

EUROPEAN SEMINAR FOR KINETOGRAPHY

Paper No.9.

The Duration of an Indication tied to a Path Sign (Validity of the Connecting Bow)

by Jacqueline Challet-Haas,1990.

Among problems included in ICKL discussions,the validity of an indication placed within a vertical bow was considered during the 1983 Conference,and further discussed in 1985,1987 (see corresponding Proceedings). At a recent ESK meeting,the question was raised how to interpret the indication of "appointing a leader":

- 1) Has the little,connecting vertical bow any time significance?
- 2) If not,does the action begin with the group-,person-,or front-sign? Or does it start with the path sign only?

After having checked the main textbooks (DKL,A.H. M.S.),and Knust's Encyclopaedia,it appears that:

- at times the group-,person-,or front-signs are placed at the beginning of the kinetogram,and are linked to the path sign with a small vertical bow,

(Examples 1,2,3,4)

- in some other instances the group-,person-,or front-signs are written below the start of the kinetogram,and are connected with the path sign by a small vertical bow. The path sign then coincides with the beginning of the action.

(Examples 5,6)

If one compares the usage of these indications with those of "aiming", the same variables seem to exist:

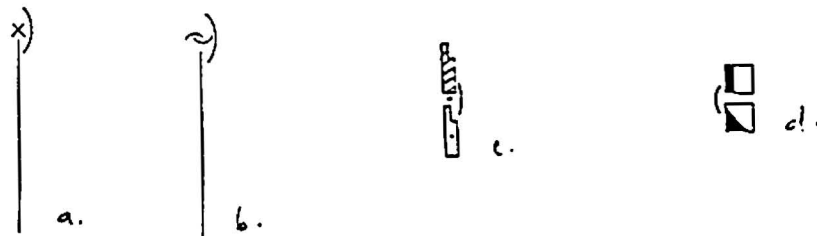
- the group-, person-, front-, and area-signs are in line with the end of the action to which they refer, and are tied to the path sign by a small vertical bow.

(Examples 7, 8, 9, 10)

- or, the group-, person-, front-, and area-signs are placed above the end of the notated action. The path sign is then drawn up to the end of the action to which it refers.

(Example 11)

The immediate conclusion which may be drawn from these examples, is that the little vertical bow has only a tying function, without any apparent time significance. This bow, in those instances, is simply connecting two signs in the same way, as, for example, action strokes are tied to space measurement signs or release signs, to signify the duration of these indications (KIN) (a., b.), or the way two direction signs are tied by a little bow to designate intermediate directions (c.), or two area signs to designate an inbetween area (d.).



In all other applications (simultaneity of actions, deviations, guiding etc.), the vertical bow, whether empty or containing a specific sign, has a distinct time significance: the effect begins at the lower end of the bow and disappears at the upper end.

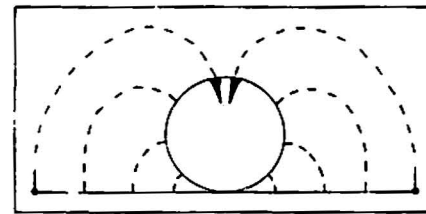
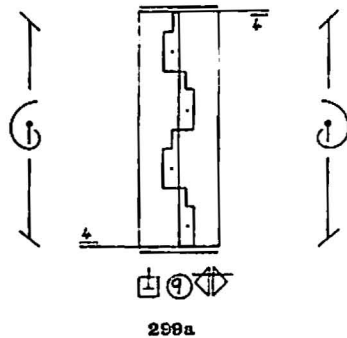
Looking further into this problem, some scores of written dances were consulted.

Following the findings above, the next set of examples (12, 13) shows clearly that the group-, person-, and front-signs are in fact included in the effect of the path sign, to which they are tied. This is especially evident when, the indications of "appointing a leader" (Example 12), or of "aiming" (Example 13), appear in the progression of a kinetogram. Then, the lower rim coincides with the beginning of the action to which they refer (appointing a leader), and the upper rim of these signs coincides with the end of the action (aiming): they are in line with the first or last step, to which these indications belong.

CONCLUSION

The little bow has indeed no more time significance than any other linking signs, such as the carets or staples. Its function is to connect a movement sign (path sign) to a sign without any time value (such as area, person, group signs.). Therefore within the kinetogram, the two indications put together determine the duration of the intended action (from the lower to the upper rims of these signs). However, at the beginning or at the end of a kinetogram, these preliminary signs (like area, person, group signs) can be put below the starting or above the ending lines, because they have no time significance in themselves. Therefore the duration of the path sign is not affected.

