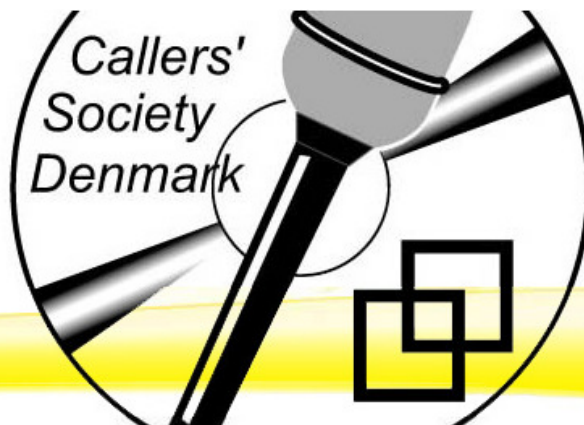


**CSD -
Denmark**



- **i samarbejde med**
- **in association with**

CALLERLAB

BASIC & MAINSTREAM Definitions

Compiled and translated by CSD

Oversat og bearbejdet af CSD



In English

På dansk

Change history since September 20, 2000:

Change Date Change Made

- 08/22/01 Removed *FAN THE TOP* which was moved to the Plus Program.
 Removed *EIGHT CHAIN THRU* which was moved to the Plus Program.
 Removed *SPIN CHAIN THRU* which was moved to the Plus Program.
- 04/29/02 Corrected the definition of *HALF TAG THE LINE*
- 08/12/02 Removed the reference to *FAN THE TOP* and *SPIN CHAIN THRU* from the Facing Couples Rule in the Preface
- 01/14/03 Moved Diagram of *STARTING FORMATIONS* in *PREFACE*
- 03/18/03 Added Regional Styling difference statement to *PREFACE*
- 04/27/03 In addendum, changed #37 (Alamo Ring Formations) to Read “Same as #36(d) *WAVE BALANCE*”
- 08/01/03 Added *EIGHT CHAIN THRU* to the MS program
- 09/11/03 Changed Definition of “*SEE SAW*” and Changed name of “*ALL AROUND LEFT HAND LADY*” to “*ALL AROUND THE CORNER*” and Changed reference for *ARM TURNS* from the addendum to call #7 (b) and #7 ©
- 10/10/03 Corrected styling statement for *SEE SAW*
- 03/04/04 Removed *PARTNER TAG Styling (Timing)* From *TAG Family*
- 04/26/2005 Revised Copyright Notice
- 08/19/2005 Removed *Dancer Tip* from *DOSADO* Definition, Corrected References in *RIGHT AND LEFT THRU* and *FLUTTERWHEEL* Definitions.
- 09/19/2005 Corrected reference to forearm turns in *FLUTTERWHEEL Styling*.
- 10/19/2006 Renamed “*BASIC AND MAINSTREAM DEFINITIONS*”, added *SPIN CHAIN THRU* and moved *STAR PROMENADE* to the *PROMENADE FAMILY*. Corrected the timing for *TAG THE LINE* and *HALF TAG THE LINE*.
- 01/09/08 Renamed *ALL AROUND THE CORNER* to *WALK AROUND THE CORNER*. Removed *SPLIT TWO* and *SEPARATE* from the addendum. Replace *SPLIT THE OUTSIDE COUPLE* with *SPLIT TWO* and corrected the definition of *SEPARATE*. Moved *ALLEMANDE LEFT IN THE ALAMO STYLE* and *BALANCE* from the Addendum. Added *WRONG WAY PROMENADE* to the Promenade Family.
- 04/04/2008 Started adoption of MS Definition Rewrite. Updated beginning of document through call #10 plus 19 other calls to version approved in March 2004. Added next 5 calls approved in 2/08. Updated name of *ALAMO STYLE*. Moved *Dancer Naming* to preface. Merged *CIRCULATE* text from addendum, relabeled entries, and drew new diagrams.
- 05/23/2008 Updated *THAR FAMILY* and *OCEAN WAVE FAMILY*. Information from the addendum was accidentally omitted.
- 07/30/08 Update link to Formation Pictograms.
- 3/12/09 Add Leaders/Trailers
- 9/9/09 Update *Pass The Ocean*. Update call order and numbers to match 9/1/09 teach order. Minor formatting changes to *Swing Thru*, *Trade Family*, *Ocean Wave Family*, and *Ladies Chain*.
- 11/01/09 Add “The Facing Couples Rule applies to this call” to *Swing Thru* and *Spin Chain Thru*.

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TEACHING ORDER

1. CIRCLE LEFT/CIRCLE RIGHT
 2. FORWARD & BACK
 3. DOSADO / *DOSADO TO A WAVE*
 4. SWING
 5. PROMENADE FAMILY
 - A. COUPLES (FULL, 1/2, 3/4)
 - B. SINGLE FILE PROMENADE
 - C. *WRONG WAY PROMENADE*
 - D. *STAR PROMENADE*
 6. ALLEMANDE LEFT
 7. ARM TURNS
 8. RIGHT & LEFT GRAND FAMILY
 - A. RIGHT AND LEFT GRAND
 - B. WEAVE THE RING
 - C. *WRONG WAY GRAND*
 9. LEFT-HAND STAR/RIGHT-HAND STAR
 10. PASS THRU
 11. HALF SASHAY FAMILY
 - A. HALF SASHAY
 - B. ROLLAWAY
 - C. LADIES IN, MEN SASHAY
 12. TURN BACK FAMILY
 - A. U-TURN BACK
 - B. BACKTRACK
 13. SEPARATE AROUND 1 OR 2
 - A. TO A LINE
 - B. AND COME INTO THE MIDDLE
 14. SPLIT TWO
 15. COURTESY TURN
 16. LADIES CHAIN FAMILY
 - A. TWO LADIES CHAIN (REG & 3/4)
 - B. FOUR LADIES CHAIN (REG & 3/4)
 - C. *CHAIN DOWN THE LINE*
 17. DO PASO
 18. LEAD RIGHT
 19. VEER LEFT/VEER RIGHT
 - *16 C. *CHAIN DOWN THE LINE*
 20. BEND THE LINE
 21. CIRCULATE FAMILY
 - A. (NAMED DANCERS) CIRCULATE
 - B. COUPLES CIRCULATE
 - C. *ALL 8 CIRCULATE*
 - D. *SINGLE FILE CIRCULATE*
 - E. *SPLIT/BOX CIRCULATE*
 22. RIGHT AND LEFT THRU
 23. GRAND SQUARE
 24. STAR THRU
 25. CALIFORNIA TWIRL
 26. WALK AROUND THE CORNER
 27. SEE SAW
 28. SQUARE THRU (1, 2, 3, 4)/
LEFT SQUARE THRU (1, 2, 3, 4)
 29. CIRCLE TO A LINE
 30. DIVE THRU
 31. WHEEL AROUND
 32. THAR FAMILY
 - A. ALLEMANDE THAR
 - B. ALLEMANDE LEFT TO AN ALLEMANDE THAR
 - C. *WRONG WAY THAR*
 33. SLIP THE CLUTCH
 34. SHOOT THE STAR/
SHOOT THE STAR FULL AROUND
 35. BOX THE GNAT
 - *8 C. *WRONG WAY GRAND*
 36. TRADE FAMILY
 - A. (NAMED DANCERS) TRADE
 - B. COUPLES TRADE
 - C. PARTNER TRADE
 37. OCEAN WAVE FAMILY
 - A. STEP TO A WAVE
 - B. BALANCE
 - *21 C. *ALL 8 CIRCULATE*
 38. ALAMO RING FORMATION
 39. SWING THRU / *LEFT SWING THRU*
 40. RUN / *CROSS RUN*
 41. PASS THE OCEAN
 42. EXTEND (From 1/4 Tag only)
 43. WHEEL & DEAL
 44. DOUBLE PASS THRU
 45. FIRST COUPLE GO LEFT / RIGHT,
NEXT COUPLE GO LEFT / RIGHT
 46. ZOOM
 47. FLUTTERWHEEL /
REVERSE FLUTTERWHEEL
 48. SWEEP A QUARTER
 49. TRADE BY
 50. TOUCH 1/4
 - *21 D. *SINGLE FILE CIRCULATE*
 - *21 E. *SPLIT / BOX CIRCULATE*
 51. FERRIS WHEEL
- MAINSTREAM PROGRAM**
52. CLOVERLEAF
 53. TURN THRU
 54. EIGHT CHAIN THRU
EIGHT CHAIN 1, 2, 3, etc.
 55. PASS TO THE CENTER
 56. SINGLE HINGE / COUPLES HINGE
 57. CENTERS IN
 58. CAST OFF 3/4
 59. SPIN THE TOP
 60. WALK & DODGE
 61. SLIDE THRU
 62. FOLD/*CROSS FOLD*
 63. DIXIE STYLE TO AN OCEAN WAVE
 64. SPIN CHAIN THRU
 65. TAG THE LINE (IN/OUT/LEFT/RIGHT)
 66. HALF TAG
 67. SCOOT BACK
 68. RECYCLE (From a wave only)
- CALLERS ARE REMINDED TO LIMIT THEIR CALLS TO THE ADVERTISED PROGRAM. CALLS FROM A LIST OTHER THAN ADVERTISED SHOULD NOT BE USED UNLESS THEY ARE WALKED THROUGH OR WORKSHOPPED FIRST.

* Suggested Teaching Order. Calls in

PREFACE /FORORD

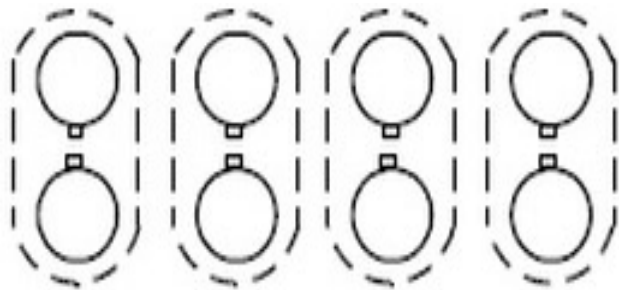
OBJECTIVE:

The objective of the Mainstream call definitions is to provide clear, concise, simple explanations of the terms and calls used in the Mainstream Program.

(1) STARTING FORMATIONS

Starting formations are listed for each of the defined calls. The smallest basic formation has been listed. Multiples of this formation may be possible.

For example, the minimum number of dancers required to dosado is two. It is possible, however, to have four dancers in a line facing four dancers in an opposite line ready for a dosado. In this case, there are four multiples of the basic formation.



(2) FACING DANCERS

Facing dancers, unless otherwise specified, may be any combination of men and women.

(3) COUPLES

Couples, unless otherwise specified, may be any combination of men and women.

(4) PASSING RULE

Whenever two dancers are walking toward each other and are about to collide, they pass right shoulders and continue.

(5) SAME POSITION RULE

Whenever two dancers are walking toward each other and are required to occupy the same position, they join right hands in a mini wave sharing that position.

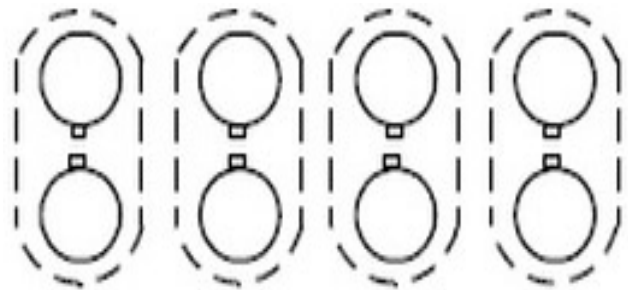
FORMÅL

Formålet med Mainstream callenes definitioner er, at give klare, præcise og enkle forklaringer på udtryk og calls, der bruges i Mainstream Programmet.

1) STARTING FORMATIONS / Udgangsformationer

Udgangsformationerne er beskrevet til hvert defineret call. Den mindst mulige formation er beskrevet. Mangefold af formationen vil være mulig.

F. eks. skal der mindst to dansere til en Dosado. Det er imidlertid muligt, at fire dansere i en Line overfor fire andre i en modstående Line kan udføre en Dosado. I dette tilfælde optræder minimumsformationen fire gange.



2) FACING DANCERS / Modstående dansere

Facing Dancers kan være en hvilken som helst kombination af mænd og damer, medmindre andet angives.

3) COUPLES / Par

Couples kan være en hvilken som helst kombination af mænd og damer, medmindre andet angives.

4) PASSING RULE / Regel for passage

Når to dansere bevæger sig mod hinanden, og er nær ved at kollideres, passerer de hinanden med højre skulder

5) SAME POSITION RULE / Regel for samme plads

Når to dansere bevæger sig mod hinanden for at dele den samme plads, danner de en Right-hand Mini-wave på den fælles plads.

(6) FACING COUPLES RULE

Some calls, which normally start from ocean waves, can also be done when dancers are in facing couples (e.g. Swing Thru, Spin the Top, etc.).

In this case, the dancers first step into a momentary right hand ocean wave and complete the call unless the caller specifically directs a left hand call (e.g. left swing thru, etc.) in which case the dancers step into a momentary left hand ocean wave and complete the call. Exceptions to this rule are listed in the body of the definitions.

(7) OCEAN WAVE RULE

Some calls which normally start from facing couples can be done when dancers are in ocean waves (e.g. Right and Left Thru, Box the Gnat, Square Thru, Slide Thru, Pass to the Center, etc.).

In this case, the dancers have already stepped forward toward the facing dancer and are ready to complete the remaining action of the directed call.

For the sake of dancer comprehension and teaching purposes, it may be necessary to initially have the dancers back up into facing couples, then step back into the wave and complete the call.

This rule also applies when calls which normally start from two facing dancers (e.g., Turn Thru) are called from a mini wave.

(8) REGIONAL STYLING DIFFERENCES

CALLERLAB recognizes that regional differences in styling exist.

DEFINITION OF STYLING TERMS

Arms in Natural Dance Position: Arms should be held slightly bent in comfortable position in anticipation of the next movement.

Dance Step: Should be a smooth, effortless gliding step in which the ball of the foot touches and slides across the surface of the floor before the heel is gently dropped to floor.

The length of stride should be fairly short with the movement coming mostly from knees down.

Dance step must be coordinated with the beat of the music. In general terms, short gliding steps which utilize both ball and heel of the foot make a comfortable dance step

6) FACING COUPLES RULE /

Regel for modstående par

Nogle calls, der normalt begynder fra Ocean Waves, kan også udføres, når danserne står som par overfor hinanden (f.eks.: Swing Thru, Spin the Top m.fl.).

