

Tap Dance Terminology

Tap dance terminology encompasses a wide range of specific words and phrases that are essential for dancers, instructors, and enthusiasts to communicate effectively about this vibrant and rhythmic art form. Understanding these terms not only enhances your appreciation of tap dancing but also helps in mastering techniques, following routines, and engaging with the tap community. In this comprehensive guide, we will explore the most important tap dance terminology, organized into various categories to facilitate easy learning.

Fundamental Tap Dance Terms

Basic Terms and Movements

To begin, it's crucial to familiarize yourself with some foundational tap dance terms that describe the basic movements and components:

1. **Shuffle:** A quick brushing sound made by moving the ball of the foot forward and backward or side to side, typically involving a brush followed by a tap.
2. **Stamp:** A forceful downward tap of the entire foot onto the floor, creating a loud sound.
3. **Ball Change:** A quick weight transfer from the ball of one foot to the other, often used as a transitional move.
4. **Cramp Roll:** A classic tap step involving four taps—right, left, right, left—played in a specific rhythm, often used as a foundational move.
5. **Flap:** A combination of a brush followed by a step, producing a distinctive sound and often used in rhythm patterns.
6. **Toe Tap:** Tapping the toe of the shoe on the floor, used to accentuate rhythms or transitions.
7. **Heel Drop:** Dropping the heel onto the floor to produce a sound, often used in syncopated patterns.

Types of Tap Sounds

Understanding the different sounds produced in tap dancing is essential:

1. **Toe Tap:** As mentioned, tapping with the toe.
2. **Heel Tap:** Tapping with the heel of the shoe.
3. **Brush:** A sweeping sound made by striking the floor with the ball or heel of the foot, often used in combinations like the 'brush step.'
4. **Tap:** A clear striking of the floor with the full shoe or specific part (toe or heel).
5. **Stamp:** A heavy, deliberate downward tap.

Advanced Tap Dance Terminology

Rhythmic and Pattern Terms

Tap dancing is deeply rooted in rhythm. Here are some terms that describe rhythmic patterns and timing:

1. **Ticking:** A steady, even rhythm often used as a metronome guide for practicing.
2. **Double:** A quick succession of two taps or strokes, often within the same beat.
3. **Triplet:** A rhythmic pattern of three evenly spaced sounds within a beat, adding complexity to routines.
4. **Syncopation:** Emphasizing off-beats or unexpected beats, creating rhythmic interest and complexity.
5. **Groove:** The overall rhythmic feel or "swing" of a tap routine, vital for musicality.

Step Combinations and Routines

Many tap routines are built from specific step combinations:

1. **Pullback:** A backward brush or tap, often used in fast sequences.
2. **Maxi Ford:** A step involving a brush followed by a hop and a tap, adding flair to routines.
3. **Scuff:** A brush that ramps up the rhythm, often played with a quick heel or toe movement.
4. **Ball Change Step:** A quick transfer of weight that can serve as a rhythmic filler or transition.

Tap Dance Technique and Practice Terms

Training and Practice Vocabulary

Mastering tap dance involves specific techniques and practices:

1. **Timing:** The precise synchronization with music or metronome beats.
2. **Footwork:** The detailed movements and patterns performed by the feet.
3. **Rudiments:** Basic foundational steps or patterns that serve as building blocks for more complex routines.
4. **Isolations:** Moving one part of the body independently, such as just the feet or ankles.
5. **Warm-up:** Exercises to prepare the feet and body for dancing, often including stretching and simple drills.

Technical Terms Related to Shoes and Floor

Since tap dance heavily relies on specific shoes and flooring:

1. **Tap Shoes:** Specially designed shoes with metal plates (taps) attached to the heel and toe for producing sound.

2. **Taps:** The metal plates on tap shoes that produce sound when striking the floor.
3. **Flooring:** The surface on which tap dance is performed, often a hardwood or specialized dance floor designed to produce optimal sound and reduce injury.
4. **Grip:** The traction or friction between the shoes and the floor, affecting movement and safety.

Common Tap Dance Notation and Symbols

Notation Systems

To document tap routines, dancers and choreographers use various notation systems:

1. **Tap Notation:** A symbolic system that indicates movements, rhythms, and sounds, similar to musical notation.
2. **Choreography Symbols:** Visual symbols that denote specific steps or patterns, often used in dance notation books.

Rhythmic Symbols

Some symbols are used to represent rhythmic elements:

1. **X:** Indicates a tap or strike.
2. **O:** Represents a pause or rest.
3. **→:** Movement direction or transfer.