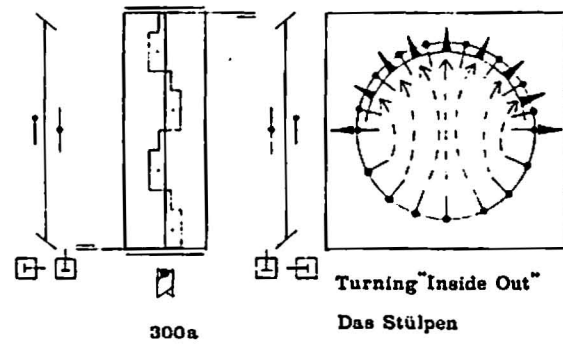
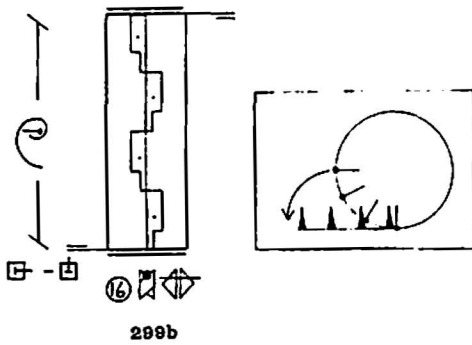
E



"Wrapping"

Das Wickeln

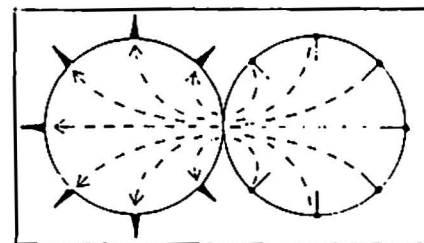
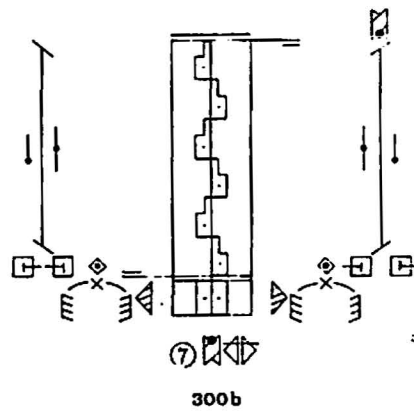
"Enveloppement"



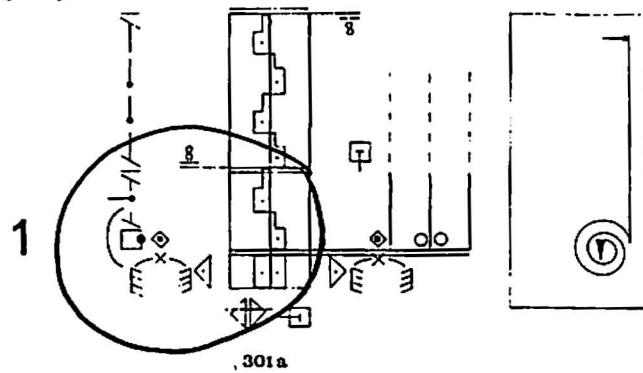
Turning "Inside Out"

Das Stülpen

Retournement



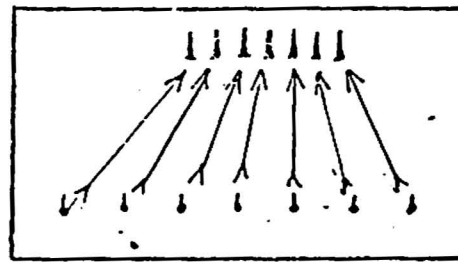
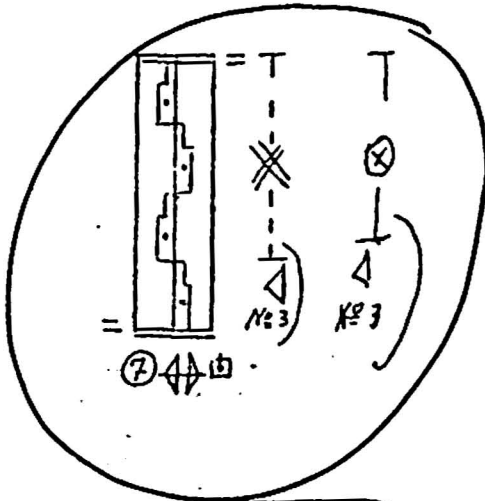
Rolling;
Das Rollen
Enroulement



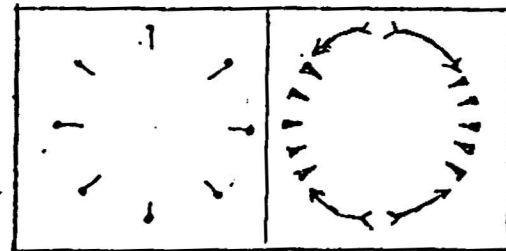
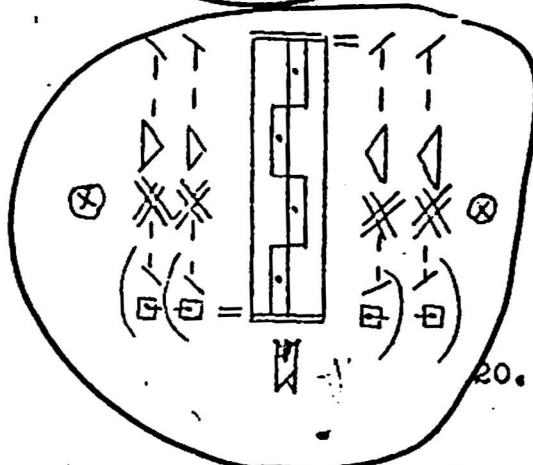
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E Der Bodenweg
VII. Nebenwege