I dette tilfælde markerer man først en højre hånds Ocean-wave, og fuldfører callen derfra, med mindre calleren har udbedt sig et venstrehånds call (f.eks.: Left Swing Thru m.fl.). I dette tilfælde markerer man først en venstrehånds Ocean-wave, og fuldfører callen derfra. Eventuelle undtagelser fra denne regel er anført i definitionerne.

7) OCEAN WAVE RULE / Regel for Ocean Waves

Nogle calls, der normalt begynder fra Facing Couples, kan også udføres fra en Ocean Wave (f.eks.: Right and Left Thru, Box the Gnat, Square Thru, Slide Thru, Pass to the Center m.fl.).

I dette tilfælde er danserne allerede trådt frem mod hinanden, så de nu er parate til at fuldføre den resterende del af callen.

For dansernes forståelse og indlæring er det måske nødvendigt at indlede med, at danserne træder tilbage til Facing Couples, for så at træde frem i waven igen for derefter at gennemføre callen.

Denne regel gælder også, når et call der normalt begynder fra facing dancers (f.eks.: Turn Thru), bliver callen fra en Mini-wave.

8) REGIONALE FORSKELLE I STYLING

CALLERLAB anerkender, at der regionalt kan forekomme forskelle i styling.

DEFINITION AF STYLING UDTRYK

Armene i almindelig danseposition: Armene skal holdes let bøjet i en behagelig position klar til næste bevægelse.

Dansetrin: Skal være jævne, ubesværede og glidende trin, hvor fodballen rører, og glider hen over gulvets overflade, før hælen sættes blødt i gulvet.

Trinlængden bør være forholdsvis kort, og bevægelsen kommende især fra knæet og ned.

Dansetrin skal udføres i takt til musikken. Almindeligvis med korte og glidende bevægelser, hvor både fodballen og hæl anvendes for at opnå behagelige og glidende dansetrin.

DANCING HAND POSITIONS

Couple Handhold

Inside hands joined. Men should always hold palms up, ladies palms down. In the event of a same sex couple, the left-hand dancer turns palm up, right-hand dancer turns palm down. Arms should be bent with hands held slightly higher than the elbow. Forearms are adjacent and can be held close together in locked-in position for wheel around type movement.

Forearm

The arms are held past the wrist but not past the elbow joint. Each dancer places the hand on the inside of the arm of the person with whom he is to work. The fingers and thumb are held in close. The center of the turn will be at the joined arms, so, while turning, each dancer is moving equally around the other.

Handshake Hold

Use a comfortable handshake with hands reached and touched at about average waist height. Thumb should overlap the back of the opposite dancer's hand. It is important in right and left grand to release hands when passing. Do NOT stretch or lean over to reach the next hand.

Loose Handhold

Hands revolve around each other maintaining contact and a certain degree of security or stabilization. Slight pressure is all that is required.

Hands Up

Hands are joined in crossed palm position; i.e. opposing dancers place palms together with finger pointing up, then tilt hand out slightly which will result in a crossed palm position. Thumbs are gently closed on the back of the opposing dancer's hand. As the turning action starts, wrists are straightened.

Box Star / Packsaddle

Four men with palms down take the wrist of the man ahead and link up to form a box.

Palm Star

Place all hands together with fingers pointing up and thumbs closed gently over the back of the adjacent dancer's hand to provide a degree of stabilization. Arms should be bent slightly so that the height of the handgrip will be at an average eye level.

Posture

Dancers should stand erect and tall, shoulders back. Often tall people have a tendency to stoop, but should not.

Pull By

The action brings two people toward each other. Hands should be dropped before bodies cross a common plane.

HÅNDFATNINGER I DANSEN

Couple Handhold / Par-håndfatning

Håndfatning med inderste hånd. Mænd har håndfladen vendende opad, og damer håndfladen nedad. Når et par er af samme køn, holder den venstre danser håndfladen opad og den højre danser håndfladen nedad. Armene bøjes så hænderne holdes lidt højere end albuen. Underarmene holdes ved siden af hinanden, men kan holdes tættere sammen i låst position i forbindelse med en roterende bevægelse.

Forearm / Underarm

Underarmene holdes mod hinanden. Hver danser placerer sin hånd på indersiden af modpartens underarm mellem håndled og albue. Fingrene inkl. tomten holdes samlet. Omdrejningspunktet er underarmenes centerpunkt, og begge dansere bevæger sig lige langt rundt om hinanden.

Handshake Hold / Håndtryks-fatning

Brug en komfortabel håndtryks-fatning, hvor hænderne mødes omkring hoftehøjde. Tomten bør placeres på modpartens håndryg. Det er vigtigt at slippe i en Right and Left Grand, idet man passerer hinanden. Stræk og læn dig aldrig fremad til den næste håndfatning.

Loose Handhold / Løs håndfatning

Hænderne roteres om hinanden, idet der opretholdes kontakt med en vis sikkerhed og stabilitet. Et let tryk er alt, hvad der behøves.

Hands Up / Hænderne oppe

Hænderne krydses håndflade mod håndflade. De modstående dansere holder håndfladerne let sammen med fingrene pegende skråt op- og udad, hvorved hænderne krydses. Tomten placeres let på den modsatte dansers håndryg. Håndleddet holdes strakt, når den drejende bevægelse begynder.

Box Star / Packsaddle / Møllehjul

Med håndfladerne vendende nedad tager fire mænd fat om håndleddet på manden foran, således der dannes en boks.

Palm Star / Stjerne

Sæt hænderne sammen med fingrene pegende opad. Tomten placeres let på den tilstødende dansers håndryg for at opnå en vis grad af stabilitet. Arme skal være let bøjede, således at hænderne holdes i en middel øjenhøjde.

Posture / Holdning

Danserne bør holde sig ranke med skuldrene tilbage. Høje mennesker har ofte en tendens til at være foroverbøjede, men det bør de ikke være.

Pull By / Træk forbi

Bevægelsen bringer to dansere frem mod og forbi hinanden. Håndfatningen skal slippes før man passerer hinanden.

Skirt Work

Ladies hold skirt in free hand about waist high using very slight rhythmical flourish to move skirt in front and back, right hand moving with left foot, left hand moving with right foot.

Promenade Ending Twirl

Man raises his right hand holding the lady's right hand loosely as she twirls clockwise underneath, ending in a squared up couples position.

STYLING FOR BASIC & MAINSTREAM SQUARE DANCE CALLS

BOW (HONORS)

To Your Partner

a

Men: Turn slightly to face your partner making eye contact. Place left hand behind back or at left hip, palm out. Place right foot in front of left foot. The right foot should be pointed toward the lady with the toe touching the floor. Man's right hand holds lady's left hand. Both legs are straight, with weight on the back foot.

Ladies: Turn slightly to face your partner making eye contact. Left foot should be pointed forward with toe touching floor, right foot in back. Right hand holds skirt toward center of square, right arm bent at elbow. Place left hand in partner's right hand. Both legs are straight with weight on back foot. [An acceptable traditional variation of styling is that the men bow slightly from the waist as the ladies acknowledge with a curtsy.]

To Your Corner

Men: Right hand holding partner's left hand, turn slightly to face corner, making eye contact. Place left hand behind back or at left hip, palm out. Place left foot in front of right foot. The left foot should be pointed toward corner with toe touching floor. Both legs are straight with weight on the back foot.

Ladies: Left hand in partner's right hand, turn slightly to face corner making eye contact. Place right foot in front of left foot with the right foot pointed toward corner and the toe touching floor. Both legs are straight with weight on back foot.

[An acceptable traditional variation of styling is that the men bow slightly from the waist as the ladies acknowledge with a curtsy.]

Skirt Work / Skørtarbejde

Damerne holder ved skørtet med den frie hånd, og løfter det til omkring livet. Skørtet svinges frem og tilbage i lette, rytmiske bevægelser. Højre hånd følger venstre fod, venstre hånd højre fod.

Promenade Ending Twirl /

Swing efter Promenade

Manden løfter sin højre hånd, mens han holder let om damens højre hånd. Hun drejer rundt under armene – i urets retning, og de slutter som et par i squared up couples position.

STYLING FOR BASIC & MAINSTREAM SQUARE DANCE CALLS

BOW (HONORS) / Buk for (Hils på)

To Your Partner / din Partner

Mænd: Drej dig lidt mod din partner og tag øjenkontakt. Placer venstre hånd bag ryggen, eller på venstre hofte, med håndfladen udad. Sæt højre fod foran venstre. Højre fod skal med tåspidsen i gulvet pege mod damen. Mandens højre hånd holder damens venstre hånd. Begge ben er strakte med vægten på bageste fod.

Damer: Drej dig lidt mod din partner og tag øjenkontakt. Venstre fod peger fremad med tåspidsen i gulvet, højre fod er bagved. Højre hånd holder skørtet imod midten af Squaren, højre arm er bøjet i albuen. Placer venstre hånd i din partners højre. Begge ben er strakte med vægten på bageste fod. (En acceptabel variation i Styling er, at mændene bukker, mens damerne nejjer.)

To Your Corner / din Corner

Mænd: Højre hånd holder partners venstre hånd, drej dig lidt mod din Corner og tag øjenkontakt. Placer venstre hånd bag ryggen, eller på hoften, håndfladen udad. Sæt venstre fod foran højre. Venstre fod peger med tåspidsen i gulvet mod din Corner. Begge ben er strakte med vægten på bageste fod.

Damer: Venstre hånd i partners højre hånd. Drej dig lidt mod din Corner og tag øjenkontakt. Placer højre fod foran venstre, med højre tåspids i gulvet pegende mod din Corner. Begge ben er strakte med vægten på bageste fod.

(En acceptabel variation i Styling er, at mændene bukker, mens damerne nejjer.)

DANCER NAMING

There are several ways to identify dancers in a square.

a) PARTNER / CORNER

From a squared set with normally arranged couples, each man's PARTNER is the dancer on his right, and each man's CORNER is the dancer to his left. Each woman's PARTNER is the dancer on her left, and each woman's CORNER is the dancer to her right.

From a circle of alternating men and women facing in, the man's PARTNER is the adjacent dancer to his right and the man's CORNER is the adjacent dancer to his left. The woman's PARTNER is to her left and the woman's CORNER is to her right.

There are other meanings of PARTNER or CORNER in other formations. The caller should avoid the possibility of confusion.

Common commands using these terms would include "Face Your PARTNER; Do Sa Do", "Face Your CORNER; Allemande Left", "Circle Left; Swing Your PARTNER", "4 Ladies Promenade Inside; Swing Your PARTNER". In the last one, PARTNER refers to the PARTNER (i.e. the person you were standing beside) before the ladies promenaded.

(b) HEADS / SIDES

From a squared set, the heads are the two couples facing towards or away from the caller (or the wall the caller is on in very wide halls) and the sides are the other two couples (See Figure 1).

From other formations, dancers retain their HEAD or SIDE identity (i.e. HEADS means Original HEADS).

When a woman promenades to a position other than that where she started, she acquires the identity of that position. This is common in singing calls but is also true in patter.

Der er flere måder til at identificere danserne i en square.

a) PARTNER / CORNER

Fra en opstillet Square (Static Square) (SS) med almindelig opstilling af par, har manden sin PARTNER på sin højre side, og sin CORNER på sin venstre side. Damen har sin PARTNER på sin venstre side, og sin CORNER på sin højre side.

I en Circle bestående af skiftevis mænd og damer, hvor alle ser ind i Squaren, er mandens PARTNER den nærmeste danser til højre, og hans CORNER den nærmeste til venstre. Damens PARTNER er den nærmeste til venstre, og CORNEREN den nærmeste til højre.

Betydningen af PARTNER og CORNER kan variere i andre formationer. Calleren bør undgå at forvirre danserne med forskellige betydninger.

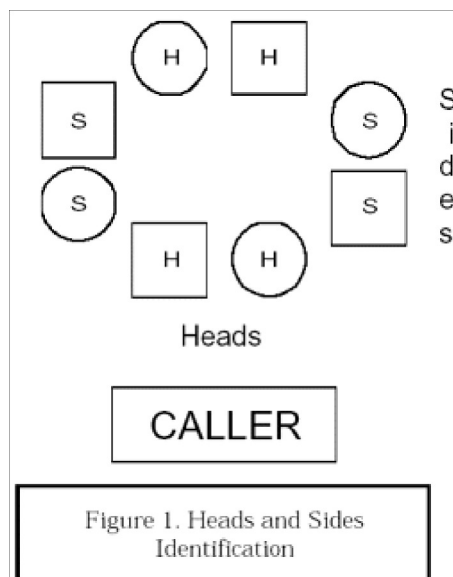
Calls hvor PARTNER og CORNER bruges kan f.eks. være: „Face Your PARTNER, Dosado“; „Face Your CORNER, Allemande Left“; „Circle Left; Swing Your PARTNER“; „4 Ladies Promenade Inside, Swing Your PARTNER“. I det sidstnævnte call refererer PARTNER til den PARTNER, damen havde umiddelbart før promenaden.

b) HEADS / SIDES

I en Static Square (SS) er HEADS de to par, der henholdsvis ser direkte på eller har ryggen mod calleren (eller rettere mod den væg, calleren står placeret ved), og SIDES er de to andre par - se Figur 1.

I andre formationer beholder danserne deres HEADS og SIDES identitet (hvor HEADS altså skal forstås som de originale HEADS).

Når en dame promenerer til en anden position end sin oprindelige, overtager hun den nye positions identitet. Dette er almindeligt i Singing Calls, men gælder også i Pattern Calls.



Common commands using these terms include „HEADS Right And Left Thru“, „HEAD Ladies Chain“, „SIDES wheel Around“, and „SIDES Trade“.

When the original sides are standing in the heads position, the caller should explicitly designate “ORIGINAL HEADS” or “THOSE IN THE HEAD POSITION” because simply saying “HEADS” could mean either of these.

When the head man is promenading with the side lady, the following commands are all acceptable and have the same meaning: “HEADS Wheel Around”, “HEAD MAN with the lady you’ve got, Wheel Around”, or “HEAD MAN and the girl with you, Wheel Around”.

(c) COUPLE #1, #2, #3, #4

From a squared set, the couple with its back to the caller’s wall is COUPLE #1. The couple to their right (counterclockwise when viewed from above) is Couple #2, and so on.

Typical usage would include “Couples 1 and 3 make a right hand star”. The phrase “COUPLES 1 AND 3” means the same thing as “HEADS”.