Common Phrases and Slang in Tap Dancing

Informal Terms and Expressions

Like many dance forms, tap dance has its own slang:

1. **Breaking it down:** Analyzing a routine into smaller parts for practice.
2. **Getting your tap on:** Engaging in tap dance or practicing intensely.
3. **Toe the line:** Performing precisely or sticking to the rhythm.
4. **Tap out:** To perform a sequence or routine.
5. **Step it up:** Improve or increase the intensity of practice.

Conclusion

Understanding tap dance terminology is fundamental for dancers aiming to improve technique, communicate with instructors, and deepen their appreciation of the art form. From basic movements like the shuffle and stamp to complex rhythmic patterns such as triplets and syncopation, these terms form the language of tap dance. Whether you're a beginner learning your first steps or a seasoned performer refining your routines, mastering this vocabulary will

elevate your dance experience. Continually exploring the rich lexicon of tap dance will enable you to connect more profoundly with the rhythm, history, and community of this dynamic dance style.

Tap Dance Terminology: An In-Depth Exploration of the Language of Rhythm and Movement Tap dance, often celebrated as one of the most rhythmic and expressive dance forms, boasts a rich lexicon that encapsulates its history, techniques, and artistry. Understanding its terminology is essential for dancers, educators, and enthusiasts alike, as it provides a shared language to describe movements, styles, and musicality. This comprehensive guide delves into the core vocabulary, exploring the nuances and significance of each term within the world of tap dance.

Introduction to Tap Dance Terminology

Tap dance terminology is a blend of technical descriptors, stylistic identifiers, and historical references. It originated from a mixture of African, Irish, and English dance traditions, evolving over the years into a distinct art form with its own language. As dancers develop their skills, they learn an array of terms that describe footwork, rhythms, steps, and stylistic nuances, enabling precise communication and artistic expression.

Fundamental Tap Dance Steps

Understanding the foundational steps is crucial for anyone studying tap dance. These steps form the building blocks for more complex routines and improvisations.

Basic Steps

- Shuffle: A quick, brushing movement made by sliding the ball of the foot forward or backward, often combined with other sounds. - Ball Change: A shifting of weight from the ball of one foot to the other, typically performed rapidly as a syncopated sound. - Step: A straightforward foot placement, often serving as a starting point or transition. - Stamp: A forceful downward tap with the entire foot, emphasizing the sound. - Stamp Tap: A combination of a stamp followed immediately by a tap, creating rhythmic emphasis. - Toe Tap: Tapping with the toe of the shoe, often used in quick embellishments. - Heel Tap: Tapping with the heel of the shoe, providing a deeper sound texture. - Brush: A sweeping movement where the foot brushes across the floor, typically leading into a tap or step.

Common Tap Steps

1. Cramp Roll: A four-beat pattern involving a sequence of toe, heel, toe, heel taps, creating a rolling, continuous sound. 2. Pullback: A quick backward movement of the foot, often used in syncopated sequences. 3. Flap: A combination of a brush followed by a step (e.g., "flap step"), producing a quick, rhythmic sound. 4. Riff: A quick, repeated tap of the ball of the foot, often used for embellishment. 5. Spank: A sharp, quick tap with the ball or heel of the foot, emphasizing rhythm. 6. Scuff: A brush with the sole or heel of the foot, often leading into other steps.

Rhythmic and Musical Terms

Tap dance is deeply intertwined with rhythm and musicality. Many terms describe the relationship between the dancer's footwork and the music.

Rhythmic Patterns

- Syncopation: Emphasizing off-beats or weak beats, creating a dynamic and engaging rhythmic feel. - Accent: A stronger, emphasized tap that highlights a particular beat or subdivision. - Count: The numerical counting of beats (e.g., "1 and 2 and 3 and 4"), essential for timing. - Subdivision: Breaking down beats into smaller units, such as eighths or sixteenths, to execute complex rhythms.

Musical Terminology

- Tempo: The speed of the music, usually measured in beats per minute (BPM), affecting the dancer's timing. - Swing: A rhythmic feel where the beat is unevenly divided, characteristic of jazz-influenced tap. - Groove: The overall rhythmic feel or "pocket" that the dancer maintains in connection with the music.

Stylistic and Expressive Terms

Different styles within tap dance, such as Broadway, Rhythm Tap, or Buck, bring their own vocabulary and expressive techniques.

Style-Related Terms

- Broadway Tap: A style characterized by precise, theatrical movements often with a focus on showmanship. - Rhythm Tap: Emphasizes intricate footwork and improvisation, deeply connected with jazz and musical rhythms. - Buck: A percussive, energetic style rooted in African-American vernacular traditions, often involving improvisation and syncopation. - Shim Sham: A classic tap routine, often performed as a social dance, with its own set of steps and musical cues.

