

CLASSICAL CHAPTER:

- Ballet
- National /Folkloric Dance
- Contemporary Modern
- Lyrical
- Jazz
- Musical Theatre
- Tap Dance

OPEN CHAPTER:

- Open
- Acrobatic Dance
- Production Number

URBAN CHAPTER:

- Urban Dance Styles*
- Commercial Dance** (Formerly Known As MTV)

*Refers to: Hip Hop Dance/Choreography, Locking, Popping, Waacking/Punking, Vogueing, House Dance, Krump, Stepping, DanceHall and B-Boying/B-Girling

** Refers to: Party Dances or Club Dances (popular or trendy dances), MTV

1. BALLET DANCE:

Choreography consisting of classical ballet technique, steps, movement, and music. Allowed are these different classical ballet styles: Historical Dances, Classical Ballet, Neo-Classical Ballet, Postclassical Ballet, Character dance from the classical ballet repertoire. Original choreographies are allowed (example: Swan Lake, La Bayadere, etc.) as well as newly created choreographies. Dances can be performed with the use of ballet slippers or in pointe shoes. Dancers under the age of 12 are not allowed to wear pointe shoes unless approved by the Head Judge and / or Judiciary Director

2. NATIONAL/FOLKLORIC DANCE:

A routine using ethnic style of dance, such as Spanish, Hawaiian, polkas, gumboots, belly dance, etc. Folk dances are dances that are developed by people that reflect the life of the people of a certain country or region. Original choreography is allowed but not necessary. The folkloric dance tradition must be preserved. The costumes and music must reflect the tradition of the country of origin

3. CONTEMPORARY/MODERN DANCE:

Inventive movements incorporating different styles with classical foundation. Modern dance is very specific with a definite set of rules for each of the disciplined styles. Martha Graham, Horton, Limon, Dunham and Cunningham are the major modern styles. There are other styles that have branched off from those such as Paul Taylor, Parsons and Alvin Ailey. These are performed barefooted and unlike ballet involve a sense of being grounded as opposed to floating. Contemporary dance can be almost anything. It can be performed barefoot, en pointe or even in socks on stage. It may or may not be performed to music, sounds or nothing at all except the counts or breath of the dancers. This category will also include the new commercial American contemporary styles, as seen in works by Mia Michaels, Sonya Tayeh and Erica Sobol

4. LYRICAL DANCE:

Routine should demonstrate balance, extension, isolations, and control utilizing the lyrics or mood of the music. Lyrical dance exists only in competition dance and in dance studios. It is a literal representation of the music using a combination of ballet and jazz with a little bit of modern thrown in for good measure. It is usually performed in foot undies and tends to be romantic and emotional in approach. Music with vocals and lyrics is preferred but not a rule

5. JAZZ DANCE:

Jazz is an energetic dance style, consisting of unique moves depending on specific style and era of jazz. The moves must reflect the jazz dance technique (layouts, jazz pirouettes, fan-kicks, jazz walks, etc.) which are based on the technique from classical ballet training. As long as the jazz dance vocabulary is used, the music can vary. From classic jazz, theatre jazz, Latin jazz to modern day music. Jazz dance encourages individual expression and the development of personal style

6. MUSICAL THEATRE:

Musical theatre is a form of performance that should combine acting and dance. The story and the emotional content of a musical – humour, pathos, love, anger – should be communicated through the choreography. All styles are permitted including both classical and contemporary musicals. Examples: from the 1930 (Singing in the Rain, Oklahoma, Cabaret, Sweet Charity) up to the present day (Mamma Mia, Producers, Chicago, Wicked, etc). Storyline, characterization, and costume must reflect the chosen musical theatre piece. Musical character must be recognizable

7. TAP DANCE:

Creating syncopated rhythms with the use of tap shoes. The routine must contain tap technique and primarily tap work. It is preferred for tap sounds not to be pre-recorded in music

Detailed explanation of Open Chapter disciplines:

8. OPEN DANCE:

A choreography presenting a combination of disciplines listed under DanceStar Classical Chapter or an original individual style. Emphasis should be placed on originality when combining different dance styles and techniques. Clear and pure dance technique in any chosen style is required

9. ACROBATIC DANCE:

A routine showing controlled acrobatic moves such as walkovers, limbers, handstands, chest rolls, etc. It may also contain gymnastic passes. All acrobatic elements should be linked with dance steps. A clear dance choreography must be present throughout the whole routine. Acrobatics and gymnastics should only be used if they are properly integrated and do not dominate the routine. Acrobatic Dance may contain flexibility moves or contortionist moves while it must contain dance moves, steps and choreography. Acrobatics are defined as typically gymnastic and not dancing elements (salt, flick-flack), jumps and lifts are not included in this definition

10. PRODUCTION NUMBER:

Must have a clear theme or story which takes the viewer on an imaginary journey that has a beginning, middle and end. All dance styles are allowed. Choreography should be built up on idea and creativity accompanied by appealing costumes, strong presentation and expression. Live singing is allowed only in this discipline

Note: Production Number, as a discipline, must have a minimum of 9 dancers

11. URBAN DANCE STYLES:

Deriving from Urban Dance culture, the choreography can combine different dance styles of Hip Hop such as e.g. Oldschool and Newschool

Oldschool includes: Popping, Locking, Jazzrock, Hype,...

Newschool includes: Newstyle, Krumping, Dance Hall,...

Housedance (footwork, jacking and lofting) is considered as part of this category. Also includes wacking, voguing and experimental.

Existing choreographies should be used for inspiration but should not be copied – creativity is essential as Hip Hop is a personal expression of emotions or situations and experiences. Abusive language and violent expressions are forbidden in music and performance. Acrobatic/Break movements are allowed but dancing must dominate

12. COMMERCIAL DANCE (formerly known as MTV):

A fusion of different dance styles with newly created choreographies inspired by the MTV's impact, variety shows and popular singers, party dances or club dances (popular or trendy dances). It is a commercial style of Jazz, a fusion of Jazz, Funk, Hip Hop or other styles, which are performed both live and in video clips alike. The accent is on presentation, style, expression, and performance

5.6. If a routine is registered and performs in an incorrect discipline as declared by the judges, it will be judged by the judges of the discipline it was registered in and will then be moved to the correct discipline. There won't be a deduction of points, however, this dance won't be placed in official DS ranking of the Live Qualifier but can qualify to DS World Dance Masters.

Note: Such routine will be automatically registered into the correct discipline for World Dance Masters.