(d) BOYS / GIRLS

The BOYS are those dancers who initially squared up as the left-side dancers of each couple. The GIRLS are those dancers who initially squared up as the right-side dancers of each couple.

The terms MEN, GENTS, GENTLEMEN, and GUYS are synonymous with BOYS.

The terms WOMEN, LADIES, and GALS are synonymous with GIRLS.

(e) CENTERS / ENDS

In any line or column of 4 dancers, the two dancers in the center are called the CENTERS (labeled with a “C” in the figure below) and the two dancers on the end are called the ENDS (labeled with an “E”).

The identification of CENTERS or ENDS is independent of facing direction. These figures are drawn without a facing direction because each dancer could be facing in any of the 4 directions.

The caller must be careful to avoid the ambiguity present in Figure 5 and Figure 6.

A common way is to use the terms “EACH SIDE, CENTERS ...”, “ON YOUR OWN SIDE, CENTERS ...”, or “CENTERS OF EACH SIDE, ...” for Figure 5 and “CENTER 4, ...” for Figure 6.

Almindeligt brugte calls der indeholder HEADS og / eller SIDES er f.eks.: „HEADS Right and Left Thru“, „HEAD Ladies Chain“, „SIDES Wheel Around“, og „SIDES Trade“.

Når de originale SIDES befinder sig på HEADS Position, skal calleren tydeligt angive: ”ORIGINAL HEADS” eller ”THOSE IN THE HEAD POSITION”, da ordet ”HEADS” alene ikke præcist angiver, hvem der menes.

Når den originale HEAD MAN promenerer med den originale SIDE LADY, kan følgende calls alle benyttes, og de vil have samme betydning: „HEADS Wheel Around“, „HEAD MAN with the lady you’ve got, Wheel Around“, eller „HEAD MAN and the girl with you, Wheel Around“.

c) COUPLE #1, #2, #3, #4

I en Static Square (SS) er parret med ryggen til calleren eller til den væg, som calleren står ved, COUPLE #1. Til højre for dette par (”første par imod urets retning”) er COUPLE #2, og så videre.

For eksempel: „Couples 1 and 3 make a Right Hand Star“. Udtrykket „COUPLES 1 AND 3“ har samme betydning som „HEADS“.

d) BOYS / GIRLS

BOYS er de dansere, som fra begyndelsen stod som mand (venstre-danser) i hvert par. GIRLS er de dansere, som fra begyndelsen stod som dame (højre-danser) i hvert par.

Udtrykkene MEN, GENTS, GENTLEMEN og GUYS er synonymmer for BOYS.

Udtrykkene WOMEN, LADIES og GALS er synonymmer for GIRLS.

e) CENTERS / ENDS

I en hvilken som helst Line eller Column med 4 dansere kaldes de to dansere i midten for CENTERS (”C” på figur 2), og de to yderste dansere kaldes for ENDS (”E” på figur 2).

Betegnelserne CENTERS eller ENDS er ikke afhængig af ansigtsretning. Figurerne er tegnet uden angivelse af ansigtsretning, idet enhver danser kan vende i en hvilken som helst af alle 4 retninger.

Calleren skal undlade at bruge en flertydig betegnelse i henhold til Figur 5 og Figur 6.

Dette kan f.eks. gøres med udtrykkene: „EACH SIDE, CENTERS ...“, „ON YOUR OWN SIDE, CENTERS ...“, eller „CENTERS OF EACH SIDE, ...“ i Figur 5, - eller „CENTER 4, ...“ i Figur 6.



Figure 2. CENTERS or ENDS
(4 Dancers in a Line / Wave / Column)

With 8 dancers, there are several possibilities

Med 8 dansere er der flere muligheder

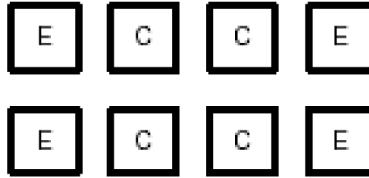


Figure 3. CENTERS or ENDS
(8 Dancers in a Line / Wave / Column)

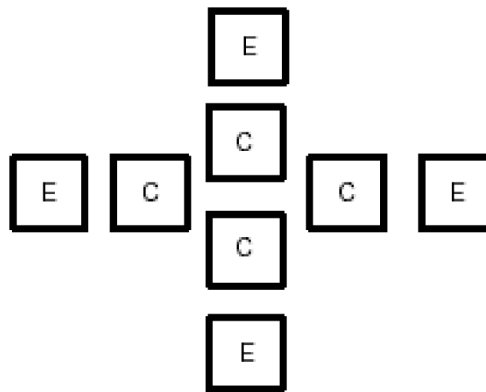


Figure 4. CENTERS or ENDS
(8 Dancers in a Thar)



Figure 5. EACH SIDE, CENTERS or EACH SIDE, ENDS
(8 Dancers in a Tidal Line / Wave / Column)



Figure 6. CENTER 4

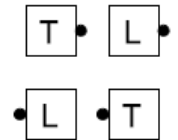
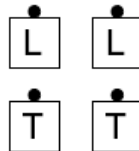
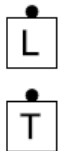
Leaders / Trailers

An understanding of Leaders and Trailers is important, as they are used to define calls (e.g., Cloverleaf) and teach calls (e.g., Zoom). Also, these terms are used by some callers during a dance (e.g., Leaders Trade).

In any box-type formation (e.g., box circulate, tandem couples), those facing out of the box are Leaders and those facing into the box are Trailers.

In other 2-dancer formations (e.g., a tandem, facing dancers, back-to-back dancers), those facing directly away from the center of the 2-dancer formation are Leaders, and those facing directly toward the center of the formation are Trailers. Anyone else is neither a Leader nor a Trailer.

In the diagrams below, the dancers marked "L" are Leaders and the dancers marked "T" are Trailers.



Leaders / Trailers

Det er vigtigt at forstå Leader og Trailer, da de bliver brugt til at definere calls (f.eks. Cloverleaf) og indlære calls (f.eks. Zoom). Disse termer bliver også brugt af nogle callere under dansen (f.eks. Leaders trade)

I enhver box-formation (f.eks. Box-circulate, tandem couples) er dem som kigger ud fra boxen leaders, og dem der kigger ind i boxen er trailers.

I andre 2-danser formationer (f.eks. tandem, facing dancers, back-to-back dancers) er dem som kigger direkte væk fra centret af 2-danser formationen Leaders, og dem som kigger direkte mod centret af formationen er Trailers. Alle andre er hverken Leaders eller Trailers.

I nedenstående diagram er dansere mærket "L" Leaders, og dansere mærket "T" er Trailers

ALLEMANDE FAMILY

Starting formation - any position where dancers can conveniently turn 90° or less to face their corner.

(a) ALLEMANDE LEFT

Dancers face their corners and turn by the left forearm. Releasing armholds and stepping forward, each dancer ends facing his partner.

(b) LEFT ARM TURN

Starting formation - facing dancers.

Dancers join left forearms and walk forward around each other the distance specified; e.g. half (180°), three quarters (270°), full (360°), etc.

(c) RIGHT ARM TURN

Like left arm turn except dancers turn with the right forearm.

Styling: The arms are held past the wrist but not past the elbow joint.

Each dancer places his hand on the inside of the arm of the person with whom he is to work.

The fingers and thumb are held in close. The center of the turn will be at the joined arms, so, while turning, each dancer is moving equally around the other.

Timing: Full around, 8;
three quarters, 6;
one half, 4;
one quarter, 2.

Udgangsformation: Alle positioner hvor danserne kan dreje sig 90° eller mindre, så de ser direkte på deres Corner.

a) ALLEMANDE LEFT

Danserne vender sig mod sin Corner, og udfører et venstre underarmsdrej. Idet man slipper underarmsfatningen, træder man fremad, og slutter med ryggen mod sin Corner, og ansigtet mod sin Partner.

b) LEFT ARM TURN

Udgangsformation: Facing Dancers.

Danserne tager venstre underarmsfatning, og bevæger sig fremad rundt om hinanden, så langt som calleren angiver. F.eks. halvvejs (180°), tre kvart omgang (270°), hele vejen rundt (360°), etc.

c) RIGHT ARM TURN

Ligesom Left Arm Turn. Man bruger blot højre underarm.

Styling: Armene holdes således at håndfladen placeres mellem håndled og albue.

Hver danser placerer sin håndflade på indersiden af armen på den danser, man skal udføre callen med.

Fingrene holdes tæt sammen. Omdrejningspunktet er de forbundne arme, og danserne bevæger sig derfor rundt om hinanden.

Timing: Hele vejen rundt = 8 trin;
tre kvart omgang = 6 trin;
halvvejs, 4 trin;
en kvart omgang = 2 trin.

ALAMO RING FORMATION

(a) ALLEMANDE LEFT IN THE ALAMO STYLE

Starting formation - any place an allemande left is legal.

All start an allemande left but continue the arm turn until the men are looking toward the center of the square and the ladies are looking out. Maintain the left handhold and join right hands with the adjacent dancer to form an alamo ring.

(b) BALANCE

Starting formation - alamo ring.
Same as WAVE BALANCE.

a) ALLEMANDE LEFT IN THE ALAMO STYLE

Udgangsformation: Hvor Allemande Left kan udføres.

Alle laver en Allemande Left, og fortsætter drejet indtil mændene ser ind mod midten af Squaren, og damerne ser ud fra Squaren. Oprethold den venstre håndfatning og tag højrehåndsfatning med danseren ved siden af, så der dannes en Alamo Ring.

b) BALANCE

Udgangsformation: Alamo Ring.
Samme som WAVE BALANCE.

ARM TURNS

See Allemande Family

Se Allemande Family

BEND THE LINE

Starting formation - any line with an even number of dancers.

Dancers in each half of the line must be facing in the same direction. The center dancers in the line drop hands with each other.

With each half of the line working as a unit, the ends move forward while the centers back up until both halves of the line are facing.

Styling: As ends move forward, centers back up equally. Use normal couple handhold and in the event a new line is formed, immediately join hands in the new line.

Timing: Lines of four, six or eight, 4 steps.

Udgangsformation: Enhver Line med et lige antal dansere.

Danserne skal vende samme vej i hver halvdel af Linen. Center danserne slipper deres håndfatning med hinanden.

Hver halvdel af Linen arbejder som en enhed, således at Ends bevæger sig fremad mens Centers bevæger sig baglæns, indtil de to halvdele står ansigt mod ansigt.

Styling: Idet Ends bevæger sig fremad, bakker Centers tilsvarende. Der bruges almindelig par-håndfatning. Når den nye Line er dannet, tager alle i Linen straks almindelig håndfatning.

Timing: Lines (4, 6 el 8 personer) 4 trin.

BOX THE GNAT

Starting formation - facing dancers (man and lady).

Dancers step forward, join and then raise their right hands. The lady steps forward and does a left-face U-Turn Back under the raised joined hands, as the man walks forward and around the lady while doing a right-face U-Turn Back.

Dancers end facing each other, each in the other's starting position.

Styling: Start with a handshake position. The joined fingers must be held so that the man's fingers may turn over the lady's fingers easily while still providing some degree of security or stabilization. At the completion of the movement, the hands should be in handshake position.

Timing: 4 steps from point of contact.

Udgangsformation: Facing Dancers (mand og dame).

Danserne træder fremad mod hinanden, tager hinanden i højre hånd (håndtryks-fatning) og løfter disse. Damen træder frem og udfører et U Turn Back om venstre skulder under de løftede hænder, mens manden bevæger sig rundt om damen, samtidig med at han udfører et U Turn Back om højre skulder. Danserne slutter callen med at se på hinanden, stående i den anden dansers udgangsposition.

Styling: Begynd med en håndtryks-fatning. Fingrene holdes således, at mandens fingre let kan dreje om damens fingre, samtidig med at man fastholder en vis grad af stabilitet. Ved afslutning af callen bør hænderne igen være i håndtryks-fatning.

Timing: 4 trin fra kontakt.

CALIFORNIA TWIRL

Starting formation - couple (man and lady).

Partners join hands (man's right with lady's left) and raise them to form an arch. The lady walks forward and under their joined hands making a one half (180°) left-face turn while the man walks around the lady in a clockwise direction one half (180°).

Dancers have exchanged places and are both facing in the opposite direction from which they started.

Styling: Men and ladies use loose hand grip. Outside hands in natural dance position. It is important that the man does not "wind" the lady. Man's hand should be used to stabilize as the lady provides her own momentum. It is also important that the man's hand remain well above the lady's head. Hands should be adjusted to normal couple handholds after completion of the basic.

Timing: 4 steps.

Udgangsformation: Couple (mand og dame).

Parret tager almindelig håndfatning (mandens højre og damens venstre). Løft hænderne og lav en bro. Damen bevæger sig fremad, under broen og drejer sig en halv omgang (180°) til venstre, mens manden bevæger sig en halv omgang (180°) til højre rundt om damen.

Danserne har byttet plads, og ser begge i den modsatte retning af før, de begyndte callen.

Styling: Begge holder løst fat i hinanden. Deres frie hænder holdes i almindelig danseposition. Det er væsentligt, at manden ikke drejer damen. Mandens hånd skal blot stabilisere damens eget drej. Det er også vigtigt, at manden holder sin hånd et passende stykke over damens hoved. Håndfatningen justeres efterfølgende til almindelig par-håndfatning.

Timing: 4 trin.

CIRCLE FAMILY

Starting formation - two or more dancers.

- (a) CIRCLE LEFT
- (b) CIRCLE RIGHT

Dancers join hands to form a circle, face slightly left or right as directed and move forward around the circle the distance directed.

When left or right is not specified for circle, it is a circle to the left.

Styling: All dancers walk (dance) forward with joined hands, men's palms up and ladies' palms down, elbows bent comfortably so that hands are above the elbow.

Timing: Standing or static square (SS) 8 people, full around, 16 steps;
three quarters, 12 steps;
one half, 8 steps;
one quarter, 4 steps.

Udgangsformation: To eller flere dansere.

- a) CIRCLE LEFT
- b) CIRCLE RIGHT

Danserne tager hinanden i hænderne, og danner en cirkel. De drejer sig lidt mod venstre eller højre, afhængigt af callet, og bevæger sig rundt i cirklen så langt, som angivet.

Når der kun kaldes Circle, betyder det Circle Left.

