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## **МАТЕРІАЛИ**

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Как видим, арабы имеют своеобразные нормы этикета, в которых значительное место занимают элементы мусульманской культуры.

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#### **TRADITIONAL INDIAN DANCE AS SYMBOLIC NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION**

Dance could be described as a performance art form in which the basic tool is the body and its purposefully selected movement in an intentionally rhythmical and culturally pattern with an aesthetic

value and symbolic potential. Human has been using the body and its movement as a tool to express feelings and desires since prehistoric times and continues until now. When we dance, our bodies fire up with emotion and allow us to express what words cannot [2]. In folk cultures around the world, people dance to impart knowledge and wisdom, express their emotions or devotion, and pass down the stories and legends of their gods and ancestors.

India is a country with a rich cultural heritage. India has always had a warm and reverent attitude towards the art of dance [4]. In India, particularly in ancient times, some dances are performed as a way of sharing stories from the great Indian epics and mythology, to people across literacy levels and regional tongues.

Natya Shastra (Science of Dance) and Abhinaya Darpana (Reflection of Gesture) are two surviving works in Sanskrit. The age of both is estimated at 1700-2200 years. According to Ragini Devi, the Indian art of dance, as taught in these two ancient books, is an expression of inner beauty and divinity in man. This is a refined art that leaves no chance for error: every gesture seeks to convey ideas, every facial expression – emotions. India is a large country with a large number of ethnic and linguistic groups. This country has a huge variety and richness of folk music and dances [1]. Each state has its own folk dances. Each dance has its own character, its own costume. The dances of the northern states are very different from the dances of the south. Folk dances of India are closely related to the events of

the life cycle, with natural phenomena. Birth, wedding, the end of the harvest – these are the most important events accompanied by the performance of dances.

National Dance of India is Bharatanatyam, also previously called Sathir Attam, is a major form of Indian classical dance that originated in Tamil Nadu [3]. Bharatanatyam is one of the oldest classical dance traditions in India. It has been nurtured in the temples and courts of southern India since the ancient era. It is one of eight forms of dance recognized by the Sangeet Natak Akademi the others being Kathak, Kuchipudi, Odissi, Kathakali, Mohiniyattam, Manipuri and Sattriya and it expresses South Indian religious themes and spiritual ideas, particularly of Shaivism, Vaishnavism and Shaktism.

The dance has traditionally been a form of an interpretive narration of mythical legends and spiritual ideas from the Hindu texts. The performance repertoire of Bharatanatyam, like other classical dances, includes nrita (pure dance), nritya (solo expressive dance) and natya (group dramatic dance). The origins of dance in India go back into the ancient times. The earliest paleolithic and neolithic cave paintings such as the UNESCO world heritage site at Bhimbetka rock shelters in Madhya Pradesh shows dance scenes. Several sculptures found at Indus Valley Civilization archaeological sites, now distributed between Pakistan and India,

show dance figures.

The Indian Dance tradition is thousands of years old and plays an important part in Hindu culture. In Hinduism all art forms like dance (Natyakala), music (Sangeetakala), painting (Chitrakala) and sculpture (Shilpakala) convey the beautiful and divine side of man. Dance is the most sublime expression of what moves the soul.

The Natya Shastra is the oldest literary document about the art of Indian Dance. It contains the knowledge which, according to mythology, was revealed to the great sage Bharata by God Brahma. This comprehensive work, also named the fifth Veda, describes dance, music, acting, aesthetics and sculpture in minute detail. With hand gestures (Mudras), acting and pantomime this sacred art of dancing tells sacred tales from Indian Mythology and fascinatingly describes gods, men, animals and their emotions.

Folk dances are numerous in number and style and vary according to the local tradition of the respective state, ethnic or geographic regions. Contemporary dances include refined and experimental fusions of classical, folk and Western forms. Dance is an ancient and celebrated cultural tradition in India. Folk dances abound all across the country, and huge crowds of people can be found dancing at festivals and weddings. The dance forms in India from different states to different culture. Indian People dance to celebrate festival, weddings various religious as well as personal

events.

Indian classical dances are essentially gesture dance. The Natya Shastra by Rishi Bharata has prescribed the movements and usage of all major and minor limbs depicting various meanings and denoting the when and how to use these gestures to tell a story. In many cultures, including ours, the human body became an instrument of gesture and symbolism, speaking for the spirit in worship of a god. This can apply to the classical temple dance since it originates with the purpose of pleasing a god, whether in pure worship or for other benefits. The number of hand gestures and mudras used in Indian Classical dance is way more extensive than western dances. The use of costume, jewellery, ghungroos and make up used in classical dances is also more specific and complicated than their use in comparison with western dance. While, in contrast, the ancient Greeks idealized man and made the human body a crucible of energy. Thus, the dance in the West became an expression of action, whereas Indian Classical dance focuses mainly on contemplation, story-telling, praising the gods, exploiting and depicting all kinds of emotions through mythology and true stories of many poets and important people in our history and culture.

Indian classical dances are descriptive because they are reflective therefore they deal rationally with earthly conflicts and offer a stylized depiction of eternal and universal actions, specifically

of good versus evil. Classical dance has never unbound its ties with sacred or religious rites and many include ceremonious rituals within or surrounding theatrical performances. For example, lighting the lamp before a show, placing the deity on the stage, offering flowers, commencing the recital with a prayer and sometimes ending it with a shloka too are many such examples. Outside of the eight classical genres, there are also countless folk dances. These are often performed for special occasions, and most are choreographed to express a distinct level of joy. These ancient dances in certain sects to celebrate the birth of a child, a wedding or even the arrival of a new season. The dances are much easier to learn than the classical forms, as they were created by various tribe members with little or no formal dance training. The dances also oftentimes involve singing, and almost all are accompanied by musical instruments. Costuming for folk dances are extremely celebratory, full of bright fabrics and sparkling jewels. With clapped hands, rhythmic steps, and shouts of jubilation, Indian folk dances are a special thing to observe, and are even more enjoyable to participate in. For this reason, many sects in India continue to perform these simplistic movements today.

**Conclusion.** While the world gives humans so many reasons to find differences and disparity between each other, dance is a commonality that we can take pride in, withstanding time, race, gender and age. Dance is a connecting factor in every life, whether you perform or secretly dance with the closed door, everyone is a

dancer. The origins of traditional Indian dance art lie in deep history, in the wisdom of ancestors. Indian dance can shed light on many secrets of life, will allow you to understand the essence and nature of man, worldview and value orientations of the ancient civilization.

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### **СВЯТА В ГАНІ**

Свято – це день або дні, коли урочисто відзначають видатні події, знаменні дати; торжество, влаштоване з якої-