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| **The Arts Dance Glossary** |
| A |
| aesthetic knowledge Understanding and appreciation of arts works through intellectual, emotional, sensory and/or physical responses. May refer to knowledge, qualities or skills.  |
| alignment An aspect of safe dance practice; the placement of joints and body parts in safe positions, making movement more efficient and reducing the chance of injury. |
| arts work In Australian Curriculum: The Arts, a collection of works from different subjects in The Arts, and/or a work in a hybrid, multi-arts or site-specific form. |
| **Asia/Asian** Geographically, the largest continent, bounded by Europe and the Pacific, Arctic and Indian oceans. It can be described in cultural, religious, historical and language boundaries or commonalities. |
| B |
| belief Something that is accepted, considered to be true, or held as an opinion.  |
| belief systems A set of principles or tenets which together form the basis of a philosophy, moral code or religion. |
| C |
| choreographic devices Tools used by choreographers to manipulate or organise movement (e.g. motif, repetition, reversal or retrograde, abstraction, sequence, transition, contrast, variation, canon, inversion, unison). |
| colonisation The act of setting up a colony away from one’s place of origin. With humans, it can be seen negatively because it tends to involve an invading culture taking control over an indigenous population. |
| Country/Place Spaces mapped out that individuals or groups of First Nations Peoples of Australia occupy and regard as their own and having varying degrees of spirituality. They include lands, waters and sky. |
| cultural appropriation The unacknowledged and/or inappropriate adoption of the customs, practices or ideas of a cultural group or individual. |
| cultural authority The responsibility to give permission, advise, and pass on knowledge and cultural practices to following generations, given to the holder by their cultural group/s. |
| cultural expressions Cultural content resulting from the creativity of societies, groups and individuals. They include cultural stories; body, cave and sand paintings; symbols; song; dance; artworks and material culture. |
| cultural knowledge Knowledge held by a person with cultural authority. |
| culture A body of beliefs, attitudes, language/s, skills, knowledge, laws, customs and tools by which communities structure and organise their lives and interactions. |
| D |
| digital tools Digital hardware, software, platforms and resources used to develop and communicate learning, ideas and information. |
| dramatic play A child-structured form of pretence, where children create fictional situations, adopt roles, establish spaces and symbolically transform objects. |
| duration A measure of time that an event or activity takes to complete. |
| E |
| elements of art/design Visual conventions including but not limited to point, line, shape, form, tone, colour, texture and space. |
| elements of dance Time, space, dynamics and relationships. |
| F |
| form [Dance] The shape or structure of a dance (e.g. AB, ABA, rondo, narrative, chance). Specific forms are often associated with dance styles or genres. |
| fundamental movement skillsBasic movements such as running, walking, jumping, bending, twisting, spinning. Includes locomotor and non-locomotor or axial movements. |
| G |
| genre A category of dance, drama, media arts, music or visual arts works characterised by similarities in form, style or purpose, or subject matter, content, technique, conventions or ideologies. |
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| I |
| Imaginative playActing out and exploring real and imagined roles, tasks or stories. It may involve expressing feelings and choices, and experiencing multiple perspectives. |
| Indigenous Cultural and Intellectual Property (ICIP) The rights of First Peoples of Australia to own and control their cultural heritage. It refers to all aspects of cultural heritage, including the tangible (e.g. cultural objects) and intangible (e.g. knowledge). |
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| K |
| kinship A system used to decide how people relate to each other and their roles, responsibilities and duties. A feature of First Nations Australians' social organisation and family relationships. |
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| M |
| materials Resources used to create arts works, including stimulus material; digital tools; naturally occurring, recycled and/or traditional materials (e.g. cameras, editing software, paint, paper and clay). |
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| P |
| Place A space mapped out that individuals or groups of Torres Strait Islander Peoples occupy and regard as their own and having varying degrees of spirituality. It includes lands, waters and sky. |
| playAny activity that is positively valued, self-motivated, freely chosen and engaging. |
| protocols Rules, practices and/or customs of a group. Respectful ways of interacting with and experiencing the arts, including protocols for protecting Indigenous Cultural and Intellectual Property (ICIP) rights. |

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| R |
| region / regional An area of the world sharing common characteristics (e.g. a geographical region such as South East Queensland or a regional intergovernmental organisation such as the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)). |
| S |
| stimulus material Anything that acts as inspiration for generating or developing ideas for arts works, including the world of the student, images, experiences, observations, provocations, sounds and texts. |
| Story A rich part of First Nations Australians' continuous oral tradition, linking social, cultural and ecological ways of knowing, being and doing. Cultural groups are custodians of their stories. |
| style The distinctive characteristics of an arts form, arts works and/or arts practices that allow them to be grouped into related categories, by culture, time, place and/or other contexts. |
| T |
| traditional owners The original owners of a particular region based on their traditional and cultural associations with the land and who have ongoing traditional and cultural connections to that Country/Place. |
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| V |
| values Ideas and beliefs specific to individuals and groups.   |

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