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NEOLOGISMS IN DANCE TERMINOLOGY

Annotation: In this article, these neologisms, which originate from different dance communities and reflect cultural identities and expressions, play an important role in describing the evolution of dance and in helping practitioners improve their communication. Examples like “tutting”, “fluid dancing” and “krumping” are examples of how these terms take on unique movement skills and cultural influences. While enriching dance vocabulary, neologisms also create problems of accuracy and reception in traditional dance discourse.

Key words: dance, neologisms, dance terminology, concepts, cultural context.

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НЕОЛОГИЗМЫ В ТАНЦЕВАЛЬНОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ

Аннотация: В этой статье эти неологизмы, происходящие из разных танцевальных сообществ и отражающие культурную идентичность и самовыражение, играют важную роль в описании эволюции танца и помогают практикам улучшить свое общение. Такие примеры, как «татинг», «плавный танец» и «крампинг», являются примерами того, как эти термины приобретают уникальные двигательные навыки и культурные влияния. Обогащая танцевальный словарь, неологизмы также создают проблемы точности и восприятия в традиционном танцевальном дискурсе.

Ключевые слова: танец, неологизмы, танцевальная терминология, концепты, культурный контекст.

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RAQS TERMINOLOGIYASIDA NEOLOGIZMLAR

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada turli xil raqs jamoalaridan kelib chiqqan va madaniy o'ziga xosliklar va badiiy ifodalarni aks ettiruvchi bu neologizmlar raqs evolyutsiyasini tasvirlashda va amaliyotchilar o'rtasidagi aloqani kuchaytirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. «Tutting», «suyuq raqs» va «krumping» kabi misollar bu atamalarning noyob harakat fazilatlarini va madaniy ta'sirlarni qanday qamrab olishini ko'rsatadi. Raqs lug'atini boyitish bilan birga, neologizmlar an'anaviy raqs nutqida aniqlik va qabul qilish muammolarini ham keltirib chiqaradi.

Kalit so'zlar: raqs, neologizmlar, raqs terminologiyasi, tushunchalar, madaniy kontekst.

Introduction.

The development of technology has impacted human interaction, with technological advancements in Internet communication and social networking platforms contributing to it. As technology develops rapidly, people adapt and cope with these changes by combining and creating new words to communicate with each other as quickly as possible. Language is a living entity, constantly evolving to reflect new ideas, technologies, and cultural shifts. In the realm of dance, this evolution is particularly evident in the creation and adoption of neologisms—new words or phrases that emerge to describe innovative movements, styles, techniques, and concepts. Neologisms not only enrich the vocabulary of dance but also serve as markers of artistic progression and the dynamic nature of the art form itself. Neologisms present new words that differ from already existing words in English vocabulary. As regards to creating new words, different types of morphological processes occur. Peoples' creativity to communicate faster has accelerated the transformation of language rhythm and words. Thus, neologisms keep appearing and expanding the English vocabulary and it is to be claimed that a

better and clearer understanding of them guides learners to use the English language in all kinds of ways, gain necessary information, and improve their communication ability [3;9].

The term **neologism** – first used in 1772 (in a translation from French) is a “practice of innovation in language, the use of new words or old words in new senses”. It derives from French néologisme (18 c.), from neo- “new” + Greek logos “word” + -ism. The meaning “new word or expression” came later in English, in 1803. Neological usage “characterized by new words or phrases” is attested from 1754 [6.]. New words are evidently and constantly entering the lexicon to describe new concepts and technologies and what they mean to us.

Literature analysis.

As the neologism branch of lexicology develops and strengthens, its range of problems is related to the multidimensional study of neologisms in the Russian written language. At the same time, research is being done in the field of lexicographic presentations neologisms. A qualitatively new phase in matters of lexicography of innovations special dictionaries of new words, meanings and expressions were created. Since the beginning of the 70s, when neological dictionaries of a similar nature and scope appeared almost simultaneously in Russian, English and French, it was possible to talk about the emergence of a new lexicographic specialization on its own theoretical basis. The works of such scientists as E.A. Zemskaya, N.Z. Kotelova, R.Yu. Namitokova, A.G. Lykov, E.V. Senko, O.A. Gabinskaya, O.S. Akhmanova, V.A. Kozyrev, V.D. Chernyak, S.I. Alatortseva, S.I. Togoeva and others. A large number of works dedicated to the study of neoplasms, confirm the relevance and the demand for this knowledge for modern science. Note that, along with the concept of neologism, in modern linguistics it is actively synonymous concepts of neoplasm are also used, neolexemes, lexical innovation [5; 96].

