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**BALLROOM DANCES, AS A PARALLEL OF PAST AND PRESENT AND
THEIR IMPORTANCE IN THE FOLKLORE OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES
OF THE WORLD: SPORTS BALLROOM DANCES**

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The article analyzes the ball choreography in a variety of species, genres and formal technical and stylistic aspects. Specific features of sports ballroom dance are specified. Important factors of existence in the sociocultural process of this choreographic type were revealed. Also, scientific research is given in the field of ballroom choreography. Forms and specificity of dance programs are determined.

Key words: ballroom dance, ballroom choreography, ballet, Kyiv municipal academy of variety and circus arts, scientific research, art.

Formulation of the problem and analysis of research

The *problem* addressed by the study is interesting it is through relatively still in independent Ukraine critics is not defined Genesis, formally technological development, aesthetics and style of ballroom choreography as a separate species choreographic culture. Purpose is to identify the origins and development of ballroom dance from the court balls of XVI–XIX centuries, as well as competitions in the twentieth century: examine the scientific research ballroom choreography; definition of ballroom choreography according to the socio-cultural conditions of the present; define briefly the origins and development of ballroom dance during the XVI–XX centuries; describe the expressive means, movement and technique of dance forms European standard dance, Latin-American dance. Scientific and methodological publications on a points choreographer last

quarter of the XX – beginning of XXI century are presented Braylovska L., Butomer P., Denits E., Ermakov D.A., Ivanikova A., Moore A., Regacony G.

The purpose of the article is to determine the peculiarities of the existence of ballet choreography in artistic culture in the context of the sociocultural process.

This goal identifies the following **tasks**:

– to analyze the principle and features of the historical process of ballroom choreography;

– to reveal its co-parts;

– to clarify the formal technical characteristics of dances.

Statement of the main material

Butomer P. in the work "Learning to dance: club, Latin American, European dances" analyzed the theory and genesis of club, Latin American, European dances. Outlined the character, manner, dynamics, orienting musical accompaniment and dance technique. Illustrated and described dancing exercises of dances – samba reggae, Argentine tango, lambada, meringue, salsa, country, samba, cha-cha, rumba, pasadoble, jive, waltz, tango, Viennese waltz, foxtrot, quickstep [2].

Moor Alex in the work "Ballroom dancing" analyzed the theory of European standard dance ballroom choreography. He laid out the dance technique and recorded the technique of performing techniques, exercises, figures and combinations - foxtrot, tango, quickstep, Viennese waltz [3].

Regazzoni G., Rosi A.M., Majone A. In the work "Ballroom dances", "Latin American dances", they analyzed and determined the technique of performing techniques, exercises, figures and combinations of foxtrot, tango, quickstep, Viennese waltz, cha-cha-cha, samba, rumba, pasadoble, jive. They provided a large list of illustrations and drawings of exercises, figures of the above dances [4].

The history of ballroom dancing stretches back to the distant 17th century, where they were first used at various balls. Waltz appeared in Austria at the end of the XVIII century, and in 1812 came to England.

Ballroom dancing of the XX century was laid on the basis of European dance, in the 20-40's it was synthesized with a new jazz American music and dance culture. The vast majority of modern ballroom dances have African-American, Latin American "roots", already well-disguised by the technical processing of the European dance school. In the 1920s and 1930s, a special Ballroom Dance Council arose in the UK with the royal society of dance teachers. English specialists standardized all the dances known at that time – waltz, fast and slow foxtrot, tango. So there were competitive dances, which are divided into two areas – sports and social dance. In the 30s-50s, the number of ballroom dances increased due to the addition of five Latin American dances (in this order: samba, cha-cha-cha, rumba, pasadoble, jive) [6, p. 156].

Ballroom dancing (from the word ballare-dance) is one of the most popular trends in world choreography, which since ancient times was widely used both in everyday life of various countries and peoples and in revealing the strongest. Ballroom choreography is a paired kind of dance, which includes a wide range of fast and slow dances.