Styling: Alle danserne bevæger sig fremad i den angivne retning med hinanden i hænderne. Mændene har håndfladerne opad, og damerne håndfladerne nedad. Albuerne er bøjede, således at hænderne holdes højere end albuerne.

Timing: Fra Static Square (SS) med 8 dansere, hele vejen rundt = 16 trin;
 $\frac{3}{4}$ rundt = 12 trin;
halvt rundt = 8 trin;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ rundt = 4 trin.

CIRCLE TO A LINE

Starting formation - facing couples.

Couples circle left one half (180°). The lead dancer in the couple who started on the inside (man's position) releases the left handhold, but retains the handhold of the dancer on his right to become the left end dancer of the line.

The released dancer moves forward under the raised arm arch formed by that dancer and the adjacent dancer to become the right end dancer in the line.

Styling: The circle portion is the same styling as in circle eight. As the man breaks with his left hand to form a line, he should lead the line several steps before turning.

After the end lady has released her right hand, and while retaining the right hand of the man beside her, together they will raise their joined hands and make an arch. Then as the line begins to straighten out, she will move forward under this arch, turning left face gradually under her own left arm so that instead of backing up she is moving forward to the end of the line.

Timing: 8 steps.

Udgangsformation: Facing Couples.

Parrene cirkler en halv omgang (180°) til venstre. Den førende danser (mandens position) i parret, der begynder inderst, slipper sin venstre håndfatning, men opretholder sin håndfatning med danseren i højre hånd. Herved bliver han den venstre ydre danser (Left End Dancer) i en Line.

Den frigjorte danser i det andet par (damens position) bevæger sig fremad, og går ind under sin egen og partners løftede håndfatning (bro), hvorved hun bliver den højre ydre danser (Right End Dancer) i samme Line.

Styling: Cirkel-delen er af samme type som i Circle 8 / Circle Left. Manden der bryder sin venstre håndfatning for at danne en Line, bør i god tid lede Linen ud til venstre.

Damen der har fået sin højre hånd fri løfter sammen med sin partner deres håndfatning til en bro. Når Linen skal til at dannes, bevæger hun sig forlæns under broen, drejer mod venstre for efterhånden at slutte som den yderste danser til højre i Linen. Så i stedet for at bakke, bevæger hun sig således forlæns hele vejen.

Timing: 8 trin.

CIRCULATE FAMILY

Starting formation - waves, columns, lines and two-faced lines.

General rule: Directed (active) dancers move forward along the circulate path to the next position.

The circulate paths for various formations are indicated by the dotted lines in the diagrams.

- (a) **BOYS CIRCULATE**
- (b) **GIRLS CIRCULATE**
- (c) **ALL EIGHT CIRCULATE**
- (d) **ENDS CIRCULATE**
- (e) **CENTERS CIRCULATE**

Directed dancers circulate using the general rule.

(f) **COUPLES CIRCULATE**

Starting formation - lines or two-faced lines.

Each couple, working as a unit, moves forward along the circulate path to the next position, using the general rule.

(g) **BOX CIRCULATE**

Starting formation - box circulate.

Each dancer moves forward along the circulate path to the next position, using the general rule.

(h) **SINGLE FILE CIRCULATE (COLUMN)**

Starting formation - columns.

Each dancer moves forward along the circulate path to the next position, using the general rule.

(i) **SPLIT CIRCULATE**

Starting formation - lines, waves or columns.

The formations divide into two separate boxes and dancers circulate within their own foursome, using the general rule.

(c) **ALL 8 CIRCULATE**

Starting formation - any 2x4 arrangement of dancers including lines, waves, columns, 8 chain thru, and trade by.

Dancers in a column move forward one position on the column circulate path (see figure 7). Dancers in a wave or line move forward one position on the wave or line circulate path (see figure 8).

There has been occasional confusion on the proper use of all of the circulates.

From right- or left-hand columns, the following calls are equivalent and ask the dancers to move forward one position on the column circulate path: SINGLE FILE CIRCULATE, COLUMN CIRCULATE, ALL 8 CIRCULATE, EVERYONE CIRCULATE, or simply CIRCULATE.

Udgangsformation: Waves, Columns, Lines og Two-Faced Lines.

Generel regel: De angivne (aktive) dansere bevæger sig fremad i cirkulationsbanerne til den næste position.

Cirkulationsbanerne i de forskellige formationer er angivet med stiplede linjer i diagrammerne.

- a) **BOYS CIRCULATE**
- b) **GIRLS CIRCULATE**
- c) **ALL EIGHT CIRCULATE**
- d) **ENDS CIRCULATE**
- e) **CENTERS CIRCULATE**

De angivne dansere cirkulerer i henhold til den generelle regel.

f) **COUPLES CIRCULATE**

Udgangsformation: Lines og Two-Faced Lines.

Hvert par arbejder som en enhed, og bevæger sig fremad i den generelle cirkulationsbane til næste position.

g) **BOX CIRCULATE**

Udgangsformation: Box Circulate.

Hver danser bevæger sig fremad i den generelle cirkulationsbane til næste position.

h) **SINGLE FILE CIRCULATE (COLUMN)**

Udgangsformation: Columns.

Hver danser bevæger sig fremad i den generelle cirkulationsbane til næste position.

i) **SPLIT CIRCULATE**

Udgangsformation: Lines, Waves eller Columns.

Formationerne deles i to separate "boxe", og danserne cirkulerer i den generelle cirkulationsbane i deres egen fire-personers Box.

c) **ALL 8 CIRCULATE**

Udgangsformation: Et hvilket som helst 2x4 arrangement af dansere, herunder Lines, Waves, Columns, 8 Chain Thru og Trade By.

Danserne i en Column træder én position fremad i deres cirkuleringsbane (se figur 1). Dansere i en Wave eller Line træder én position fremad i den aktuelle cirkuleringsbane for Waves eller Lines (se figur 2).

Der har ind imellem været forvirring omkring den korrekte anvendelse af de forskellige "Circulates".

Fra Right- eller Left-Hand Columns har følgende calls samme betydning, så danserne skal træde én position fremad i cirkuleringsbanen for Columns: SINGLE FILE CIRCULATE, COLUMN CIRCULATE, ALL 8 CIRCULATE, EVERYONE CIRCULATE eller blot CIRCULATE.

From two-faced lines, the following calls are equivalent and ask the dancer to move forward one position on the wave or line circulate path (which for two-faced lines is the same as the couples circulate path):

ALL 8 CIRCULATE, COUPLES CIRCULATE, EVERYONE CIRCULATE, or simply CIRCULATE.

From lines and waves, the following calls are equivalent and ask the dancer to move forward one position on the wave or line circulate path: ALL 8 CIRCULATE, EVERYONE CIRCULATE, or simply CIRCULATE.

It is improper to call SINGLE FILE CIRCULATE from other than right- or left-hand columns.

COUPLES CIRCULATE is only called from right- or lefthand two-face lines.

It is improper to teach that ALL 8 CIRCULATE always means that ends stay ends and centers stay centers. This statement is true from lines and waves, but not from columns.

It is improper to call ALL 8 CIRCULATE from columns and expect the center 4 dancers to Work together and the outside 4 dancers to Work together.

If the desired action is to divide the waves or columns into two separate groups, and have each group perform a circulate-type action, SPLIT CIRCULATE is the correct term to use.

If the desired action is to have the center 4 of waves, wofaced lines, or columns perform a circulate-type action within the center, BOX CIRCULATE is a correct term to use, but it may require naming those dancers. For example, Heads Touch 1/4; Heads BOX CIRCULATE, or Pass To The Center; Centers Touch 1/4 and BOX CIRCULATE).

It is improper to simply call BOX CIRCULATE from waves, lines, or columns. You must specify who is to BOX CIRCULATE.

From waves and two-faced lines, "CENTERS CIRCULATE", "CENTER 4, BOX CIRCULATE", and "CENTER BOX OF 4, CIRCULATE" are all acceptable.

From columns, "CENTER 4, BOX CIRCULATE" and "CENTER BOX OF 4, CIRCULATE" are acceptable. "CENTERS CIRCULATE" is ambiguous and its usage should be avoided. It could mean centers do your part of column circulate, or it could mean for the center 4 to circulate in the center.

Fra Two-Faced Lines har de følgende calls samme betydning, så danserne skal træde én position fremad i cirkuleringsbanen for Waves eller Lines (for Two-Faced Lines er det den samme bane som for Couples Circulate): ALL 8 CIRCULATE, COUPLES CIRCULATE, EVERYONE CIRCULATE eller blot CIRCULATE.

Fra Lines eller Waves har de følgende calls samme betydning, så danserne skal træde én position fremad i cirkuleringsbanen for Waves eller Lines: ALL 8 CIRCULATE, EVERYONE CIRCULATE eller blot CIRCULATE.

Det er kun korrekt at calle SINGLE FILE CIRCULATE fra Right- eller Left-Hand Columns.

COUPLES CIRCULATE calles kun fra Right- eller Left-Hand Two-Faced Lines.

Det er ukorrekt at instruere ALL 8 CIRCULATE som om Ends altid forbliver Ends, og Centers altid forbliver Centers. Dette er kun korrekt fra Lines og Waves, men ikke fra Columns.

Det er ukorrekt at calle ALL 8 CIRCULATE fra columns og forvente, at de 4 dansere i centret arbejder sammen, og at de 4 yderste dansere arbejder sammen.

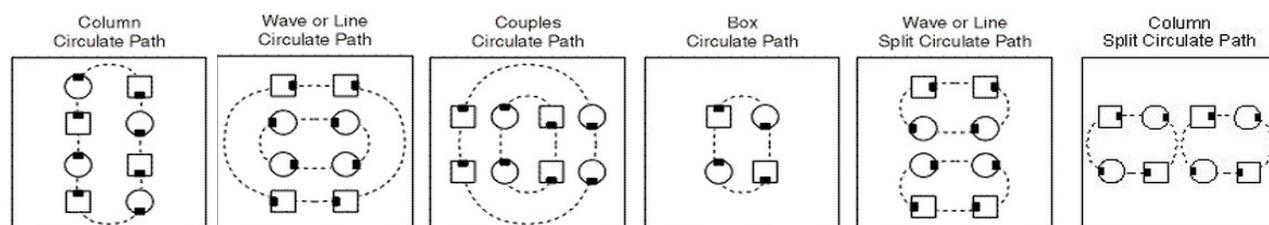
Hvis calleren ønsker at opdele Waves eller Columns i to separate grupper, for at få hver gruppe for sig til at udføre en Circulate, er SPLIT CIRCULATE det korrekte call at bruge.

Hvis calleren ønsker, at de 4 dansere i centret af Waves, Two-Faced Lines eller Columns skal udføre en Circulate indenfor centret, er BOX CIRCULATE det korrekte call at bruge; men det kræver, at disse fire specifikt angives. F.eks.: Heads Touch 1/4; Heads BOX CIRCULATE - eller Pass To The Center; Centers Touch 1/4 and BOX CIRCULATE).

Det er ukorrekt blot at calle BOX CIRCULATE fra Waves, Lines, eller Columns. Calleren skal angive, hvem der skal udføre BOX CIRCULATE.

Fra Waves og Two-Faced Lines er „CENTERS CIRCULATE“, „CENTER 4, BOX CIRCULATE“, og „CENTER BOX OF 4, CIRCULATE“ alle brugbare.

Fra Columns er „CENTER 4, BOX CIRCULATE“ og „CENTER BOX OF 4, CIRCULATE“ anvendelige. „CENTERS CIRCULATE“ kan opfattes på flere måder, og bør derfor ikke bruges. Det kunne betyde både "Centers do your part of Column Circulate", og det kunne betyde, at de 4 i centret skulle "Circulate in the Center".



Styling: All dancers use couple handhold when doing a couples circulate.

Couples traveling the shorter distance should adjust with shorter steps to coincide with those traveling the longer distance.

Those traveling the longer distance should avoid rushing. Arms should be held in natural dance position and ready to assume appropriate position for the next call.

Timing: From ocean waves (OW),
centers, 4 steps;
ends, 4 steps;
all, 4 steps;
couples, 4 steps.

Styling: Alle dansere benytter par-håndfatning i en Couples Circulate.

Danserne med en kortere vej skal med kortere trin tilpasse sig danserne, der har en længere vej.

Danserne med længst vej skal ikke haste af sted. Arme holdes i almindelig danseposition, og holdes klar til at indtage en passende position til det næste call.

Timing: Fra Ocean Waves (OW):
Centers = 4 trin;
Ends = 4 trin;
All = 4 trin.
Couples Circulate = 4 trin.

COURTESY TURN

Starting formation - couple, facing dancers.

(Limited at Mainstream to couples with man on left, woman on right.)

The man (left hand dancer) takes the lady's (right hand dancer) left hand (palm down) in his left (palm up) and places his right hand in the small of the lady's back.

Working as a unit, the couple turns around with the left hand dancer backing up and right hand dancer walking forward.

Unless otherwise specified, the couple faces the center of the set or the center of the formation in which it is working.

Styling: Men, the extended left hand serves as a direction indicator and the man uses his left hand to lead, not pull. Place the right hand in the small of the lady's back.

Ladies use the right hand to work the skirt.

The call courtesy turn is limited to turning a woman on the man's right.

Timing: 4 steps.

Udgangsformation: Couple, Facing Dancers,

(I Basic og Mainstream begrænset til par, hvor manden er til venstre og damen til højre.)

Manden (den venstre danser) fatter damens (den højre dansers) venstre hånd (håndfladen nedad) i sin venstre (håndfladen opad), og placerer sin højre arm om livet på damen.

Idet man arbejder som en enhed, drejer parret sig rundt. Den venstre danser bakker, og den højre danser bevæger sig fremad.

Medmindre andet angives, så slutter parret med at vende ind mod det egentlige center, eller mod centret af den formation de arbejder i.

Styling: Mænd. Den fremstrakte venstre hånd tjener som retningsindikator, og manden bruger sin venstre hånd til at lede, og ikke til at trække med. Placer den højre arm om livet på damen.

Damerne svinger skørtet med højre hånd.

Callen er begrænset til, at en mand kan udføre en Courtesy Turn med en dame på sin højre side.

Timing: 4 trin.

DIVE THRU

Starting formation - facing couples (man and lady).

The couple whose back is to the center of the square (unless a specific couple is directed) makes an arch by raising their joined inside hands. The other couple ducks under the arch and moves forward.

The couple making the arch moves forward and does a California Twirl. If neither couple has its back to the center of the set, then one couple must be directed to dive thru the other couple.