Research methodology.

In the discourse of dance, current modern terms, i.e. neologisms, are used by dance practitioners to make the dance technique more attractive and

understandable. This article, devoted to the importance of neologisms in the use of dance discourse, effectively uses analysis, synthesis, comparative analysis and a number of other methods and methods used in the field of philological sciences of scientific research.

Analyzes and results.

Neologisms are an important feature of the language, contributing to its development, uniqueness. But this raises the problem of proper understanding and translation of neologisms, no dictionary can keep up with the modern development of science, culture, technology and society, affecting all areas of human knowledge. The main quality of neologisms that distinguishes them from all other units of the vocabulary of the language is the quality and ability that is displayed in the term of the word.

The Role of Neologisms in Dance. Neologisms in dance terminology fulfill several crucial roles:

1. **Capturing Innovation:** As dance techniques evolve and new styles emerge, neologisms provide succinct and precise ways to describe these innovations. They act as linguistic snapshots that encapsulate the essence of a new movement or concept.

2. **Expressing Cultural Identity:** Dance neologisms often reflect the cultural, social, and historical contexts in which they originate. They can embody cultural fusion, regional influences, or responses to contemporary issues.

3. **Facilitating Communication:** Clear and specific terminology enhances communication among dancers, choreographers, instructors, and enthusiasts. Neologisms streamline instruction, rehearsal, and critique processes by providing common ground for understanding complex movements and ideas.

4. **Celebrating Creativity:** Neologisms celebrate the creativity and inventiveness inherent in dance. They highlight the artistic flair and ingenuity of choreographers and dancers who innovate and push boundaries within the discipline.

Examples of Dance Neologisms. Here are some examples of neologisms in dance terminology that have emerged to describe innovative movements, styles, techniques, and concepts:

Tutting: Originating from hip-hop dance culture, «tutting» refers to intricate hand and arm movements inspired by Egyptian hieroglyphics. The term derives from the angular, geometric shapes reminiscent of King Tut's tomb artifacts.

Liquid Dancing: Popularized in the rave and EDM (Electronic Dance Music) scenes, «liquid dancing» involves fluid, flowing movements that create an illusion of melting or liquefying the body. This style emphasizes smooth transitions and continuous motion.

Krumping: Emerging from the hip-hop community in Los Angeles, «krumping» is characterized by aggressive and energetic movements, often involving rapid arm swings, chest pops, and stomping. The term «krump» is believed to be an amalgamation of «kicking» and «jumping».

Gaga Movement Language: Developed by Israeli choreographer Ohad Naharin, the «Gaga Movement Language» uses terms like «the crawl,» «the floating,» and «the shake» to guide dancers in exploring sensations and movement qualities rather than specific steps or shapes.

Popping and Locking: Developed in California during the 1970s, «popping» involves contracting and relaxing muscles to create a jerking effect («pop»), while «locking» is characterized by freezing movements («lock») and rhythmic pauses.

House Dance: Originating from Chicago and New York City's underground club scenes in the 1980s, «house dance» incorporates footwork, fluid movements, and improvisation to house music beats, emphasizing groove, soul, and connection to the music.

Whacking: A dance style characterized by fast arm movements and posing, often performed to disco or funk music. Originating from the gay clubs of Los Angeles in the 1970s, «whacking» (or «waacking») involves expressive gestures and theatricality. The process of creating dance neologisms is organic and responsive to artistic and cultural trends. They may arise spontaneously within

dance communities, through collaborations between choreographers and dancers, or as a deliberate effort to articulate new techniques or styles. Once introduced, neologisms often spread through workshops, performances, instructional videos, and social media platforms, becoming integrated into broader dance discourse.

Conclusion.

Neologisms in dance terminology are more than just words—they are expressions of creativity, innovation, and cultural evolution within the art form. They reflect the ever-changing landscape of dance, responding to new ideas, technologies, and artistic expressions. As dance continues to evolve and diversify, so too will its language, embracing new neologisms that capture the imagination and propel the art form forward. In celebrating dance neologisms, we celebrate the spirit of exploration, experimentation, and expression that defines dance as a vibrant and evolving cultural practice. Each new term adds to the rich tapestry of dance vocabulary, contributing to a legacy of innovation and creativity that shapes the future of this dynamic art form.

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