2

19. Führerwahl
zum Sammeln.

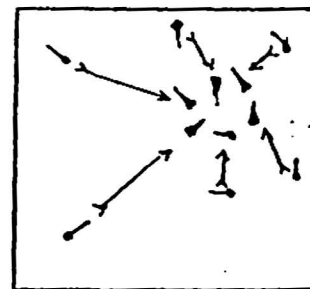
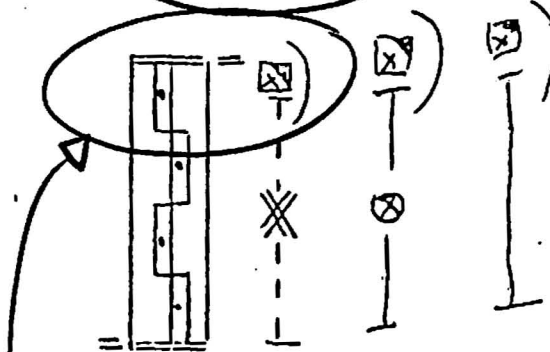
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Anfangsstellung Schlußstellung

20. Die Führerwahl zum Sammeln bei
ungleicher Front.

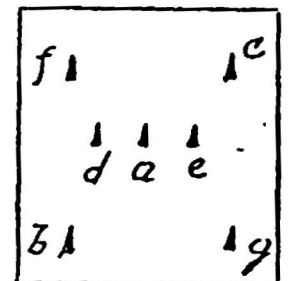
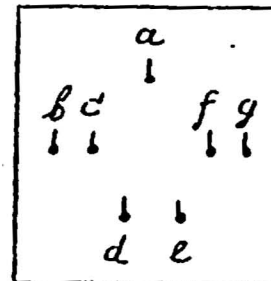
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21. Sich an einen
Ziel sammeln.

S.V. A. B. 8. 10. 67

Anfangsstellung

Schlußstellung



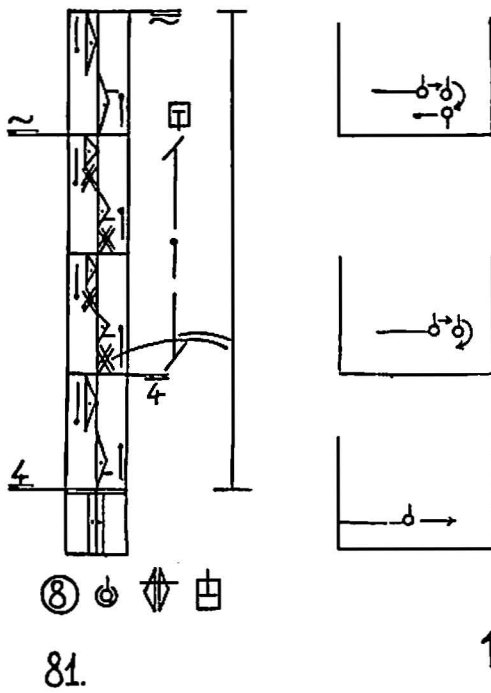
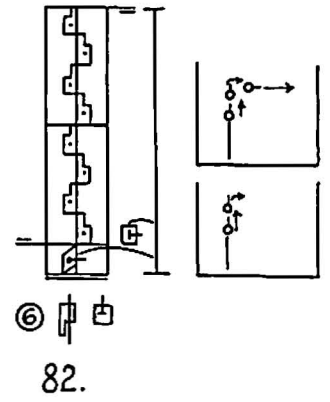
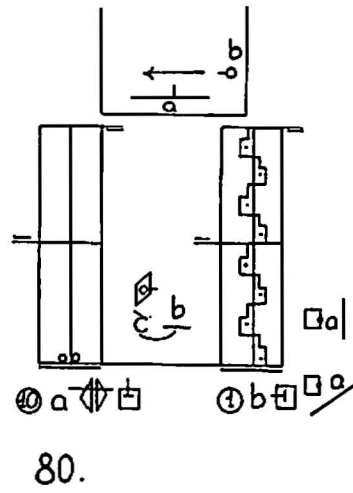
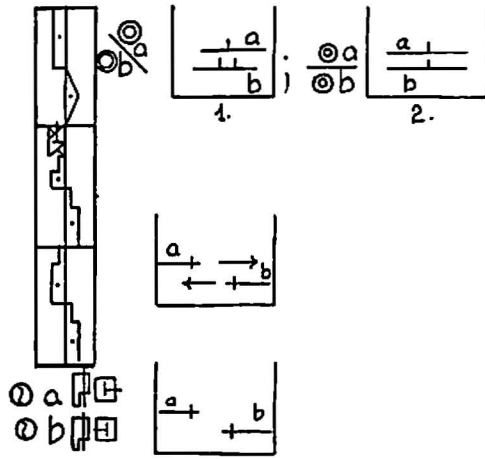
22. Sammeln und Schwärmen zu einer neuen Gruppenordnung