Styling: The couple making the arch uses a loose handhold. Stand far enough apart to allow another couple to dive under. It is permissible for dancers making the arch to part hands momentarily if it is uncomfortable to reach over diving dancers.

After hands are rejoined, styling should be the same as previously described for California Twirl. Couple diving under uses couple handhold. Bend low enough and stay close enough to partner to move comfortably underneath the arch.

Timing: Box, couple diving, 2 steps; couple facing out, 6.

Udgangsformation: Facing Couples (mand og dame).

Det par, der har ryggen mod centret i Squaren (medmindre der udpeges et andet par), laver en bro ved at løfte deres par-håndfatning. Det andet par bevæger sig fremad og under broen.

Parret, der etablerede broen, bevæger sig fremad, og laver en California Twirl. Såfremt intet af parrene har deres ryg ind mod centret af Squaren, skal der angives hvilket par, der skal (Dive Thru) dukke sig igennem broen.

Styling: Parret, der laver broen, bruger løs håndfatning, og står med passende afstand fra hinanden, således at parret, der skal under broen, får plads. Brohåndfatningen kan dog slippes midlertidigt, såfremt det ikke er komfortabelt for det andet par at passere.

Når hænderne igen er samlet, skal styling være den samme som beskrevet for California Twirl. Parret der dukker sig igennem broen har almindelig par-håndfatning, bukker sig i fornødent omfang, og holder sig tæt sammen for at kunne passere komfortabelt igennem broen.

Timing: Box; Bro-parret = 6 trin; de andre = 2 trin.

DO PASO

Starting formation - circle of two or more couples.

Each dancer faces partner or directed dancer and does a left arm turn half (180°) to face in the opposite direction.

Releasing armholds and moving forward, each dancer goes to the corner for a right arm turn half (180°).

Each returns to the starting partner to courtesy turn to face the center of the set or to follow the next call.

Styling: All dancers' hands in position for forearm turns, alternating left and right.

When the courtesy turn portion of the do paso is replaced by a different logical basic, then the styling reverts to that basic.

Timing: SS from start to finish of courtesy turn, 16 steps; to the next call, 12.

Udgangsformation: Circle med to eller flere par.

Hver danser vender sig mod sin partner eller angivne danser, laver en Left Arm Turn halvvejs rundt (180°), så man vender modsat.

Slipper håndfatning og træder fremad mod sin Corner. Med Corner laves nu en Right Arm Turn halvvejs rundt (180°).

Alle returnerer til partneren. Man udfører en Courtesy Turn, der slutter mod centret - eller også indleder man det næste Call.

Styling: Alle holder armene klar til underarmsdrej, skiftevis venstre og højre.

Når Courtesy Turn delen af Do Paso bliver erstattet af et andet passende Call, så ændrer stilingen sig efter dette Call.

Timing: SS fra begyndelse til afslutning med Courtesy Turn = 16 trin; Indtil det næste Call = 12 trin.

DOSADO

Starting formation - facing dancers.

Dancers advance and pass right shoulders. Without turning, each dancer moves to the right passing in back of the other dancer. Then moving backwards, each passes left shoulders returning to starting position.

Styling: Men - arms in natural dance position, right shoulders forward as right shoulders pass, left shoulders forward as left shoulders pass.

Ladies - both hands on skirt, moving skirt forward and back to avoid opposite dancer, right hand forward as right shoulders pass, left hand forward as left shoulders pass.

Dosado to a wave

As one smooth motion, Dosado and Step To A Wave. Ends in a right-hand mini-wave.

Timing: SS with corner, 6 steps;
with partner, 6;
from a Box formation, 6;
SS across the set, 8.

Udgangsformation: Facing Dancers.

Danserne træder fremad, og passerer hinanden med højre skulder. Uden at vende sig om træder danserne sidelæns mod højre bag ryggen af hinanden. Herefter træder danserne baglæns, passerer hinanden med venstre skulder, og slutter der, hvor man begyndte.

Styling: Mænd har armene i almindelig danseposition. Højre skulder skydes fremad, når man passerer med højre side, og venstre skulder skydes fremad, når man passerer med venstre side.

Damerne holder skørtet med begge hænder, og bevæger det frem og tilbage, uden at berøre den anden danser. Højre hånd fremad, når højre skulder passerer, og venstre hånd fremad, når venstre skulder passerer.

Dosado to a wave

I én glidende bevægelse: Dosado og Step To A Wave. Slutter i en Right-hand Mini-wave.

Timing: SS med Corner = 6 trin;
med Partner = 6 trin;
Generelt fra en Box Formation = 6 trin;
SS across the Set
Heads eller Sides = 8 trin.

DOUBLE PASS THRU

Starting formation - double pass thru.

Dancers move forward, passing right shoulders with two other dancers to finish facing away from the center of the set in a completed double pass thru formation.

Styling: Same as in pass thru. Dancer leads slightly with right shoulder and therefore the lady could use her right hand to work her skirt by putting it in front of her as she passes.

Timing: 4 steps.

Udgangsformation: Double Pass Thru.

Danserne bevæger sig fremad, passerer to andre dansere med højre skulder, og alle slutter med at se væk fra centret i Squaren i en Completed Double Pass Thru Formation.

Styling: Som i Pass Thru. Danserne holder højre skulder lidt fremad. Damerne kan arbejde med skørtet med højre hånd ved at holde det frem foran sig under passagen.

Timing: 4 trin.

EXTEND

Starting formation - 1/4 tag formation only.

Dancers in the wave release hands and step forward to the couple they are facing and join hands in a right-hand wave.

If the wave is left-handed, dancers extend to a left-hand wave.

Note: Centers in the wave remain centers in the new waves and ends in the wave end as ends in the new waves.

Styling: All dancers move forward smoothly during the extending action and use appropriate handholds and styling for the formation achieved.

Timing: 2 steps.

Udgangsformation: Kun fra 1/4-Tag Formation.

Danserne i Ocean Waven slipper hinanden, træder frem til det par, de ser på, og danner en Right Hand Ocean Wave.

Er Waven en Left Hand Ocean Wave, træder man frem i Left Hand Ocean Wave igen.

Bemærk: Centers i Waven forbliver Centers i de nye Waves, ligesom Ends i Waven forbliver Ends i de nye Waves.

Styling: Alle dansere bevæger sig let fremad under udførelsen, og benytter håndfatning og styling for den opnåede formation.

Timing: 2 trin.

FERRIS WHEEL

Starting formation - two parallel two-faced lines.

The couples facing out Wheel and Deal to become the outside couples in a double pass thru formation.

Meanwhile, the couples facing in step straight ahead to momentarily form a two-faced line in the center. Without stopping, they Wheel and Deal in that line to end as the center couples in a double pass thru formation.

Styling: All dancers use couple handholds.

It is important that those couples doing a half circulate form a momentary two-faced line in the center (perhaps touching hands to ensure the two-faced line position) before starting their wheel and deal motion.

Couples do not start wheel and deal motion from original starting position. They must circulate half to the momentary two-faced line.

Timing: 6 steps.

Udgangsformation: To parallelle Two-Faced Lines.

De par, der ser ud, udfører en Wheel and Deal, og bliver dermed det yderste par i en Double Pass Thru Formation.

Imens træder de par, der ser ind, lige frem for at markere en Two-Faced Line i midten. Uden stop fortsætter de med at lave en Wheel and Deal, hvorved de ender som de to center-par i en Double Pass Thru Formation.

Styling: Alle dansere benytter par-håndfatning.

Det er vigtigt, at de der laver en halv Couples Circulate, danner en midlertidig Two-Faced Line i centret (blot ved en håndsberøring for at sikre sig formationen), inden de påbegynder deres Wheel and Deal.

Disse to par begynder ikke deres Wheel and Deal fra deres udgangsposition. De skal først lave en halv Couples Circulate for derved at markere en ny, midlertidig Two Faced Line.

Timing: 6 trin.

FIRST COUPLE GO LEFT - - -

Starting formation - completed double pass thru.

Each couple Works as a unit and walks forward in an arc in the indicated direction. The center couple walks forward before taking the second direction given.

If the couples are asked to go in opposite directions (e.g. FIRST COUPLE GO LEFT, NEXT COUPLE GO RIGHT), they should move in a tight circle in their specified direction for half a circle. At this point they will be facing another couple and the ending formation will be facing lines. The other couple in their line will be the couple that started either immediately ahead or behind them facing the same wall in the starting double pass thru.

If both couples are asked to go in the same direction (e.g. FIRST COUPLE GO LEFT, NEXT COUPLE GO LEFT) the ending formation is a promenade or reverse promenade, and the next call is usually PROMENADE.

Udgangsformation: Completed Double Pass Thru.

Hvert par arbejder som én enhed, og bevæger sig fremad i en bue i den angivne retning. Parret i centret (Trailers) træder lidt fremad, inden de drejer i den angivne retning.

Når parrene bliver anmodet om at bevæge sig i hver sin retning (f.eks. FIRST COUPLE GO LEFT, NEXT COUPLE GO RIGHT), skal de bevæge sig i en lille halvcirkel i den angivne retning. Herefter vil de se direkte på et andet par, og slutformationen vil være Facing Lines. Det andet par i samme Line vil være det par, der enten stod foran eller bagved dem med ansigtet i samme retning, da de indledte callen.

Skal begge par bevæge sig i samme retning (f.eks.: FIRST COUPLE GO LEFT, NEXT COUPLE GO LEFT) bliver slutformationen en Promenade eller Reverse Promenade, og det næste call vil normalt være PROMENADE.

FLUTTERWHEEL FAMILY

Starting formation - facing couples.

(a) FLUTTERWHEEL

The right hand dancers go in to the center and turn by the right forearm. As they move adjacent to the opposite dancer, they reach out with the free (left) hand and, taking the right hand of the opposite dancer, each continues on around to the original right hand dancer's starting position, releasing arms in the center and turning as a couple to face the center.

(b) REVERSE FLUTTERWHEEL

Generally the same as flutterwheel except that the two left-hand dancers start with a left forearm turn and pick up the opposite dancers to return to their (the left hand dancer's) starting position.

Styling: Dancers turning in the center should remember the principle of the forearm turn (see armturns).

The dancer being picked up can enhance the movement by anticipating the approach of the opposite dancer and step beside that person, taking normal couple handhold. If girls are on the outside, skirt work with the free hand is desirable.

Timing: From a static square (SS),
head or side ladies, 8 steps.
All four ladies, 12 steps.

Udgangsformation: Facing Couples.

a) FLUTTERWHEEL

Højre-danserne træder ind til centrum, og drejer rundt med et højrehånds underarmsdrej. Når de er ved siden af danseren overfor, rækker de den frie (venstre) hånd frem, og tager fat i denne dansers højre hånd. Herefter fortsætter man sammen til højre-dansers oprindelige udgangsposition, og idet underarmsfatningen slippes i centret, drejer man sig på plads som et par.

b) REVERSE FLUTTERWHEEL

Som Flutterwheel - bortset fra, at de to venstre-dansere foretager underarmsdrejet med venstre arm. Samler danseren overfor op med højre i dennes venstre for at returnere til venstre-dansers oprindelige udgangsposition som par.

Styling: Danserne, der drejer i centrum, skal huske principperne for Arm Turns (se armturns).

Den danser, der bliver "samlet op", kan lette bevægelsen ved at træde frem og tage par-håndfatning med centerdansen. Når damerne er yderst, kan der svinges med skørtet med den frie hånd.

Timing: Fra en Square (SS),
Heads eller Sides damer = 8 trin.
Alle 4 damer = 12 trin.

FORWARD AND BACK

Starting formation - single dancer.

Each dancer steps forward three steps and pauses while bringing the free foot forward and touching it to the floor without transferring weight.

Each steps back three steps beginning with the free foot and pauses while touching the free foot beside the weightbearing foot.

From facing lines of four or similar situations where eight counts are not appropriate, each dancer steps forward and pauses while bringing the other foot forward and touching it to the floor without transferring weight.

Each steps back on the free foot and pauses while touching the other foot beside it.

Styling: Couples have inside hands joined. As couples meet in the center, outside hands may be touched palm to palm. As the foot is brought to the touch (on the 4th and 8th counts), it should remain on the floor.

Timing: SS (static square)
all, 8 steps,
heads or sides, 8 steps;
rock forward and back, 4 steps;
balance, 4 steps.

Udgangsformation: Single dancer.

Hver danser træder tre trin fremad, og stopper, mens man på det fjerde trin blot rører gulvet med foden uden at flytte vægten til denne fod.

Alle træder tre trin baglæns - begyndende med den frie fod. På fjerde trin rører man blot gulvet med foden uden at flytte vægten til denne fod.

Fra Facing Lines med fire personer eller andre formationer, hvor det ikke passer eller er muligt at bruge otte trin, træder danserne blot et trin frem, og rører gulvet let med den anden fod, uden at flytte vægten til denne fod.

Alle træder et trin baglæns - begyndende med den frie fod. På andet trin rører man blot gulvet.

Styling: Par holder hinanden i hænderne. Når parrene mødes i midten, kan de frie hænder sættes håndflade mod håndflade. Når man mødes i midten (på 4. trin), og er tilbage på plads (8. trin), samler man begge fødder.

Timing: Fra SS (Static Square)
alle = 8 trin,
heads eller sides = 8 trin;
rock frem og tilbage = 4 trin;
balance = 4 trin.

GRAND SQUARE

Starting formation - square.

A call that has the sides doing one part while at the same time the heads are doing another.

Heads move forward into the square (4 steps), turning one quarter (90°) on the fourth step to face partners and back away to the sides of the square (4 steps). Turn one quarter (90°) to face the original opposites. Back away to the corners of the square (4 steps) and turn one quarter (90°) to face original partners and walk forward to home (4 steps). Do not turn. (Total to here: 16 steps.)

From this point the action is reversed. Heads back away from their partners (4 steps), turning one quarter (90°) on the fourth step and walk forward to the opposites (4 steps). Turn one quarter and walk forward into the center toward partners (4 steps). Turn one quarter (90°) to face opposites and back up to home (total: 32 steps).

While the head couples are doing the first 16 steps, the sides start by facing their partners to back away and do the second 16 steps. Completing this, the sides do the first 16 steps, while the heads are doing the last 16.

The principle of walking three steps and then turning (or reversing) on the fourth step is followed throughout.

This call may be broken into fractional parts by the caller directing the number of steps required.

The call may also start with the heads, or other designated dancers, directed to face.