Since the 1840s, the polka and mazurka began to dance at balls, and the tendency to throw decorative elements out of the dances, characteristic, for example, for a quadrille, began to take shape. At that time, only the nobility could dance ballroom dances, while ordinary and poor people could only encourage themselves by the people. In a manner that was slow and arrogant dances, the main task of which was to show courage and at the same time the restraint of the partner, and the shyness and fragility of the partner.

The ladies were even forbidden to look into the partner's eyes, so they usually laid their heads on the partner's shoulder or chest, and any manifestations of vulgarity were categorically forbidden, for which the lady could deprive the nobility of the title of her whole family, or, in general, life. Such types of dances, in the future, were singled out as a European, or a standard program.

Separately, you can express the manner of ballroom dancing in Latin America, which in many ways differed from the then European. There, in contrast to the European strict rules, there was absolute freedom of movement and emotion. The main task of the woman was to spell the partner with her body and movements and at the same time to be restrained, but the partner had to withstand an emotion of importance, because of what, often, the partner invited her to dance partner. For the future, such types of fast, agile and emotional dances, dubbed the Latin American program.

Contemporary ballroom dancers began to form in the early XX century, which contributed to several simultaneous processes. The first was a departure from the principle of the dance series – couples began to dance independently, the second – the emergence of popular music, especially jazz. New music required new dances – and they quickly invented them. The period between 1910 and 1930 is characterized by the explosion of several dance booms. The third process is a conscious effort to process popular dances in such a way that they can become available to the general public in the US and Europe.

Professional dancers such as Vernon and Irene Castle, Josephine Bradley, Victor Sylvester introduced a number of standard dances, and printed relevant teaching aids. For the popularity of the dance, it was important that any partners could easily perform them during a casual meeting. An important role was played by professional societies like the

Imperial Society of Dance Teachers. According to this, the ballroom choreography began to gain tremendous excitement all over the world.

In general, ballroom choreography can be divided into 2 groups: folklore (which is used in everyday life of different countries), and sports (used only for competitions).

The sports program, unlike folklore, is distinguished by strict rules and accuracy in performance. There are only 10 sports ballroom dancers: slow waltz, Viennese waltz, foxtrot, quickstep, tango, cha-cha-cha, samba, rumba, jive, pasadoble. They are divided into 2 groups: Latin American and European programs.

Competitions in sports ballroom dancers are becoming increasingly popular, and even recognized by the International Olympic Committee as a candidate for Olympic sports. These competitions are held at all levels, from amateurs - beginners to professionals [6]. Competitions of the highest level are held under the auspices of international organizations, including Ukraine, including: the World Dance Council and the International Federation of Sports Dance (WDSF). WDSF is recognized by the International Olympic Committee as the only representative of this sport. The most prestigious competition in the world of ballroom dancing is the Blackpool Festival, held in the English city of Blackpool, which is attended exclusively by professionals of the highest level. Under the aegis of WDSF in Ukraine, there are also championships such as: Ukrainian Open and qualifying rounds for the World Cup [5].

In general, ballroom choreography occupies an important place in the culture of the whole world, and is an integral part of the formation of world choreography, and takes its place of honour since the XVII century. She went through a difficult path from primitive movements to a truly refined art form, therefore she is rightly called the great-grandmother of many modern kinds of choreography.

Conclusions

So, ballroom choreography is a social kind of choreographic art and culture of the present, formed under the influence of historical and social factors of artistic culture in the field of folk, historical, academic, ball and Latin American dance, found in the dance only a pair or ensemble dance on the principle of sports competitions. Also, jazz, Latin American, rock and popular trends in the musical subculture of the second half of the twentieth century created new original musical and dance forms that formed unique stylistic varieties of ballroom techniques, interesting expressive means of representing the artistic and social form in choreographic art.

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