$$\begin{matrix} f & c \\ b & d & e & g \\ a & & & \end{matrix}$$

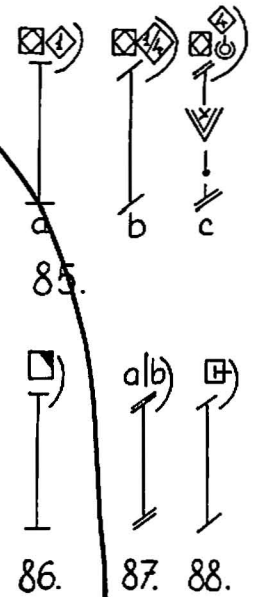
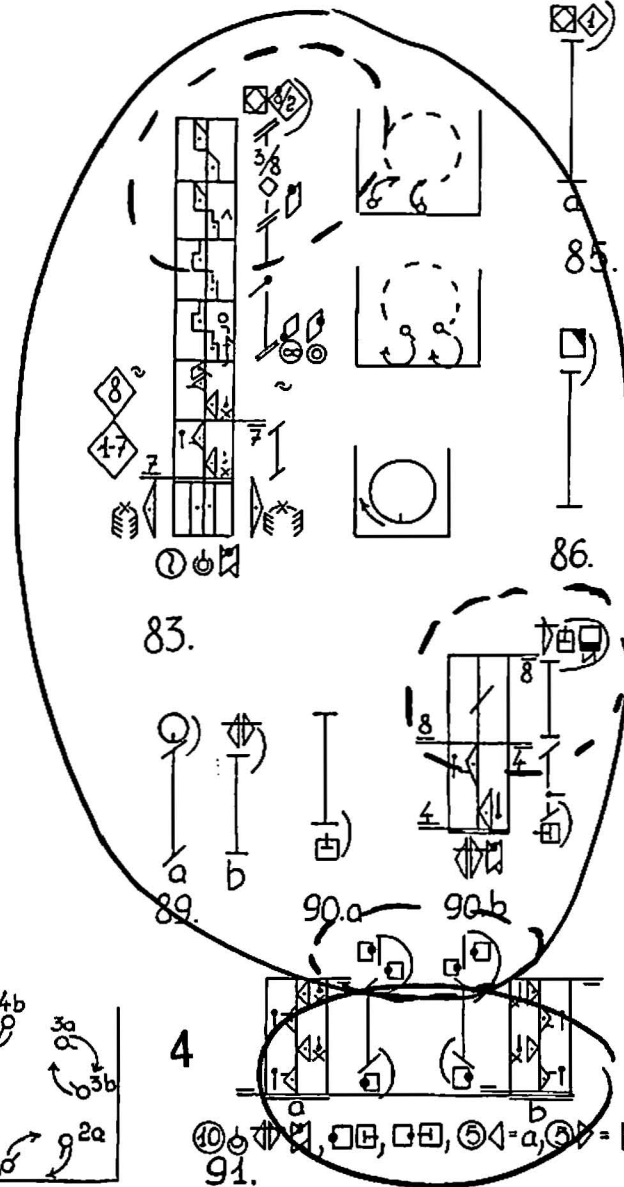
CS 10.7.67

XX. PARTITURAIRÁS

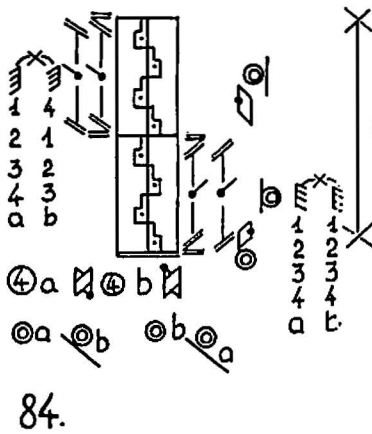
9



11



86. 87. 88.

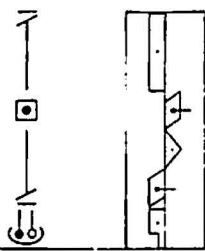
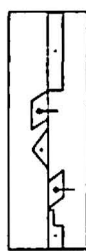


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91.

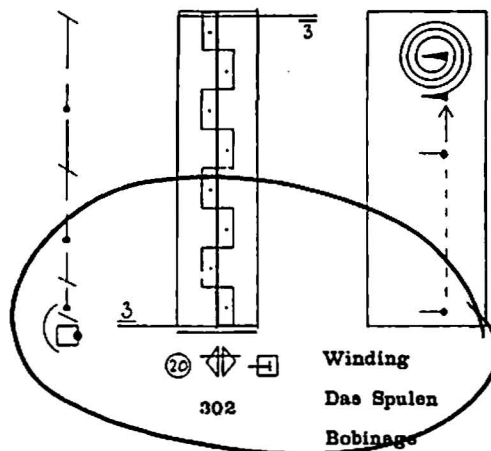
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301b



301c

5



302

Winding
Das Spulen
Bobinage

303a



b



c



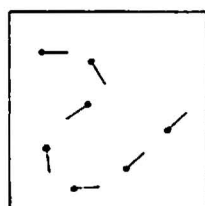
304a



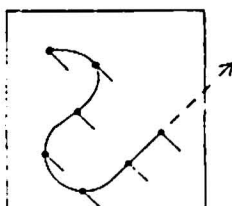
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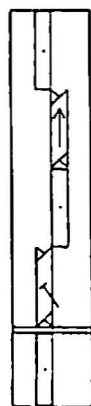
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305 I