Styling: Mens' arms in natural dance position; ladies work skirt with natural swinging action.

When moving forward and backward as a couple, normal couple handhold is desired.

Timing: 32 counts.

Udgangsformation: Square.

Et call hvor Sides udfører sin del, mens Heads udfører en anden del samtidigt.

Hver Head danser bevæger sig fremad ind i Squaren (4 trin), drejer en kvart (90°) på det 4. trin mod sin partner; bakker derefter ud til siden (4 trin), drejer en kvart (90°) på det 4. trin mod sin oprindelige Opposite. Bakker så væk til hjørnet af Squaren (4 trin), og drejer en kvart (90°) på det 4. trin mod sin oprindelige partner; de sidste 4 trin foregår fremad mod sin hjemmeplads (Home), (drej ikke her på det 4. trin). (I alt er der nu brugt 16 trin).

Herefter foregår det modsat. Hver Head danser bakker væk fra sin partner (4 trin), drejer en kvart (90°) på det 4. trin mod sin oprindelige Opposite; for at bevæge sig fremad mod denne (4 trin), drej en kvart (90°) på det 4. trin ind mod centret. Herefter fremad mod den oprindelige partner (4 trin), drej en kvart (90°) på det 4. trin; bak så væk fra Opposite til hjemmepositionen (4 trin). (Alt i alt er der brugt 32 trin).

Når Heads indleder de "første" 16 trin, begynder Sides med at dreje sig en kvart (90°) mod sin partner, hvorefter de "sidste" 16 trin udføres. Når dette er gjort, laver Sides de "første" 16 trin, mens Heads laver de "sidste" 16 trin.

Princippet med 3 trin og et drej (eller reversering) på det 4. trin følges gennemgående.

Callen kan opdeles i mindre dele ved at Calleren angiver det antal trin, der ønskes udført.

Callen kan også begynde med Heads, eller andre nævnte dansere, der anmodes om at dreje sig mod hinanden (to face). (Callen kan f.eks. indledes således: Sides Face, Grand Square.)

Styling: Mænds arme holdes i almindelig danseposition; damerne arbejder med deres skørter med en naturlig, svingende bevægelse.

Når man bevæger sig forlæns eller baglæns som par, bruges almindelig par-håndfatning.

Timing: 32 trin.

HALF SASHAY FAMILY

(a) HALF SASHAY

Starting formation - couple.

Partners exchange places without changing facing directions.

Dancer on the right sidesteps to the left, while the other dancer on the left steps back, sidesteps to the right, then steps forward to rejoin partner.

(b) ROLLAWAY

Starting formation - couple.

The directed dancer, or if not specified the dancer on the right, rolls across a full turn (360°) in front of the dancer on the left, as he sidesteps to the right - to exchange places.

From a circle, unless otherwise directed, the ladies roll left across in front of the men

(c) LADIES IN, MEN SASHAY

Starting formation - circle or line with alternating men and ladies.

With all dancers facing in, the ladies step forward and pause, while the men move to the left behind and past one lady. Ladies step back and rejoin hands with the men.

If the circle is moving to the right, the men sashay to the right.

Styling: Hands held in normal couple handhold.

Man and lady each use a slight pulling motion toward each other as they initiate the sashay movement.

Rollaway: Handhold same as joined couples.

Man should slightly pull lady as both man and lady reach to join hands and continue pulling motion with outside hand. Man steps back with left foot, to the side and across.

Ladies In, Men Sashay: Men's hands in slightly up position ready to rejoin the ladies in the circle.

Ladies should have both hands on skirt when moving to the center and momentarily bunch skirts before returning to the circle.

Timing: Half sashay, 4 steps;
Rollaway, 4;
Ladies in, men sashay, 4.

a) HALF SASHAY

Udgangsformation: Couple

Parret bytter plads uden at ændre ansigtsretning.

Danseren på den højre side træder sidelæns til venstre; mens danseren på venstre side træder bagud, sidelæns til højre, og derefter fremad, således parret samles igen.

b) ROLLAWAY

Udgangsformation: Couple.

Den angivne danser (eller hvis ingen bliver nævnt, så danseren til højre) ruller en hel omgang (360°) foran og forbi danseren til venstre, mens danseren til venstre træder sidelæns til højre, hvorved de bytter plads.

Fra en Circle ruller damerne mod venstre foran og forbi mændene, medmindre andet bliver nævnt.

c) LADIES IN, MEN SASHAY

Udgangsformation: Circle eller Line med skiftevis mænd og damer.

Alle dansere vender indad. Damerne træder fremad og gør en pause; mens mændene bevæger sig til venstre og forbi (bagom) én dame. Damerne træder tilbage, og tager håndfatning med mændene igen.

Når der cirkuleres til højre, laver mændene en Sashay til højre.

Styling: (Half Sashay) Almindelig par-håndfatning.

Mand og dame foretager begge et let træk mod hinanden, når Sashay bevægelsen indledes.

Styling: (Rollaway) Håndfatning som par ved par.

Manden foretager et let træk i damen, der ruller ind foran manden, idet begge skifter hånd, ruller damen videre om på den anden side af manden. Manden træder bagud med venstre fod, og krydser over.

Styling: (Ladies In, Men Sashay) Mændene holder sine hænder løftet, klar til at tage håndfatning med damerne i en Circle.

Damerne holder begge hænder fat på skørtet, når de bevæger sig ind til Centret, hvor de slår skørterne sammen, inden de returnerer.

Timing: Half Sashay = 4 trin;
Rollaway = 4 trin;
Ladies In, Men Sashay = 4 trin.

LADIES CHAIN FAMILY

(a) TWO LADIES CHAIN

Starting formation - facing couples (man on left, lady on right).

The ladies step forward, extend right hands to each other and pull by.

Each man steps forward and to the right, turning left to face the same direction as the lady beside him

The lady extends a left hand to the man for a courtesy turn. Couples end facing each other.

(b) FOUR LADIES CHAIN

Starting formation - square or circle of 8 dancers.

Similar to two ladies chain except that all four ladies step to the center and form a right hand star. They turn the star halfway around to their opposite men. All courtesy turn to face the center of the set.

NOTE: TWO (or FOUR) LADIES CHAIN THREE QUARTERS:

Starting formation - facing couples, a square or circle of 8 dancers.

The directed ladies step to the center, form a right hand star and turn the star three quarters. All courtesy turn to face the center of the set.

(c) CHAIN DOWN THE LINE

From a right hand line or left hand ocean wave, centers trade while ends adjust as necessary.

Then the ends courtesy turn the centers. Ending formation is facing couples.

Styling: Men release partner then turn right shoulder slightly toward the center of the square to begin the courtesy turn portion of the call, step back with the left foot.

Ladies use handshake pull by for two ladies chain. No skirt work except as part of the courtesy turn.

Three quarter and four ladies chain, ladies use the hands up palm star, touching right hands in the star pattern.

It is important that the man clears a path for receiving the lady after the chain by moving slightly to the right and starting the courtesy turn motion before the lady arrives.

Timing: SS, two ladies across set, 8 steps;
three quarters, 10;
four ladies across set, 8;
three quarters, 10;
down the line, 8.

a) TWO LADIES CHAIN

Udgangsformation: Facing Couples (manden til venstre, damen til højre).

Damerne træder fremad, giver hinanden højre hånd og trækker forbi (Pull By).

Mændene træder fremad mod højre, og drejer sig mod venstre, så de vender i samme retning som damen, de skal modtage.

Damen rækker venstre hånd frem til manden for en Courtesy Turn. Parrene slutter med front mod hinanden.

b) FOUR LADIES CHAIN

Udgangsformation: Square (SS) eller Circle of 8 Dancers.

Som i Two Ladies Chain, bortset fra at alle fire damer danner en Right-hand Star. De drejer stjernen halvvejs til mændene overfor (Opposite Men). Alle Courtesy Turn. Slutter vendende ind mod centret.

BEMÆRK: TWO (eller FOUR) LADIES CHAIN THREE QUARTERS:

Udgangsformation: Facing Couples, en Square eller Circle of 8 Dancers.

De angivne damer danner en Right Hand Star, som de drejer tre kvart omgang. Alle Courtesy Turn. Slutter vendende ind mod centret.

c) CHAIN DOWN THE LINE

Fra en Right-hand Two-Faced Line eller en Left-hand Ocean Wave udføres en Centers Trade, mens Ends flytter sig efter behov.

Herefter udfører Ends en Courtesy Turn med Centers. Slutter som par overfor hinanden.

Styling: Mændene slipper sin partner, vender højre skulder let mod centret, og indleder en Courtesy Turn ved at træde tilbage på venstre fod.

Damerne laver en Pull By i Two Ladies Chain. Der svinges kun med skørterne under Courtesy Turn delen.

I Three Quarters og Four Ladies Chain laver damerne en højre hånds stjerne (Palm Star).

Det er vigtigt, at mændene gør plads til at modtage damerne efter skiftet ved at vende sig let mod højre og indlede sin del af Courtesy Turn, før damen ankommer.

Timing: SS, Two Ladies across = 8 trin;
Tre kvart = 10 trin;
Four Ladies across = 8 trin;
Tre kvart = 10 trin;
Chain Down the Line = 8 trin.

LEAD RIGHT

Starting formation - couple.

Directed couple(s) take a step forward, and as a unit turn to the right 90° and move forward.

Styling: Normal couple handhold between the man and lady, outside hands in normal dance position.

Timing: 4 steps.

Udgangsformation: Couple.

De angivne par træder et trin fremad. Som en enhed drejer man 90° til højre, og træder fremad.

Styling: Almindelig par-håndfatning, med de udvendige hænder i almindelig danseposition.

Timing: 4 trin.

OCEAN WAVE FAMILY

Ocean Wave is a formation of three or more dancers holding adjacent hands and with each dancer facing in an opposite direction to that of the adjoining dancer(s).

MINI WAVE is an Ocean Wave consisting of two dancers.

(a) RIGHT HAND WAVE

An Ocean Wave with an even number of dancers is a right-hand wave if the end dancers and the dancers adjacent to them have right hands joined.

(b) LEFT HAND WAVE

An Ocean Wave with an even number of dancers is a left-hand wave if the end dancers and the dancers adjacent to them have left hands joined.

e) STEP TO A WAVE

Starting formation - facing dancers.

Dancers ½ Pass Thru (i.e. walk forward a small step and make a mini-wave). Ending formation is a right-hand miniwave.

Usually STEP TO A WAVE is called from facing couples, ending in a right-hand ocean wave.

(d) WAVE BALANCE

Starting formation - mini-wave, ocean wave.

Each dancer steps forward and pauses while bringing the other foot forward and touching it to the floor without transferring weight. Each steps back on the free foot and pauses while touching the other foot beside it.

Styling: Dancers should use hands-up position. Forward distance between dancers should be determined by the arm position of the dancer which is extended forward and bent slightly at the elbow. Care should be taken not to pull down on the partner's arm.

In the Ocean Wave Balance, hands should never come behind the shoulders. Step forward touch, step back touch.

En Ocean Wave er en formation med tre eller flere dansere, der holder hinanden i hænderne, og hvor hver danser ser i modsat retning af sin sidemand.

En Mini Wave er en Ocean Wave med kun to dansere.

a) RIGHT HAND OCEAN WAVE (højrehånds Ocean Wave)

En Ocean Wave med et lige antal dansere er en højrehånds Wave, når danserne for enden af waven holder sidemanden i højre hånd

b) LEFT HAND OCEAN WAVE (venstrehånds Ocean Wave)

En Ocean Wave med et lige antal dansere er en venstrehånds Wave, når danserne for enden af Waven holder sidemanden i venstre hånd

e) STEP TO A WAVE

Udgangsformation: Facing Dancers.

Danserne udfører ½ Pass Thru (alle træder et lille trin fremad, og laver en Mini-Wave). Slutformationen er en Right-hand Mini-wave.

Normalt kaldes STEP TO A WAVE fra Facing Couples, der slutter i en Right-hand Ocean Wave.

d) WAVE BALANCE

Udgangsformation: Mini-wave, Ocean Wave.

Hver danser træder fremad, holder pause, mens man bringer den anden fod frem, sætter den i gulvet uden at flytte vægten. Alle træder tilbage på den frie fod, holder pause mens man bringer den anden fod tilbage.

Styling: Danserne skal benytte "Hands-Up"-position. Afstanden mellem danserne bestemmes af armenes position, som er lidt fremad og let bøjede. Man skal være opmærksom på ikke at trække sidemandens arm ned.

I en Ocean Wave Balance må hænderne ikke komme bag skuldrene. Træd frem, rør (1,2) - Træd tilbage, rør (3,4).

Or, as a pleasing variation, use a two-step (step, close, step, hold) forward and a two-step (step, close, step, hold) back. Hands may be used to resist forward motion to prevent stepping through too far.

Timing: One balance forward and back, 4 steps.

Eller som en Two-Step variant: Frem, samle, (1&2)-tilbage, samle, (3&4). Hænderne kan benyttes til at modstå, at man ikke træder for langt fremad.

Timing: En Balance frem og tilbage = 4 trin.

PASS THE OCEAN

Starting formation - facing couples only.

Dancers pass thru, turn in to face their partners and step into a right-hand ocean wave.

Styling: Couples who Pass Thru and face partner use styling similar to that described in Pass Thru.

Timing: 4 steps.

Udgangsformation: Kun fra Facing Couples.

Danserne laver en Pass Thru, drejer en kvart ind mod sin Partner og træder frem i en Right-hand Ocean Wave (højrehånds Ocean Wave).

Styling: Når man passerer hinanden (Pass Thru), og drejer sig mod sin Partner, er styling den samme som beskrevet under Pass Thru.

Timing: 4 trin.

PASS THRU

Starting formation - facing dancers.

Dancers move forward, passing right shoulders with each other. Each ends in the other's starting position but neither dancer changes facing direction.

Styling: Man's right shoulder slightly forward as right shoulders pass. Arms in natural dance position. Ladies work skirts with hands, right hand leading as right shoulders pass.

Timing: From a static square (SS), heads or sides passing thru across the set, 4; Box, 2.

Udgangsformation: Facing Dancers.

Danserne bevæger sig fremad, og passerer hinanden med højre skulder. Man slutter i den anden dansers udgangsposition, men ingen ændrer ansigtsretning.

Styling: Mandens højre skulder holdes en smule fremad, idet man passerer. Armene i almindelig danseposition. Damerne arbejder med skørtet med højre hånd forrest, idet man passerer.

