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**FEATURES OF THE SPECIFICITY OF THE CIRCUS GENRE OF
ACROBATICS IN THE EDUCATIONAL AND CREATIVE PROCESS OF
THE KIEV MUNICIPAL ACADEMY OF VARIETY AND CIRCUS ARTS**

Dmytriy Orel

Kyiv Municipal Academy of Variety and Circus Art, Kyiv, Ukraine

The article describes important aspects of the stage and educational process of specialization of circus acrobatics. A short analysis of scientific and methodological works in this field is given. The basic conceptual methods and innovative technologies of teaching students specializing in circus acrobatics are determined. A detailed plan of topics, practical exercises, independent work is given. The criteria for evaluating students are derived. Specify the specific amount of skills that a student must receive during the training.

Keywords: circus art, acrobatics, circus genres, educational process, teaching methods.

Formulation of the problem

The relevance of this problem is important because it accurately and logically reveals the features of the stage and educational process in the higher special educational institute.

The purpose of the article

The aim of the work is to clarify the features of teaching formal technical aspects and scenic techniques and methods.

This goal defines the following tasks:

- to analyze scientific research on this issue;
- to determine the peculiarities of constructing a lesson in the specialization of circus acrobatics;

– to reveal the features of practical, independent studies, evaluation criteria.

Analysis of research

The analysis of scientific research on this problem is practically absent. There are some works on circus art and choreography, but unfortunately none of the Ukrainian and foreign art critics studied the problem of choreography in directing circus representation, in general, as well as neoclassical techniques in particular [2].

Scientific researches on the problems of circus art, its features, genres, history are represented by Capitoline Dementieva, Vladislav Kornienko, Marina Malykhina, Alexander Babinsky, Maxim Golovchenko [2], Eugenie Pakhalovich, Artem Galai, Alexandra Soboleva.

Statement of the main material

The word "acrobat" comes from the Greek word "acrobat" - the one who climbs up. Acrobat – a sample of dexterity and virtuosity in the performance of complex movements in unusual circumstances. The work of acrobats-eccentrics in a pair, except for individual training in acrobatics, is used in the room for almost all types of acrobatics, (from power pairs, from mixed pairs, voluntarily acrobatics, choreography and pantomime). In addition, they can change places during the number, that is, the upper one becomes the bottom one and the lower one becomes the upper one. And also acrobats-eccentrics use in work any falls (cascades), therefore they should be able to fall [2].

The main objectives of the subject training Specialization in the genre: circus acrobatics are:

- by means of special physical exercises to achieve in the training of future specialists in circus acrobatics an appropriate level of physical development (appropriate strength, speed, agility, flexibility and endurance);

- learning the appropriate acrobatic exercises, fixing and improving certain moving skills to achieve high technical training of a circus acrobat;

- simultaneously with the study of acrobatic techniques and the development of moving skills, to raise high moral and volitional qualities in a circus acrobat;

- Ability to suppress a sense of fear, high psychological preparation, focus on competitions in the circus arena, establish normal partnerships (partner benevolence);

- to form and develop by means of acting skills the actor's temperament, expressiveness, efficiency and creative imagination of the circus acrobat on the circus arena and on stage;

- to form and develop by means of plastic, dance-motor Preparation of a circus acrobat skills of free possession of his body, instill in him a sense of rhythm, musical memory and musical ear;

- develop a circus acrobat skills orientation in the space of the hall, Scenes and an arena;

- to move away from the narrowly directed training of a circus acrobat (purely Executor) and to form in it high research and forecasting skills for the purpose of mastering and solving creative tasks (preparation of spectacular circus numbers, programs);

- to form special organizational skills for a circus acrobat And skills related to the conduct of artistic activity in market conditions;

- prepare a circus acrobat for active social life in the Ukrainian state [3].

Basic skills.

The student should be able to:

1. He has effective methods of maintaining the balance of the body.
2. Correctly perform all the flips required in the pairing of acrobats.

3. To master the technique of developing the physical qualities of an acrobat.

Properly conduct a warm-up with the inclusion of simple acrobatic exercises.

4. Correctly apply the safety means, which are necessary both for learning and for performing acrobatic exercises in the pair work of acrobats.

5. Correctly perform all the entrances, ladders, jumps and messages required in the pairing of acrobats.

6. Correctly perform both simple and complex tempo acrobatic exercises, necessary in the pairing of acrobats.

7. Correctly perform both simple and complex acrobatic elements of a dynamic nature, necessary in pair work of acrobats.

8. It is right to analyze your own technique for performing acrobatic exercises, to be able to find and correct mistakes of a technical nature on time.

9. Timely and correctly solve all the problems and problems associated with the acquisition of acrobatic pairs. Manage your emotions and show high moral and volitional qualities.

10. Effectively master the basics of acting. To be expressive, create during the performances the atmosphere of a circus festival, the performance of numbers to influence from the stage or arena to the viewer, stimulating in him adequate experiences, to control the attention of the viewer during the performance of the circus number.

