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## Classical dance form of tamilnadu

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Many forms of group and individual dances with classic forms due to popularity and entertainment value. Some of the dance forms are performed by a tribesman. [1] Most of these dances are still flourishing in Tamil Nadu to this day. Bamber Dance This dance is performed in the temple, around the lamp. The idea is to worship Lord Krishna and celebrate his joy with the GOP. This is done during Ramanavam and Gokulashtam. The Bharatanatyam A Bharatanatyam performer in Toronto expresses part of the play with a hand gesture and face gesture in the dance's distinctive bending-foot position. Bharatanatyam is a major genre of Indian classical dance that originated in Tamil Nadu. [2] [3] [4] Bharatanatyam has traditionally been a solo dance performed exclusively by women[5][6] expressing Southern Indian religious themes and spiritual ideas, especially about shaivism, but also about Vaishnaim and shakism. [2] [7] [8] Bharatanatyam may be india's oldest classical dance tradition. [9] The Bharatanatyam style is known for its solid upper body, bent legs or knees bent out combined with stunning footwork, a sophisticated sign language vocabulary based on the gestures of the muscles of the hands, eyes and face. [10] Dance involves music and singer, and typically his guru is present as a performance and art director and conductor. [2] Dance has traditionally been a form of interpretive narration of the mythical legends and spiritual ideas of Hindu texts. [5] Bharatanatyam's selection of performances includes other classical dances like other classical dances, nrita (pure dance), nritya (solo expressive dance) and natya (a group of dramatic dances). [5] [11] Bommalattam or puppet theatre Puppert performances are held in every village during festivals and fairs. The exhibition uses a wide variety of dolls - fabric, wood, leather, etc. They're manipulated by strings or wires. Puppeteers stand on the screen dolls are held in front. 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[25] Notes ^ Breathing life into tribal dance forms. Hindus. Madurai, India. 1 July 2005. ^ a b c Peter J. Claus; With Sarah Diamond. Margaret Ann Mills (2003). South Asian folklore: Enaction book. Routledge. p. 136. ISBN 978-0-415-93919-5. ^ Khokar, Mohan (1984). The traditions of Indian classical dance. India: Clarion Books. p. 73-76. ^ Richard Schechner (2010). Between theatre and anthropology. University of Pennsylvania press. p. 65. ISBN 978-0812279290. ^ James G. Lochtefeld (2002). An illustrated encyclopedia of Hinduism: A-M. Rosen's publishing group. p. 103-104. ISBN 978-0-8239-3179-8. ^ Kavitha Jayakrishnan (2011). Dancing Architecture: Parallel bharatanatyam and South African Architecture, MA Thesis. Award-winning University of Waterloo, Canada, page 25 ^ Mills et al., p. 383–384 ^ Archived copy. Archived from the original on 22 May 2012. Referenced 6 June 2012.CS1 maint: archived copy as title (link) ^ Mills et al., p593 ^ a b Mills et al., p138 ^ Mills et al., p565 ^ a b Ragini Devi, p196 ^ Life devoted to art. Hindus. Madurai, India. 9 April 2007. ^ a b Mills et oh, p592 ^ Therukoothu. Tamilnadu.com 16 February 2013. Archived from the original on April 11, 2013. ^ Krishna Chaitanya, p74 ^ Ragini Devi, pp196–199 ^ Mills et al., p597 ^ Banhan and Brandon, p112 ^ Mills et al., pp71-72 References Banham, Martin; Brandon, James R. (1997). Cambridge's guide to Asian theatre. Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press. ISBN 0-521-58822-7. Krishna Chaitanya (1990). Indian arts. Abhinav Pubns. ISBN 81-7017-209-8. Mills, Margaret H.; Santa Claus, Peter J.; Diamond, Sarah (2003). South Asian folklore: entrée: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka. New York: Routledge. ISBN 0-415-

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Koothu Theru koothu is possibly one of the most popular forms of entertainment in the Tamil Nadu countryside. [20] It literally means street parties. These are performances that resemble musical plays and are usually performed during the village During the Tamil months of Pangun and Aad. The show has been erected at the intersection of three or four streets in open-air/temporary stages, and the place is illuminated with gas lights. A wooden bench has been placed for singers and a music turus. Makeup and costumes are considered very important. Traditionally, only men participate; They also play female roles. [21] The performance consists of storytelling, dialogue rendering, singing and dancing, all performed by artists with good performance skills. The stories are taken from Puranas (ancient texts), epics such as Ramayana and Mahabharata, and local folklore. The play starts late at night and continues late into the night. Theru Koothu is more popular in the northern disticts of Tamil Nadu. Koothu can be classified as Nattu Koothu, including Valli Koothu, Kuravai Koothu, etc. Samaya Koothu deals with religious topics, including Pei Koothu including Thunangai Koothu and Porkaia Koothu with martial arts events. [22] [23] [24] The spinning sound of Urumi Attam urum, which provides a rhythm-providing Thappu melody and rhythm rhythm, follows the dance sequence in such temple art form. This is carried out especially in Amman temples during the Adi month. Today, this art form can only be found in selected villages in a few districts. Villu Paatu Tamil folk artists perform Villupattua Main Singer accompanied by chorus, instruments and main instrument, watch-mounted Villu or Bow . Villu strikes rhythmically as the bells squeal in tune. The lead singer tells a story involving live songs. This musical tradition is exclusive to southern Tamil Nadu (Nellai kanyakumar) and southern Kerala. [25] Notes ^ Breathing life into tribal dance forms. Hindus. Madurai, India. 1 July 2005. ^ a b c Peter J. Claus; With Sarah Diamond. Margaret Ann Mills (2003). South Asian folklore: Enaction book. Routledge. p. 136. ISBN 978-0-415-93919-5. ^ Khokar, Mohan (1984). The traditions of Indian classical dance. India: Clarion Books. p. 73-76. ^ Richard Schechner (2010). Between theatre and anthropology. University of Pennsylvania press. p. 65. ISBN 978-0812279290. ^ James G. Lochtefeld (2002). An illustrated encyclopedia of Hinduism: A-M. Rosen's publishing group. p. 103-104. ISBN 978-0-8239-3179-8. ^ Kavitha Jayakrishnan (2011). Dancing Architecture: Parallel bharatanatyam and South African Architecture, MA Thesis. Award-winning University of Waterloo, Canada, page 25 ^ Mills et al., p. 383–384 ^ Archived copy. Archived from the original on 22 May 2012. Referenced 6 June 2012.CS1 maint: archived copy as title (link) ^ Mills et al., p593 ^ a b Mills et al., p138 ^ Mills et al., p565 ^ a b Ragini Devi, p196 ^ Life devoted to art. Hindus. Madurai, India. 9 April 2007. ^ a b Mills et oh, p592 ^ Therukoothu. Tamilnadu.com 16 February 2013. Archived from the original on April 11, 2013. ^ Krishna Chaitanya, p74 ^ Ragini Devi, pp196–199 ^ Mills et al., p597 ^ Banhan and Brandon, p112 ^ Mills et al., pp71-72 References Banham, Martin; Brandon, James R. (1997). Cambridge's guide to Asian theatre. Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press. ISBN 0-521-58822-7. Krishna Chaitanya (1990). Indian arts. Abhinav Pubns. ISBN 81-7017-209-8. Mills, Margaret H.; Santa Claus, Peter J.; Diamond, Sarah (2003). South Asian folklore: entrée: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka. New York: Routledge. ISBN 0-415-

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