Expressive Techniques

- Phrasing: The way a dancer interprets musical phrases, shaping movements to match musical ideas. - Accent: Emphasizing certain beats or steps to create emphasis and musicality. - Footwork Dynamics: Variations in speed, force, and precision to convey emotion or style.

Advanced and Specialized Terminology

As dancers progress, they encounter more specialized terms that describe complex movements, improvisational techniques, or stylistic nuances.

Complex Steps and Patterns

- Paradiddle: Borrowed from drumming, a rhythmic pattern used in advanced tap improvisation involving alternating steps. - Wing: A rapid, sweeping movement of the foot, often used as a flourish or embellishment. - Flap-heel: A combination step where a flap is immediately followed by a heel tap, creating a layered sound. - Cramproll Variations: Different iterations of the classic cramp roll, including the "double cramp" or "double roll."

Improvisational and Freestyle Terms

- Jam: An impromptu session where dancers improvise together, often emphasizing spontaneous creativity. - Call and Response: A technique where the dancer responds to a musical or rhythmic cue, fostering interaction. - Syncopated Riff: Rapid, improvisational embellishment emphasizing off-beats.

Historical and Cultural Terms Tap dance's history is rich with terminology rooted in its cultural origins and evolution.

Historical Terms

- Buck and Wing: An early tap style characterized by percussive footwork, named after African-American dance traditions. - Soft Shoe: A style of tap performed in soft-soled shoes, emphasizing smooth, flowing movements. - Irish Step: A precursor to tap, sharing some terminology and stylistic elements. - Juba: An African-American vernacular dance involving improvisation and percussive footwork, influencing tap.

Cultural References

- Shim Sham: Named after a vaudeville performer, this routine is a cultural staple in tap communities. - Bo

Jangles: Refers to the legendary tap dancer Bill "Bojangles" Robinson, whose style influenced the terminology and aesthetic.

Teaching and Learning Tap Dance Terminology

Mastering tap dance terminology requires active listening, practice, and immersion in the dance community.

Tips for Learners

- Use Visual Aids: Watching videos and demonstrations helps associate terms with movements. - Practice with a Metronome: Ensures accurate timing and understanding of rhythmic terms. - Label Steps: When practicing, label each step or combination with its name for easy recall. - Attend Classes and Performances: Exposure to live instruction and performances deepens understanding.

For Educators

- Introduce Terms Gradually: Build a vocabulary base before progressing to complex terminology. - Incorporate Musicality: Reinforce terms related to rhythm and musicality through exercises. - Use Clear Demonstration: Combine verbal explanation with physical demonstration to clarify meaning.

Conclusion: The Living Language of Tap

Tap dance terminology is not merely a collection of words but a living language that encapsulates the dance's history, culture, and artistry. It allows dancers to communicate intricate rhythms, stylistic nuances, and emotional expressions with precision and shared understanding. As tap continues to evolve, so too will its vocabulary, reflecting new styles, innovations, and cultural influences. Whether you're a novice learning the basics or an experienced performer refining your craft, understanding tap dance terminology enhances your connection to this vibrant, rhythmic art form. In summary, mastering tap dance terminology empowers dancers to articulate their movements, interpret rhythms more deeply, and participate fully in the tap community's rich traditions. It bridges the gap between music and movement, enabling a dancer to speak fluently in the language of tap's percussive poetry.

Questions & Answers About tap dance terminology

N o	Question	Answer
1	What does the term 'brush' mean in tap dance?	In tap dance, 'brush' refers to a quick, sweeping tap made with the ball or heel of the foot, often used to create rhythmic patterns or accents in a routine.
2	What is a 'shuffle' in tap dance?	A 'shuffle' is a fundamental tap step involving a forward or backward brush followed by a step, creating a quick, sliding sound often used in basic rhythms and combinations.

3	What does 'toe tap' mean in tap dance terminology?	A 'toe tap' is a tap sound produced by striking the floor with the toe of the shoe, typically used as a rhythmic accent within routines.
4	What is the difference between a 'step' and a 'step-ball-change'?	A 'step' is simply placing one foot down, while a 'step-ball-change' involves stepping onto one foot, then quickly shifting weight to the ball of the other foot, creating a quick, smooth change in rhythm.
5	What does the term 'break' refer to in tap dance?	A 'break' is a short, often sudden, rhythmic passage or pattern within a tap routine that emphasizes a specific beat or creates a musical contrast.

percussion step, shuffle, flap, toe tap, heel tap, cramp roll, ball change, pullback, brush, riff