305 II



(7) 305



a



a

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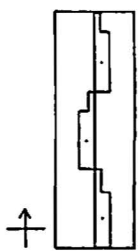
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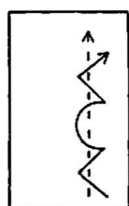
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s

t



307



308 a



308 b



c



d



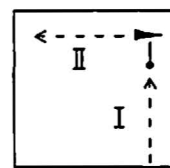
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f

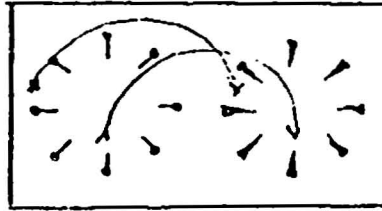
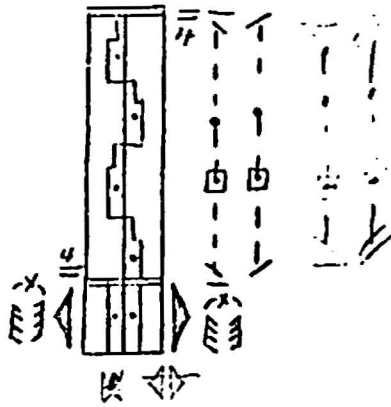


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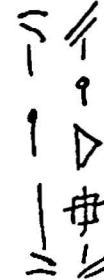


308 h

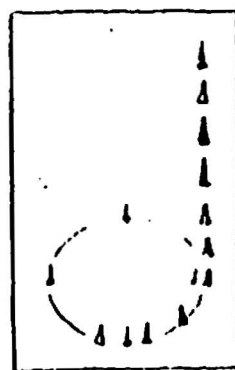
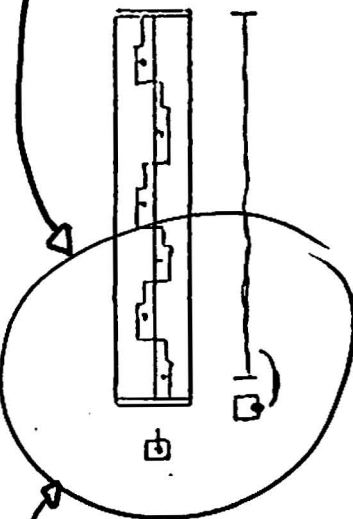
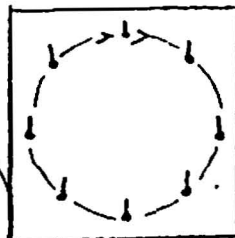
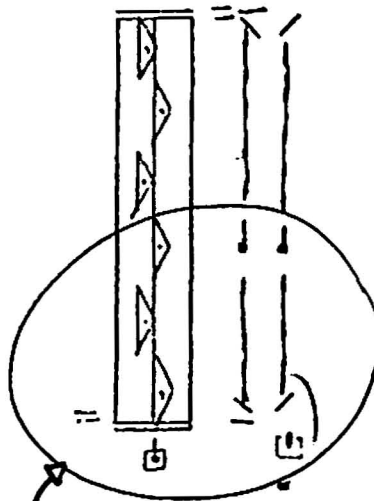
E Der Bodenweg
VIII. Das Kreisen ohne Frontveränderung



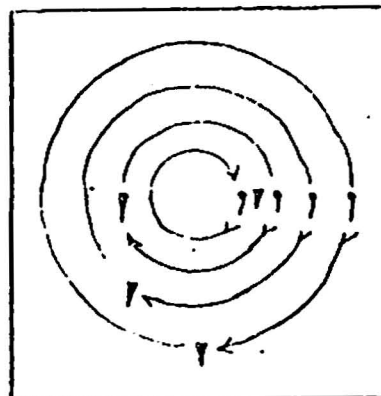
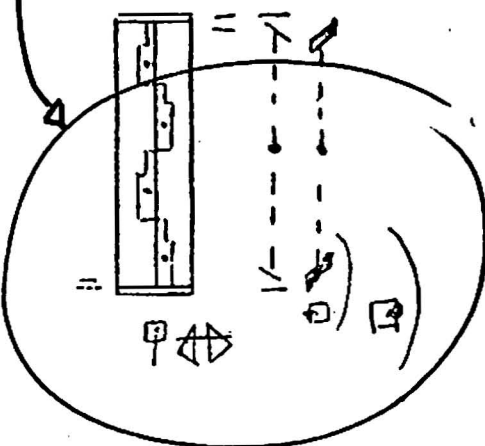
12. Verschiebung eines Kreises durch ein gemeinsames Kreisen ohne Frontveränderung.



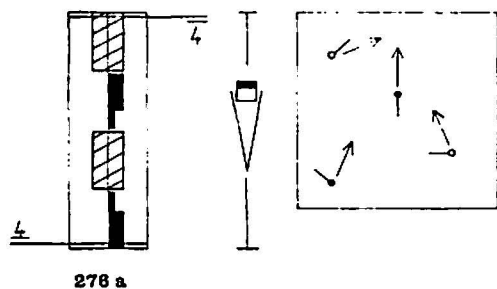
13. Führerwahl zum Folgen im Kreise ohne Frontveränderung.