Timing: Fra Static Square (SS), Heads eller Sides Pass Thru = 4 trin.
Fra en Box = 2 trin.

PROMENADE FAMILY

(Full, 1/2, 3/4)

(a) COUPLES PROMENADE

Starting formation - promenade.

As a unit the couple walks forward around the circle counterclockwise. Unless otherwise specified, they promenade until reaching the man's home position.

At the end of the promenade the couple turns, as a unit, to face the center of the set.

If promenading to the man's home position, the couple always goes at least one quarter around the square. If need be, they continue past the man's home position for another full time around.

(b) SINGLE FILE PROMENADE

Starting formation - single file promenade.

Dancers move forward in single file counter clockwise or clockwise around the circle, as directed.

(Hel, 1/2, 3/4)

a) COUPLES PROMENADE

Udgangsformation: Promenade.

Som én enhed bevæger parret sig fremad modsat urets retning. Med mindre andet angives, promeneres indtil mandens Home Position nås.

Ved slutningen af en promenade drejer parret sig som én enhed, til man ser direkte ind mod midten af squaren.

Når der promeneres til mandens Home Position, promenerer man mindst en kvart omgang. Ved behov fortsætter man forbi mandens Home Position, og promenerer en ekstra omgang.

b) SINGLE FILE PROMENADE

Udgangsformation: Single File Promenade.

Danserne bevæger sig fremad og rundt i en cirkelformet enkeltkolonne, med eller imod urets retning, som angivet af calleren.

(c) WRONG WAY PROMENADE

Like promenade, except the couples promenade clockwise.

Styling: In promenade position the man's hands are palm up, right forearm over the lady's left arm. Lady's hands are palm down in man's hand. Joined hands should be positioned equally between partners.

In single file promenade man's arms are held in natural dance position; lady's hands on skirt, working with the natural swinging motion.

(d) STAR PROMENADE

Directed dancers (e.g., men) form (or are already in) a star and turn it. When they encounter the next directed dancer (e.g., partner) they become a couple, and promenade while retaining the center star.

Styling:

The center star uses the same styling as Right- or Left-Hand Stars. Couples in the star have their adjacent arms around each other's waists in a modified couple's hold. Any women on the outside use their outside hand for skirt work. Any men on the outside have their outside hand on their waists or at their sides.

Timing: SS, couples promenading

- full around, 16;
- three quarters, 12;
- one half, 8;
- one quarter, 4;
- 4 people promenading inside, 8.

c) WRONG WAY PROMENADE

Som Promenade; men imod urets retning.

Styling: I promenade position har manden håndfladerne opad, og højre underarm over damens venstre arm. Damens håndflader vender nedad i mandens hænder. Hænderne holdes nogenlunde midt imellem de to dansere.

I Single File Promenade holdes mandens arme i almindelig danseposition; damens hænder er på skørtet, som hun svinger i

(d) STAR PROMENADE

De angivne dansere (f. eks. men) former (eller er allerede i en) stjerne og drejer den. Når de når frem til den angivne danser (f.eks. partner) bliver de et par og promenerer mens de bibeholder centerstjernen

Styling:

Centerstjernen anvender samme styling som right- og lefthand stars. Danseren i stjernen har armen om livet på den udvendige danser i en modificeret couple's hold. Girls udvendig svinger skørtet med deres udvendige hånd. Boys udvendig holder udvendig hånd i hoften.

Timing: Fra SS, par der promenerer

- hele vejen rundt = 16 trin;
- 3 kvart omgang = 12 trin;
- halvvejs = 8 trin;
- én kvart omgang = 4 trin;
- 4 dansere, indvendigt = 8 trin

RIGHT AND LEFT GRAND FAMILY

Starting formation - square or circle or any position wheredancers may conveniently turn 90° or less (if necessary) to face opposite sex, men facing counterclockwise, ladies clockwise.

(a) RIGHT AND LEFT GRAND

If necessary, dancers turn 90° or less to face opposite sex (men counter-clockwise, ladies clockwise) join right hands, if not already joined, and pull by.

Each moves ahead, around the circle, and gives the left hand to the next, a right to the next and a left to the next until each dancer meets the person with whom he started.

(b) WEAVE THE RING

A right and left grand without touching hands.

(c) WRONG WAY GRAND

Like right and left grand, but men move clockwise and ladies move counterclockwise.

Udgangsformation: Square, Circle eller enhver position, hvor danserne ved at dreje sig 90° eller mindre (om nødvendigt) kommer til at se på en danser af modsat køn. Mænd ser modsat urets retning, og damer ser i urets retning.

a) RIGHT AND LEFT GRAND

Hvis nødvendigt drejer danserne sig 90° eller mindre for at se direkte på en danser af modsat køn (mændene modsat urets retning, damerne i urets retning), hvorefter de giver hinanden højre hånd, og trækker forbi hinanden.

Alle bevæger sig fremad i en cirkel; giver venstre hånd til den næste, og trækker forbi; højre hånd til den næste, og trækker forbi; og sluttelig venstre hånd til den næste, og trækker forbi, således man mødes med den danser, man begynder med.

b) WEAVE THE RING

Som Right and Left Grand uden håndfatning.

c) WRONG WAY GRAND

Som Right and Left Grand, men nu bevæger mændene sig i urets retning, og damerne modsat urets retning.

Styling: In the right and left grand for all dancers, hands are involved with alternating pull-by movements, no twirls.

Arms should be held in natural dance position and the handhold position should be released as dancers pass each other.

Men particularly should stand tall and resist the temptation to lean over and stretch out their hand to the next person. Just a comfortable extension of the arm and hand is all that is necessary.

In the weave the ring, ladies will work their skirt with both hands as they move around the square, not exaggerated but with both hands on skirt.

Men hold hands in natural dance position. The motion is one with the circle not too large and with the dancers leading with their right shoulder as they pass the dancer on the right, then with the left shoulder as they pass the dancer on the left. Brief eye contact should be made as they meet each dancer.

Timing: Until you meet your partner on the other side, 10 steps.

Styling: I Right and Left Grand gælder det for alle dansere, at man blot trækker forbi hinanden ved at bruge hænderne - altså ikke nogen snurren rundt eller lignende.

Armene holdes i almindelig danseposition, og håndfatningen slippes i det øjeblik, man passerer hinanden.

Især mændene skal huske på at holde sig ranke, og ikke læne sig forover for at tage fat i den næste danser. Man bør blot række sin arm lidt fremad for at tage håndfatning med den næste.

I Weave the Ring holder damerne fat i skørtet med begge hænder, og svinger det i takt til musikken.

Mændene holder hænderne i almindelig danseposition. Husk at begrænse omfanget af cirklen. Danserne vender højre skulder lidt fremad, når der passerer med højre side, og tilsvarende venstre skulder lidt fremad, når der passerer med venstre side. Man tager kortvarig øjenkontakt med hver danser, man møder.

Timing: Til man møder sin Partner igen på den anden side = 10 trin

RIGHT AND LEFT THRU

Starting formation - facing couples.

Dancers step forward, join right hands with the dancer directly ahead and pull by.

Each couple then does a courtesy turn to face the other couple.

Styling: Each dancer takes regular handshake hold (right hands) with opposite as they move by each other. They release hands immediately as they pull by.

For courtesy turn styling, refer to that courtesy turn definition .

Timing:
SS, heads or sides across the set, 8 steps;
Box (couples standing closer together), 6;
OW within an ocean wave , 6 steps.

Udgangsformation: Facing Couples.

Danserne træder fremad, giver højre hånd til danseren overfor og trækker forbi (Pull By).

Hvert par udfører så en Courtesy Turn, og slutter med front mod det andet par.

Styling: Hver danser træder fremad, og tager almindelig håndtryks-fatning med personen overfor. Håndfatningen slippes, idet de trækker forbi (Pull By).

Courtesy Turn stylingen kan ses i courtesy turn definitionen.

Timing:
SS, Heads eller Sides across = 8 trin;
Box (Par tæt på hinanden) = 6 trin;
Ocean Waves = 6 trin

RUN FAMILY

Starting formation - any two-dancer formation in which the directed dancer has a shoulder directly adjacent to the other dancer.

General rule: The directed (active) dancer moves forward in a semi-circle (180°) around an adjacent (inactive) dancer to end in the adjacent dancer's starting position.

Meanwhile, the inactive dancer, who may be facing in any direction, adjusts by stepping (without changing facing direction) into the vacated starting position of the active dancer.

The active dancer doing the run has reversed his original facing direction.

If the direction to Run is not specified (right or left) and if the active dancer has an inactive dancer on each side, then centers Run around ends and ends Run around centers.

Runs from an alamo circle are to the right unless otherwise directed.

- (a) **BOYS RUN**
- (b) **GIRLS RUN**
- (c) **ENDS RUN**
- (d) **CENTERS RUN**

The directed (active) dancers Run around the inactive dancers using the general rule.

(e) **CROSS RUN**

Starting formation - line, two-faced line, or wave.

Each of the two directed (active) dancers, who must both be either centers or ends, Run into the spot vacated by the farthest inactive dancer.

If the inactive dancers are centers, they sidestep to become ends; if they are ends, they sidestep to become centers.

When the active dancers are both facing the same direction, they move forward in a semi-circle, pass each other and then Run into the vacated spot on the far side.

Styling: Hands should blend into handhold required for following formation (i.e. wave or line).

Timing: From ocean waves, centers, 4 steps;
cross run, 6;
ends, 4;
ends cross run, 6.

Udgangsformation: Enhver Two-Dancer Formation (formation med to dansere), hvor den angivne danser har en skulder stødende op til den anden danser.

Generel regel: Den angivne (aktive) danser bevæger sig fremad i en halvcirkel (180°) om den tilstødende (inaktive) danser for at ende i dennes udgangsposition.

Den inaktive danser, der kan se i en hvilken som helst retning, træder imens ind i den aktive dansers nu ledige udgangsposition - uden at ændre ansigtsretning.

Den aktive danser, der har udført Run, har skiftet ansigtsretning 180°.

Når der ikke angives i hvilken retning (højre eller venstre) Run skal udføres, og den aktive danser samtidig har en inaktiv danser på hver side, skal en Center Dancer rundt om en End Dancer, og en End Dancer rundt om en Center Dancer.

Run fra en Alamo Ring Formation udføres til højre, hvis intet andet nævnes.

- a) **BOYS RUN**
- b) **GIRLS RUN**
- c) **ENDS RUN**
- d) **CENTERS RUN**

De angivne (aktive) dansere udfører Run om de inaktive dansere i henhold til den generelle regel.

e) **CROSS RUN**

Udgangsformation: Line, Two-Faced Line eller Wave.

De angivne (aktive) dansere, der begge skal være Centers eller begge være Ends, udfører en Run til den fjerneste inaktive dansers udgangsposition.

Når de inaktive dansere er Centers, træder de sidelæns og bliver Ends; Når de er Ends, træder de sidelæns og bliver Centers.

Har de aktive dansere samme ansigtsretning, bevæger de sig i en halvcirkel, passerer hinanden, og laver en Run til den fjerneste inaktive dansers udgangsposition.

Styling: Hænderne føres i den stilling, der skal anvendes i den efterfølgende formation (dvs. Wave eller Line).

Timing: Fra Ocean Waves, Centers = 4 trin.
Cross Run = 6 trin.
Ends = 4 trin.
Ends Cross Run = 6 trin.

SEE SAW

Starting formation - square or circle.

Each dancer walks forward and around the partner keeping left shoulders adjacent, then steps forward to face the corner.

(NOTE: This call is to be used ONLY in conjunction with WALK AROUND THE CORNER)

Styling: Same as in WALK AROUND THE CORNER except that left shoulders are kept adjacent and left hand and shoulder should be kept forward.

Timing: 8 steps.

Udgangsformation: Square eller Circle.

Hver danser bevæger sig fremad og rundt om sin Partner, idet man holder venstre skulder mod venstre skulder. Derefter træder man fremad til sin Corner, som man slutter hos ansigt til ansigt.

(NB: Callet bruges kun i forbindelse med Walk Around the Corner.)

Styling: Som i Walk Around the Corner, bortset fra, at man holder venstre skulder mod venstre skulder. Venstre hånd og venstre skulder holdes fremad.

Timing: 8 trin.

SEPARATE

Starting formation - couple.

The couple must be active or designated.

Couple on the outside of the square (e.g. squared set). The two dancers in the couple turn back-to-back with each other and start walking away from each other, around the outside of the square. The distance traveled and ending position are determined by the next call (examples below).

Couples facing out of the square (e.g. after a heads square thru 3). The couples must have forward momentum or be designated. The couples will step forward and then perform the SEPARATE action describe above.

After either a SPLIT TWO or a SEPARATE, the active dancers walk around the outside of the set passing the designated number of inactive dancers - (e.g. "SEPARATE, AROUND 2" or "SPLIT 2, AROUND 1").

The inactives act as stationary objects (referred to as goal-posts) and do not change their facing direction. The inactives counterdance as necessary by stepping forward to allow the actives to walk comfortably around the outside, and then stepping slightly backward as the actives pass.

When the active dancers have encountered their final inactive (goal-post) dancers, they walk around this dancer as follows:

TO A LINE: The active dancers walk around their last inactive dancers either squeezing in-between the inactive dancers (who move apart to make room) finishing in lines facing or inverted lines, or stopping when they are the ends of lines (with the inactive dancers being the centers of these lines).

Which action will happen depends on the relationship of the active dancers to their final goal-post dancer. These actions are sometimes also called "SQUEEZE IN - MAKE LINES" or "HOOK ON TO THE END - MAKE LINES", respectively.

Udgangsformation: Couple.

Parret er de aktive eller de angivne.

Når parret befinder sig yderst i Squaren (f.eks. Static Square): De to dansere i parret vender ryggen til hinanden, hvorefter de begynder at bevæge sig væk fra hinanden og udenom Squaren. Hvor langt de skal, og hvordan de skal slutte, bestemmes af det efterfølgende Call - (se eksempler nedenfor).

Når parret vender udad i en square (f.eks. efter Heads Square Thru 3): Parret bør være i bevægelse fremad, eller være direkte angivet. Parret træder fremad, og udfører SEPARATE som beskrevet ovenfor.

Efter enten SPLIT TWO eller SEPARATE: De aktive dansere bevæger sig udenom Squaren, og passerer det antal inaktive dansere, calleren angiver - (f.eks. „SEPARATE, AROUND 2“ eller „SPLIT 2, AROUND 1“).

