance. These directions help dancers navigate the space around them and execute movements accurately. Some common directions used in dance include front, back, side, up, down, and diagonal. Positioning is another important aspect of dance vocabulary. It refers to the placement of the body in relation to other dancers or objects on stage. Common positioning terms include center stage, stage left, stage right, upstage, and downstage.

Ballet has its own unique vocabulary that is essential for dancers studying this classical dance form. Ballet positions, steps, and techniques are all part of the language of ballet. Some common ballet positions include first position, second position, third position, fourth position, and fifth position.

Modern dance is a more fluid and expressive style of dance that emerged in the early 20th century as a reaction to the rigid structure of ballet. It has its own vocabulary that reflects its unique movement qualities. Some common modern dance styles include Graham technique, Cunningham technique, and Horton technique. Modern dance techniques include contraction, release, fall and recovery, and suspension.

Jazz dance is a high-energy dance style that combines elements of ballet, modern dance and rhythms. It has its own vocabulary that reflects its dynamic and rhythmic qualities. Some common jazz dance styles include Broadway jazz, lyrical jazz, and funk jazz. Jazz dance techniques include isolations, kicks, turns, and leaps.

Tap dance is a percussive dance style that uses the feet to create rhythmic patterns and sounds. It has its own vocabulary that reflects its unique sound and movement qualities. Some common tap dance steps include shuffle, flap, ball change, and time step. Tap dance rhythms include single time step, double time step, triple time step, and wing.

Hip hop dance is an urban dance style with its own vocabulary that reflects its street dance origins and cultural influences. Some common hip hop dance styles include breaking, popping, locking, and krumping. Some common hip hop dance techniques include popping, locking, waving, and tutting.

To sum up, English has become an essential tool for international communication and has many skills that are crucial to learners' employability in a landscape where new jobs and tasks are constantly being created. Language learning skills help learners in all areas of their lives, improving their mental abilities, problem-solving and decision-making, and enriching their personal, social and professional relationships.

English, as a global lingua franca, offers a rich lexicon for describing the myriad forms and movements within dance, facilitating communication and learning across cultures. Dance vocabulary allows choreographers to communicate their ideas to dancers and create dances. It also allows dancers to understand and execute the movements and steps required in a piece of choreography. English provides the necessary linguistic tools to articulate the subtleties of movement, emotion, and rhythm in choreography.

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