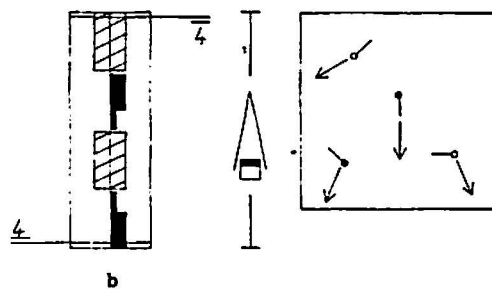
14. Führerwahl zur Auflösung eines Kreises mit gleicher Front.



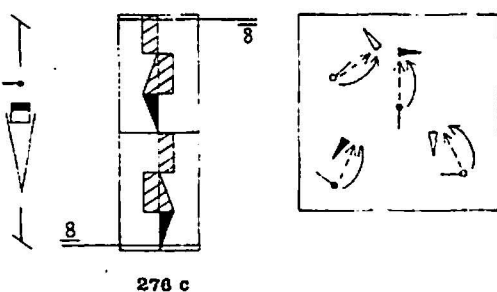
15. Der Wirbel ohne Frontveränderung.

E

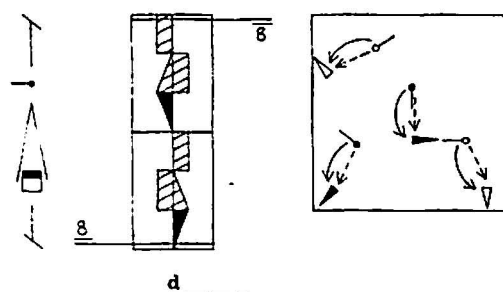
276 a



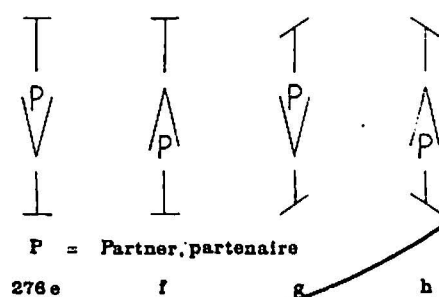
b



276 c



d

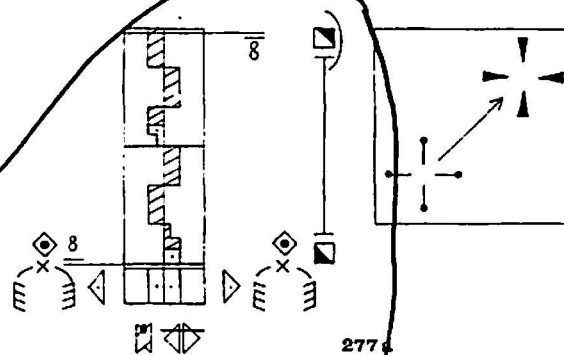


276 e

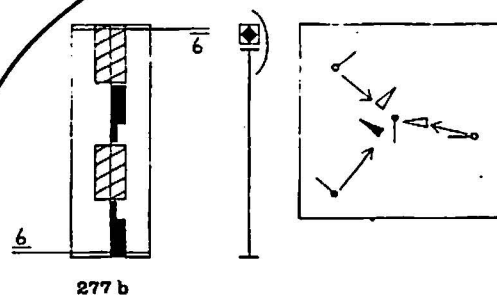
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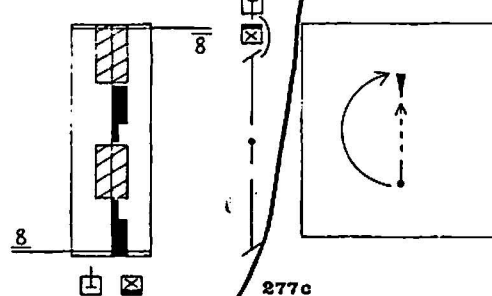
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277 a



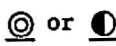








277 b



277 c

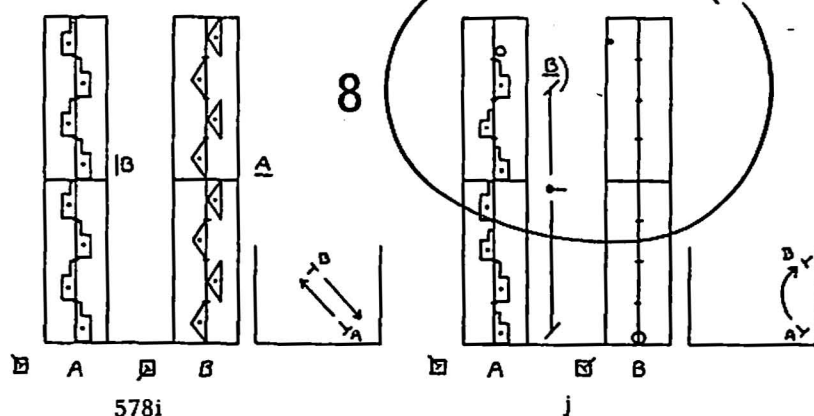
THE MEETING LINE

The meeting line is a stroke placed on the right side of the staff to indicate that a specific performer meets or passes another person at that moment. The angle of the meeting line and placement of an indication for the other person is read from the point of view of the performer beside whose staff the symbol is placed. Identification of the other person may range from a general statement signifying "someone" to indication of a specific individual.

