ATC 1O: Compositional Elements

A. **Elements of Dance:** Fundamental components of dance, which include the following:

- **Body:** The instrument of dance. The term *body* may also refer to the body’s position or shape (e.g., curved, straight, angular, twisted, symmetrical, asymmetrical); *also,* how the body is moving (e.g., using locomotor or non-locomotor movements).

- **Energy:** The force with which the body moves (e.g., light, strong, sustained, sudden).

- **Relationship:** The way in which two or more things are connected to or associated with one another (e.g., dancer to dancer, dancer to object, right arm to left arm).

- **Space:** The physical area in which the body moves; also, the area surrounding the body.

- **Time:** An element of dance involving rhythm, tempo, accent, and duration. Time can be based on measured beats, as in music, or on body rhythms, such as breath, emotions, and heartbeat.

B. **Choreographic Form:** A structure that organizes movements. Choreographic form may be defined as *narrative or patterned.* Choreographic form is also called compositional form, and/or choreographic structure.

**Pattern Form:** A choreographic form used to communicate an abstract idea or message (as opposed to a narrative). Examples of pattern forms include AB, ABA, call and response, canon, collage, motif, pattern, retrograde, rondo, theme and variation.

- **Binary (AB):** A two-part choreographic pattern form with an A theme and a B theme. The form consists of two distinct, self-contained dance sequences or sections.

- **Ternary (ABA):** A three-part choreographic pattern form with an A theme and a B theme in which the second section contrasts with the first section and the third section restates the first section in a condensed, abbreviated, or extended form.

- **Call and Response:** A choreographic form in which one soloist or group
performs, followed by a second soloist or group whose performance responds to the first.

- **Canon**: A choreographic form in which a dance phrase is performed by more than one soloist or group and begins at different times so that the phrases overlap (analogous to a **round** in music).

- **Collage**: In dance, a choreographic form consisting of a series of phrases that are often unrelated but have been brought together to create a single dance with a beginning, middle, and end.

- **Motif**: A distinctive recurring gesture, movement, sequence, or image that can be elaborated upon in a variety of ways. A motif may be used to provide a theme or unifying idea for a dance piece.

- **Retrograde**: A choreographic form in which a dance or movement sequence is performed in reverse order (e.g., a dance phrase performed from back to front).

- **Rondo (ABACAD)**: A choreographic form which expands on ABA form to ABACADA (lengthened indefinitely), in which the A theme is repeated or varied.

- **Theme and Variation (A, A1, A2, A3)**: A choreographic form that starts with an original movement idea that is repeated with various modifications (e.g., performed faster or slower, with lighter or stronger movements, in a new place) while still maintaining its structure and sequence, resulting in an A-A1-A2-A3 pattern. The theme may be repeated between the variations.

**C. Compositional Tools**

- Beginning, Middle, End

- **Counterpoint**: Phrasing movements in opposition to the rhythm

- **Repetition**: the repeated use of movement phrases or parts of phrases for emphasis or to create some other effect. Repetition can help relate sections of dance to each other

- **Transitions**: the links between dance movements and phrases.

- **Unison**: A movement or action performed in exactly the same way by two or more people at the same time.
Helpful Tips:


Go to www.edu.gov.on.ca for the revised Arts Curriculum document (glossary at the back)