11. Perfection to master the skills of performing dance elements and plastic movements and, in accordance with the rhythm, content and character of the circus number, creatively reproduce them during the performanceж.

12. To possess elementary knowledge and skills of directing work.

13. To forecast the directions, styles and forms of the performance of a circus acrobat.

14. Actively promote the means of circus acrobatic number principles of humanism and patriotism.

Let's give examples of the theme of the working curriculum of specialists on the genre of circus acrobatics [4].

Theme 1. Balance of the body of an acrobat (methodically practical lesson).

Conditions for effective equilibration. Factors that determine the preservation of the equilibrium of the body and the system of bodies. Disclosure of the laws of conservation of equilibrium of the body. Static construction of the body and the system of bodies.

Theme 2. Racks with the feet on the hands and the head of the lower one.

The top in the rack legs on the bent hands of the lower, and the bottom sits down and lies down while doing this. The top in the rack with his feet on the hands of the underlying lower, and the bottom rises at the same time. The top in the rack with his feet on the hands of the underlying lower, and the bottom rolls over 360 ° while doing this. A rack of the upper legs on the arms and head of the lower one. Racks with the feet on the bent and straight hands of the lower are performed both in the recumbent and standing positions and can be used as a starting position for complex tempo elements.

Theme 3. The action of the lower with the upright legs of the upper on the hands of the lower one.

Bottom sits down, lies down and stands up with a rack of upper legs on the bent lower arms. The lower one performs a 360 ° roll. Actions occur according to the laws of dynamic stability of the body and the system of bodies.

Theme 4. Racks on the hands.

In the hands of the underlying lower thrust in a simple and facial grasp. Stand with the force on the hands of the lying lower. The impetus from the shoulders of the lower, the upper rack on the bent lower arms. Rack with one hand on the head of the lower with a support. Racks on the hands are performed on the bent and straight hands of the lower, and also on the head and forehead of the lower one. These exercises are performed taking into account the static stability of the body and the system of bodies.

Theme 5. Entrance to the shoulders and arms of the lower.

The entrance is performed in various ways: by jumping, throwing, turning the lower and upper. The entrance to the shoulders of the lower jump. The entrance to the shoulders is a throw with the turn of the upper one. On the arm-throw. Throw in the hands of the lower with a turn of the top. On the shoulders of a throw with a turn of the bottom. Logging is a necessary element for performing a combination.

Theme 6. The general basis of the movement around the imaginary axis of the paired Acrobats-eccentrics (methodically practical lesson).

Here is the plane of motion (the sagittal plane is the front axis; the frontal plane is the sagittal axis, the longitudinal axis). Tempo exercises: jump from the shoulders to the arms and the lower one; Turn top 180 ° in the rack with your feet on the bent lower arms. Courbet on the shoulders of the lower one [3, p. 23].

Theme 7. Acrobatic jumps (by performing coups and Soaulto).

The jumps are performed in different directions and different in the motor structure. From the rack on the bent hands of the lower turn the upper side; Feet apart; From the couch stand; From the shoulders of the lower somersault back top in the grouping; From the shoulders, the hands of the lower somersault forward the upper.

Theme 8. Racks of the upper acrobat on the standing lower.

The functional duties of partners of acrobats-eccentrics on the formation of the stability of the system of bodies when performing a stand on bent and straight arms, on the head and arm. Stand on the bent and straight arms of the lower force and push. From the rack on the head and the hand of the lower one - the transition to the rack on the bent hands of the lower one.

Theme 9. Technique of acrobatic jumps on the track (methodically - practical lesson).

Classification of acrobatic jumps on the track. The trend of changes in the technique of jumping. The main ways of evolution of the technique of acrobatic jumps. A technique for analyzing the phase structure of an acrobatic jump. Analysis of the technique of performing basic acrobatic jumps: coup, flush, somersault, back flip, somersault sideways, somersaulting, pirouette.

Technique of acrobatic jumps on the path. The stabbing and rotational movements of acrobats (starting out, repelling, turning and landing). Phase structure of acrobatic jumps. The law of conservation of angular momentum.

Theme 10. Acrobatic jumps and anonymous jumps.

Performing jumps from different initial positions with a circle around the front and longitudinal axis. Landing with support and without support. Implementation of special exercises in order to improve the effectiveness of stability in the performance of jumps.

Characteristics of the starting positions in accordance with the position of the upper body while supporting the lower one. Method of creating a flight path and altitude (One-time effort of both partners, a gradual effort of the upper and lower, the force of the lower one) ways of regulating the trajectory and altitude of flight, the speed of rotation (by the

progressive movements of partners with increasing efforts in the final phase of the throw, a powerful short throw).

Conclusions.

Thus, modern techniques and scenic developments of formal technical techniques in the genre of circus acrobatics are intertwined in the Kiev Academy of Variety and Circus Arts, are the latest technologies and are of high quality in the teaching of special disciplines of Russian education and art in the field of circus art.

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