



The Role of Dance Terminology in Linguistics

Khudoyberdieva Oyjamol
Muzaffarovna

Teacher of Termez state pedagogical institute,
teacheroyjamol@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The article discusses the importance of dance as a form of artistic expression and communication. It emphasizes the role of the choreographer in creating dance routines, the importance of rhythm and timing in dance, and the visual impact of dancers' arrangements on stage. The article concludes by challenging assumptions about dance and arguing that it is a powerful tool of communication that embodies the human imagination, records our achievements, and distinguishes us as human beings.

Keywords:

Dance, dance metaphors, choreograph, emotions, body movements.

Introduction. By the 70s and 80s of the XX century, the term terminology was introduced to science. The subject of his study was the study of the terms of different terminological systems, their formation and usage features. In linguistic studies, the terms term, terminology, and terminosystem were described from both practical and theoretical points of view¹.

In Uzbek terminology, since the middle of the last century, interest in studying terminology issues has increased. The researches of S.Ibrohimov, S. Usmonov, S. Akobirov, A. Hojiev, R. Doniyorov, U. Tursunov, A. Madvaliev can be noted as effective works in the field of terminology. R. Daniyrov, Kh. Jamolkhanov, A. Kasimov, D. Bozorova, H. Dadaboev, I.Yuldoshev, Z. Mirakhmedova, N. Mamatov, Ch. Abdullaeva, D. Adikhanov, O. Ahmedov, Z. Juraboeva's research works deeply analyzed the language characteristics of the terms used in various fields, and the issue of regulation of field terms was raised. In the years of independence, the research of the characteristics of terms in a new aspect is noticeable. In particular, the specific linguistic features of the terminology of various fields

were revealed in the candidacy works of I. Pardaeva, N. Usmonov, Z. Isaqova, Z. Mirkholikov, G. Ismailov, A. Torakhojaeva².

In our opinion, as noted by terminologist A. Madvaliev, term acquisition is defined as words and combinations used in the fields of science and technology, and the word term is defined as conditional names (nomenclature, nomen), in particular geographical objects, place names (toponyms), Arabic and the use of istilahin relation to researches in the aspect of historical terminology, concepts in the text of historical sources is justified³.

Discussion: According to renowned psychologist Howard Gardner (1993), *dance* is a form of kinesthetic intelligence, like surgery. In essence, ***dance*** is a kind of thinking—an

² Pardaeva I. O'zbek tilining zargarlik terminologiyasi: Filol. fanlari nomzodi. ... diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 1994; Ismoilov G'. O'zbek tili terminologik tizimlarida semantik usulda termin hosil bo'lishi: Filol. fanlari nomzodi. ... diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 2011; To'rakhojaeva A. Mustaqillik sharoitida o'zbek tili izhtimoiy-siesiy leksikasining taraqqiyoti: Filol. fanlari nomzodi. ... diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 2012.

³ Madvaliev A. O'zbek terminologiyasi va leksikografiyasi masalalari. – Toshkent: "O'zbekiston milliy entsiklopediyasi" davlat ilmiy nashrieti, 2017. – B.28-30.

¹ Superanskaya A.V. i dr. Obshchaya terminologiya: Voprosy teorii / A.V.Superanskaya, N.V.Podol'skaya, N.V.Vasil'eva. – M.: Nauka, 1989. – S. 17

ability to solve problems through control of one’s bodily motions. Observations of choreographers at work show that they draw upon musical, visual, verbal, and interpersonal intelligences for success⁴.

Dance has purposeful, intentionally rhythmical, and culturally influenced sequences of body movements that are selected in much the same way that a person would choose sequences of verbal language. Merging mind and body, dance commonly captivates both dancer and viewer thereby, making it a powerful tool of communication (Hanna, 1983)⁵.

Dance has similar impact on literature. For example, **dance metaphors** are often used to explain issues in language, politics, health, science, social relations, and sports. Novelists and poets use different dance forms to portray characters or seasons and to illuminate other aspects of their work. Shakespeare allowed lovers to speak indirectly to one another by using dance as a metaphor for love in *Much Ado About Nothing* (e.g., Beatrice speaks of the “hot and hasty” quality of the jig). Some poets even read their work with dance accompaniment.

Even our everyday language shows this influence. There are common metaphors such as **“words are a dance of thoughts”** and **“they choreographed the battle.”** Journalists offer descriptions such as “[the prosecutor] began an exhaustive, carefully choreographed presentation”⁶.

Choreography is the art of creating dance routines. Here are some common choreography terms:

Term	Definition
Choreographer	A person who creates dance routines
Routine	A set of dance moves performed in a specific order
Count	The beats in a piece of music that correspond to specific dance moves
Formation	The way dancers are arranged on stage
Transition	The movement from one dance move to another

Example sentences:

- *The **choreographer** created a beautiful routine for the dancers.*
- *The dancers need to **count** the beats so they can perform the dance moves correctly.*
- *The **formation** of the dancers on stage was stunning.*

Now, here is an analysis of the linguacultural aspects of the sentences:

Sentence 1: *The **choreographer** created a beautiful routine for the dancers.*

This sentence highlights the role of the choreographer in creating a dance routine, emphasizing the cultural significance of dance as a form of artistic expression. The word “beautiful” evokes a sense of aesthetic appreciation, suggesting that the dance routine is not only technically proficient but also visually pleasing.

Sentence 2: *The dancers need to **count** the beats so they can perform the dance moves correctly.*

This sentence emphasizes the importance of rhythm and timing in dance, reflecting the cultural understanding of dance as a synchronized movement to music. The phrase “perform the dance moves correctly” implies that there is a right and wrong way to dance, suggesting the existence of established dance conventions and techniques.

Sentence 3: *The **formation** of the dancers on stage was stunning.*

This sentence describes the visual impact of the dancers’ arrangement on stage, highlighting the spatial and compositional aspects of dance. The word “tunning” conveys a sense of awe and admiration, suggesting that

⁴ Gardner, H. (1993). *Frames of mind: A theory of multiple intelligences* (10th ed.). New York: Basic.

⁵ Hanna, J. L. (1983). *The performer-audience connection: Emotion to metaphor in dance and society*. Austin, TX: University of Texas Press.

⁶ Rohde, D., & Barnes, J. E. (2000, May 16). With no body, a murder case hinges on circumstantial evidence. *New York Times*, p. A21.

the formation is both visually striking and impressive.

Overall, these sentences demonstrate the linguacultural connection between language and dance. The specific words and phrases used reflect the cultural understanding and appreciation of dance as an art form.

Conclusion. The challenging of assumptions about dance long held by non-dancers and dancers alike. It is argued that dance is more than just a form of physical activity or entertainment; it is also a powerful tool of communication. Like vernacular and literary language, dance embodies the human imagination, records our achievements, and distinguishes us as human beings.

The article effectively argues for the importance of dance as a form of art and communication. It provides clear examples and supporting evidence to back up its claims, and it is written in a clear and concise style. The article is a valuable contribution to the understanding of dance and its significance in human culture.

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