578a  or 	b 	c 	d 
A person is in front	A person is behind.	A girl is in front.	A man is behind.
578e 	f 	g 	h 
A is diagonally left in front.	J is diagonally right in front.	Y is above you.	Z is below and behind you.

The addition of a pin to the most suitable meeting line is needed to show a vertical relationship or any three-dimensional situation.

The meeting line may signify either the moment of passing (to show the relation of two dancers at that point) or the aim of a path (establishment of a certain position in relation to another performer at the destination).

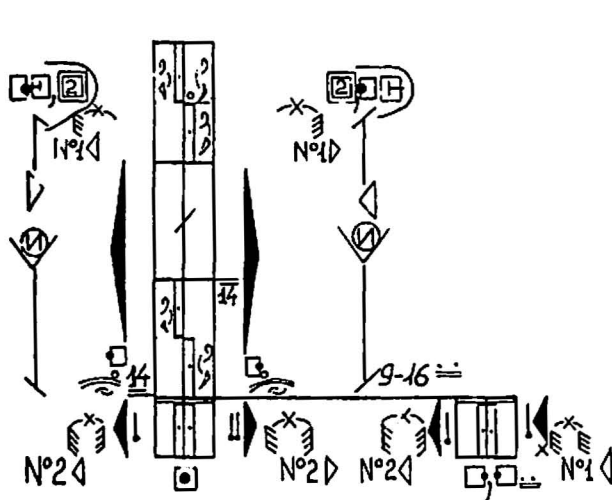


B passes on the right side of A; A passes in front of B.

The aim of A's path is to end with B in front of her.

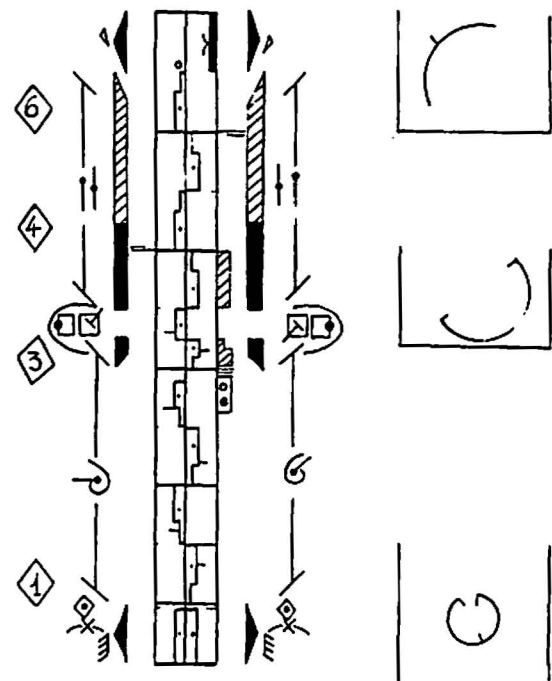
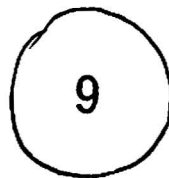
PARTITÚRA PÉLDÁK

