
FORMATION OF NATIONAL-MORAL QUALITIES IN STUDENTS THROUGH NATIONAL DANCE

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ANNOTATION

Dance is a **form of art** that is made by purposefully recreating selected sequences of human motion, which can be imbued with the values of aesthetic and symbolism that are acknowledged by both performers and observers from within the particular culture. The dance itself can be freeform or can have a predefined choreography that may or may not align with traditions of origin or historical period. You can use this article for:

- your own dance study and learning,
- dance teaching and training
- dance materials, presentations, etc.

Key words: *dance, show, format, equality*

The dance can be performed to serve various functions (social, competitive, ceremonial, martial, erotic...) but it also has two distinct forms – **theatrical dance** in which dancers perform for an audience, and participatory **social dance** where dancing in a group is encouraged to anyone. Participatory dances are most commonly found at weddings, social gatherings, and festivals, and they can be enjoyed with folk music both alone or in a group (pairs, lines, chains or other forms).

Theatrical dance is known for having more **elaborate choreography, planning, costume, scenery** and other elements that make the entire production feel more professional. The performers of theatrical dance are usually professional “*virtuoso dancers*”, who practice their craft over the years, and are often tasked to interpret the musical accompaniment with advanced dance moves or routines.

Origins and Early History

The dance has always been with us, even **before the arrival of written language** and modern history, when our earliest cultures evolved utilizing oral and performance methods to pass the stories from one generation to the next. Many historians believe that social, **celebratory and ritual dances** are one of the essential factors of the **development of early human civilizations**.

The earliest findings have pinpointed the origins of **ancient dances** in 9000-year-old India or 5300-year-old Egypt, but the records more common infusion of dance into a modern culture can be found from Ancient Greece, China, and India. All these old dances evolved, eventually morphing into a wide variety of Roman and European medieval dances, traditional Chinese dances, Hindi and other traditional dances, respectively.

After the arrival of European Renaissance, the history of music and dance exploded with the new additions to song and dance. Ease of travel and immigration to the new world brought these dances into the mix with many native cultures of the New World, forging countless new **dance types** that are still popular to this day.

This free dancing guide offers many helpful explanations, descriptions, and lots of other positive words, for creating notes and other content for effective, inspirational understanding, teaching and promotion of dancing.

Here's the main index of this dance article . (The index is also repeated after each main subject.)

Dancing is on this website because..

Dancing maintains and improves our quality of life more than any other human activity:

physical fitness - whole body

mind/body coordination

social engagement and cooperation

memory, and whole brain exercise

accessibility and diversity

self-expression and artistic/creative outlet

mental health

If you can think of any physical activity that offers as many benefits for human existence as dancing, then please tell me .

Dancing and learning to dance, and inspiring and teaching others to dance, also connect strongly with the many life/work/organizational development concepts on this website, for example:

How people prefer to learn - there are different learning styles - see VAK theory , Multiple Intelligence Theory , and Kolb's Learning Styles

The learning process - see the Conscious Competence Model

How we measure the effectiveness of learning and teaching - see Kirkpatrick's Learning Evaluation Model , and Learning Evaluation Process and Tools

Team-building theory and team-building games and activities

Motivation - and motivational theory such as Maslow and McGregor and Herzberg

Stress and stress management and reduction

Experiential Learning - dance offers good examples and methods of experiential learning

This article explains dance and dancing from many important exciting perspectives:

For example:

dance history, descriptions and definitions

dance and dancing for fitness, wellbeing , society/community, and groups/team building

dance work and careers development - and starting and developing a dance business - a small dance school, or a substantial dance business venture.

LITERATURE

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2. "UNESCO Recommendation 1989".
3. "Public Law 94-201 (The Creation of the American Folklife Center, Library of Congress)".