11



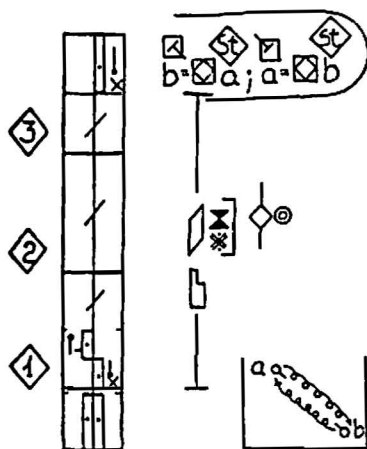
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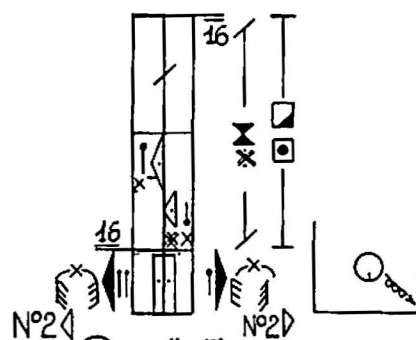
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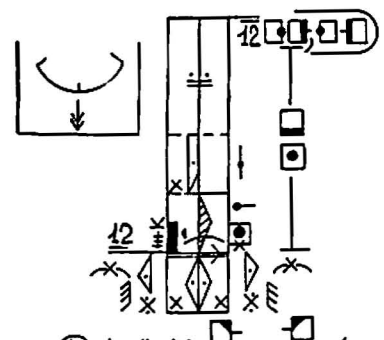
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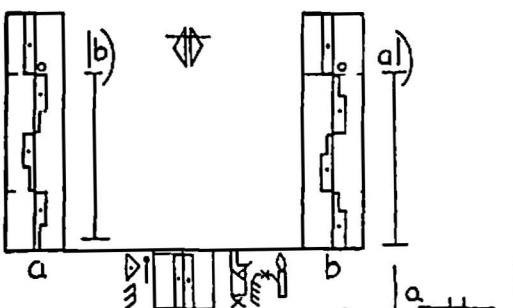
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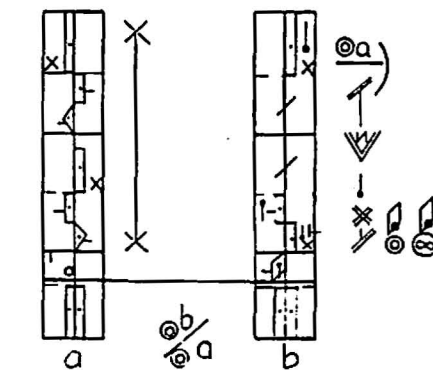
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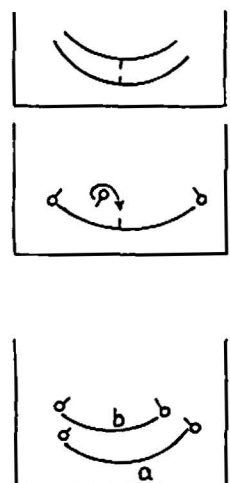
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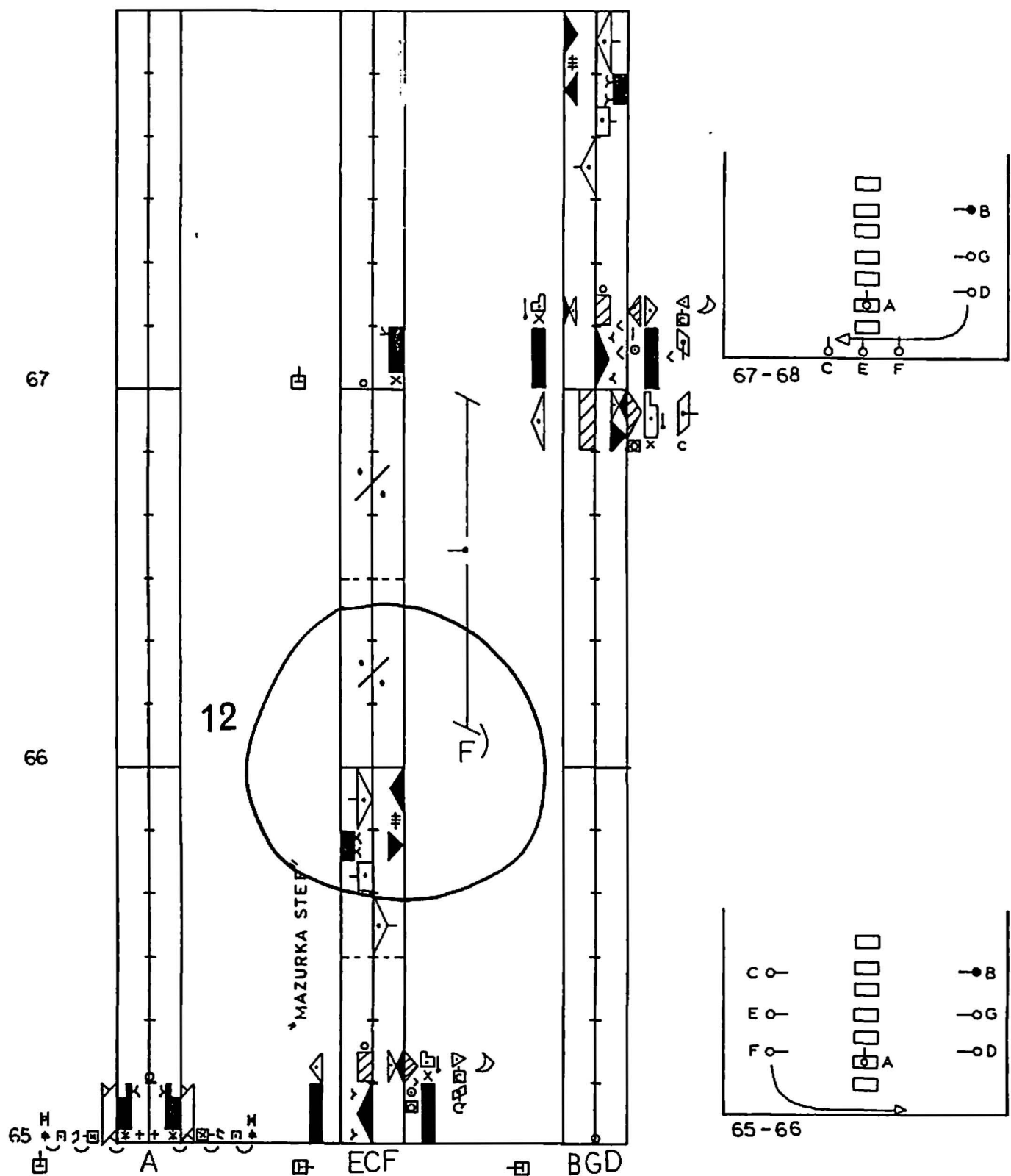
1.



⑥ a ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲ ⑳ ㉑ ㉒ ㉓ ㉔ ㉕ ㉖ ㉗ ㉘ ㉙ ㉚ ㉛ ㉜ ㉝ ㉞ ㉟ ㊱ ㊲ ㊳ ㊴ ㊵ ㊶ ㊷ ㊸ ㊹ ㊺ ㊻ ㊼ ㊽ ㊾ ㊿

3.





TROPA

Kinetogramm:
Gisela Reber

Banat
Rumänien

vermittelt durch:
Georg Politzer

1967