De inaktive dansere forbliver inaktive, og de ændrer ikke ansigtsretning (man kunne betegne dem som målstolper). De inaktive dansere bevæger sig dog om nødvendigt lidt fremad for at give plads til, at de aktive kan komme udenom på en bekvem måde. Herefter træder de inaktive tilbage på plads igen.

Når de aktive dansere har nået deres mål, den sidste inaktive danser ("målstolpe"), bevæger de sig rundt om denne danser – således:

TO A LINE: De aktive dansere bevæger sig rundt om den sidste inaktive danser, de har mødt, enten ved at træde ind imellem de inaktive dansere (der træder til siden for at gøre plads), så man ender i Facing Lines eller Inverted Lines - eller ved at ende som Ends i Lines (hvor de inaktive dansere bliver Centers).

Hvilken af de nævnte situationer, der vil opstå, afhænger af de aktive danseres placering i forhold til de inaktive dansere ("målstolperne"). Forholdene benævnes ofte: „SQUEEZE IN - MAKE LINES“ eller „HOOK ON TO THE END - MAKE LINES“.

AND COME INTO THE MIDDLE WITH A: The active dancers will either continue walking around their last inactive dancer, squeezing in-between and through the inactive dancers (who move apart and back together to make room, as in the call SPLIT 2) to come into the center of the set and take the next call, or will walk in a semicircle around their last inactive dancer to end ready to take the next call in the center of the set.

Which action will happen depends on the relationship of the active dancers to their final goal-post dancer. The second described action is also called AND COME DOWN THE MIDDLE WITH A.

AND COME INTO THE MIDDLE WITH A: De aktive dansere vil enten fortsætte rundt om den sidste inaktive danser, træde ind imellem og forbi de inaktive dansere - (som træder til side og tilbage igen, for at gøre plads til de aktive dansere, som i callet SPLIT 2) - for at komme ind i squarens midte for at udføre det næste call, eller bevæge sig i en halvcirkel omkring den sidste inaktive danser for at komme ind i squarens midte for at udføre det næste call.

Hvilken af de to muligheder, der vil blive udført, afhænger af de aktive danseres placering i forhold til de inaktive dansere ("målstopperne"). Den sidstnævnte mulighed kan også calles: AND COME DOWN THE MIDDLE WITH A.

SHOOT THE STAR

(regular, full around)

Starting formation - thar or wrong way thar.

The handholds forming the center star are released as each center dancer and the adjacent outside dancer arm turn one half (180°) or full (360°) as directed. If half or full is not directed, the arm turn is one half.

Styling: The forearm position is used for shooting the star. Outside hands free and in natural dance position. The lady will continue to hold skirt until hand is needed for next command.

Timing: Regular, 4 steps;
full around, 8.

Normal (Halv omgang); Hel omgang

Udgangsformation: Thar eller Wrong Way Thar.

Håndfatningen i Centers Star slippes, hvorefter hver center danser og dennes udvendige danser drejer en halv omgang (180°), eller en hel omgang (360°), alt afhængig af hvad der calles. Der drejes altid en halv omgang (180°), hvis ikke andet nævnes.

Styling: Der bruges underarmsfatning til selve drejet, og de frie hænder holdes i almindelig danseposition. Damen vil fortsat holde sit skørt, indtil hånden skal bruges til det næste call.

Timing: Normal = 4 trin.
Hel omgang = 8 trin.

SLIP THE CLUTCH

Starting formation - thar or wrong way thar.

Dancers in the center of the thar stop and, while retaining the star, release arm holds with the dancers beside them. Everyone then moves forward within the circle in which he was traveling while in the thar.

Styling: Despite the change of moving direction, you can make the switch flowing and comfortable if the arm hold is released effortlessly and that same hand is held ready to turn the next person as directed.

Timing: 2 steps.

Udgangsformation: Thar eller Wrong Way Thar.

Danserne i centret stopper; man opretholder sin Star, men slipper sin underarmsfatningen med sin udvendige danser. Alle bevæger sig herefter fortsat fremad i den cirkulære retning, man havde i forvejen.

Styling: På trods af en ændring i bevægelsesmønsteret, kan et skifte udføres glidende, såfremt underarmsfatningen slippes ubesværet, og man er klar med den samme hånd til det næste call.

Timing: 2 trin.

SPLIT TWO

Starting formation - a couple or tandem facing another couple.

The active or directed couple or tandem moves forward between the inactive couple who sidestep slightly apart to let them through then sidestep back together again.

The call is not complete until the next command tells the active dancers what to do next.

From an 8 chain thru formation, an example usage would be CENTERS SPLIT TWO, AROUND 1 TO A LINE. Here, it is implied that the active dancers will SEPARATE, although other directional calling is sometimes used instead (e.g., CENTERS SPLIT TWO, BOTH TURN LEFT AND PROMENADE SINGLE FILE WHILE THE OTHERS ...).

Styling: Men's arms in natural dance position; ladies may work skirts.

The couple that is separated by the active couple simply moves out of the way so that the active couple may move between them.

Once the active couple has moved through and is out of the way, the couple who separated will move together once again.

Timing: From a Box, insides split the outsides, around 1 to a line, 4 steps;
around 1 to home position, 6 steps.

Udgangsformation: Et par eller Tandem overfor et andet par.

Det angivne (aktive) par eller Tandem træder frem og imellem det inaktive par, der træder ud til siden, mens de aktive passerer, for derefter at samles igen.

Callen er ikke færdiggjort, før det næste call gives til de aktive dansere.

Fra en 8 Chain Thru Formation, kunne der f. eks. kaldes: CENTERS SPLIT TWO, AROUND 1 TO A LINE. Her underforstået, at de aktive dansere vil SEPARATE, selvom calleren undertiden kan benytte en anden form for "Directional Calling", (som f.eks.: CENTERS SPLIT TWO, BOTH TURN LEFT AND PROMENADE SINGLE FILE WHILE THE OTHERS ...).

Styling: Mænds arme i almindelig danseposition; damerne kan arbejde med skørtet.

Parret, der bliver splittet af det aktive par, flytter sig simpelthen til siden, således at det aktive par kan passere imellem dem.

Så snart det aktive par har passeret, og er af vejen, samler det par, som blev splittet, sig igen.

Timing: Fra en Box, Insides Split the Outsides, around 1 to a Line = 4 trin;
around 1 to Home = 6 trin.

SQUARE THRU FAMILY

SQUARE THRU FAMILY (1-5 HANDS)

Starting formation - facing couples.

(a) SQUARE THRU

Facing dancers join right hands and pull by. Turn in one quarter (90°), join left hands and pull by. (A half Square Thru has been completed.)

Turn in one quarter (90°) and join right hands with facing dancer and pull by. (A three quarter Square Thru has been completed.)

Turn in one quarter (90°), join left hands and pull by, but do not turn. (A full Square Thru has been completed.)

Variations of Square Thru may be specified by fractions or by the number of hands, e.g. Square Thru 3/4 is the same as Square Thru three hands, etc.

(b) LEFT SQUARE THRU

Similar to Square Thru except that it is started with the left hand and hands are alternated accordingly. When a left Square Thru is required, "left Square Thru" must be directed.

Styling: Styling should be similar to that in Right and

SQUARE THRU (1,2,3,4)

LEFT SQUARE THRU (1,2,3,4)

Udgangsformation: Facing Couples.

a) SQUARE THRU

Dansere overfor hinanden giver hinanden højre hånd (håndtryks-fatning), og trækker forbi hinanden (Pull By). Derefter drejes en kvart (90°) indad, og man giver nu venstre hånd til danseren overfor, og trækker forbi. (Nu har man udført en halv Square Thru.)

Så drejes igen en kvart indad (90°), og man giver højre hånd til danseren overfor, og trækker forbi. (Tre kvart Square Thru er udført.)

Drej igen en kvart indad (90°), og giv venstre hånd til danseren overfor, og træk forbi. (Der skal ikke drejes mere, for nu er man færdig med Square Thru.)

Varianter af Square Thru kan specificeres i brøkdele, eller ved angivelse af antal "hænder". F.eks. er "Square Thru 3/4" det samme som "Square Thru 3 hands" (3 hænder) o.s.v.

b) LEFT SQUARE THRU

Magen til "Square Thru", bortset fra at man begynder med venstre hånd i stedet. Når "Left Square Thru" skal

Left Grand. Corners should be rounded off rather than pulling through and doing a square military turn.

Timing: SS, 4 people full, 10 steps;
three quarters, 8;
one half, 6;
one quarter, 4.
Box, 4 people full, 8;
three quarters, 6;
one half, 4;
one quarter, 2 steps.

udføres, skal der angives ”Left Square Thru”.

Styling: Bør udføres som i ”Right and Left Grand”. Hjørnerne skal afrundes, så det ikke bliver en slags militær drejning.

Timing: Box; 4 hands (1/1) = 8 trin;
3 hands (3/4) = 6 trin;
2 hands (1/2) = 4 trin;
1 hand (1/4) = 2 trin.
Fra Static Square yderligere 2 trin.

STAR FAMILY

Starting formation - facing dancers, facing couples, square, circle.

(a) LEFT HAND STAR

(b) RIGHT HAND STAR

The directed dancers step forward and extend designated hands to form a left or right hand star.

Dancers turn the star by walking forward in a circle around the center of the star.

Turning distance of the star may be specified in fractions of one quarter, one half, three quarters, or a complete revolution.

Styling: In a forward moving star inside hands should be joined in a “palm star” position (hands of those making the star at about average eye level - palms touching), arms bent at elbow.

Men’s outside arms in natural dance position, ladies’ outside hands work skirt.

Timing: 4 people, full around, 8;
three quarters, 6;
one half, 4;
one quarter, 2.
8 people, full around, 16;
three quarters, 12;
one half, 8;
one quarter, 4.

Star Promenade is a part of Promenade family

Udgangsformation: Facing dancers, Facing Couples, Square, Circle.

A LEFT HAND STAR

b) RIGHT HAND STAR

De angivne dansere træder fremad, og rækker de angivne hænder ud for at danne en venstre- eller højrehåndsstjerne.

Danserne drejer stjernen ved at bevæge sig fremad i en cirkel med stjernen som centrum.

Hvor langt stjernen skal drejes, kan angives i fjerdedele af en cirkel - en kvart, en halv, tre kvart eller en hel omgang.

Styling: Når stjernen bevæges fremad, holdes hænderne i en “Palm Star” (hænderne i stjernen holdes cirka i øjenhøjde med håndfladerne mod hinanden). Armene er bøjede i albuen.

Mændenes frie arme holdes i almindelig danseposition. Damernes frie hænder svinger skørtet.

Timing: 4 dansere, en hel omgang = 8 trin;
tre kvart = 6 trin;
halvvejs = 4 trin;
en kvart = 2 trin.
8 dansere, en hel omgang = 16 trin;
tre kvart = 12 trin;
halvvejs = 8 trin;
en kvart = 4 trin.

Star Promenade er en del af Promenade Family

STAR THRU

Starting formation - facing dancers (man and lady).

Man's right hand is placed against the lady's left, palm to palm with fingers up, to make an arch. As the dancers move forward the lady does a one quarter (90°) left face turn under the arch, while the man does a one quarter (90°) turn to the right moving behind the lady.

They end side by side with the lady on the man's right.

Styling: Hands are joined in the arch, palm to palm, fingers pointed up. Hand grip should be readjusted to couple handhold after the basic is completed. Join hands in raised position approximately eye level. It is important that hands not be joined before that point.

Man's hand should be used to stabilize as the lady provides her own momentum. It is equally important that the man's arm remain well above the lady's head.

Timing: 4 steps from point of contact.

Udgangsformation: Facing Dancers (mand og dame).

Mandens højre hånd placeres mod damens venstre med håndfladerne samlet og fingrene pegende opad, således der laves en bro. Idet danserne bevæger sig fremad, drejer damen en kvart (90°) til venstre under broen, mens manden drejer en kvart (90°) til højre bag damen.

Man slutter ved siden af hinanden med damen ved mandens højre side som et par.

Styling: Hænderne samles i en bro omkring øjenhøjde, håndflade mod håndflade, således at fingrene peger opad. Denne håndfatning ændres efterfølgende til almindelig par-håndfatning, når callet er udført.

Mandens hånd bruges til at stabilisere damens drej. Det er også vigtigt, at mandens arm holdes fri af damens hoved.

Timing: 4 trin fra kontakt.

SWEEP A QUARTER

Starting formation - facing couples in a circling movement (right or left).

Dancers continue the circling movement one quarter (90°) in the direction of their body flow.

Styling: All dancers use couple handholds. Couples working together should smoothly disengage previous handhold and blend into the sweeping basic.

Timing: 2 couples, 2 steps;
all 4 couples, 4 steps.

Udgangsformation: Facing Couples i en cirkulær bevægelse (mod højre eller venstre).

Danserne fortsætter den cirkulære bevægelse en kvart omgang (90°) længere.

Styling: Alle dansere benytter par-håndfatning. Par, der arbejder sammen, skal slippe en eventuel forudgående indbyrdes håndfatning, og glide ind i den cirkulære bevægelse parvis.

Timing: 2 par = 2 trin.
Alle 4 par = 4 trin.

SWING

Starting formation - facing dancers (man and lady).

Dancers step forward ending right side to right side and move around each other turning in a clockwise direction four or more counts. Dancers break out of the swing.

The lady continues turning to her right until facing the same direction as the man, they form a couple.

Styling: Men - left arm bent at the elbow, palm slightly up, right hand on lady's back slightly above the waist, posture should be erect.

Ladies - right hand palm down on man's left hand, left hand on man's right shoulder, arm resting on man's right arm.

Footwork

WALK AROUND - use short walking or shuffling steps around the central point.

Udgangsformation: Facing Dancers (mand og dame).

Danserne træder frem, og mødes højre side mod højre side. De bevæger sig rundt om hinanden i urets retning på fire trin eller flere. Herefter afbryder danserne deres svingen rundt.

Damen fortsætter med at dreje rundt mod højre, indtil hun ser i samme retning som manden. De slutter som par ved siden af hinanden.

Styling: Manden har venstre arm bøjet i albuen med håndfladen opad, højre arm om damens liv. Holdningen er rank.

Damen har højre håndflade nedad i mandens venstre hånd, venstre hånd på mandens højre skulder med armen hvilende på mandens højre arm.

Fodarbejde

WALK AROUND: Brug korte - evt. let slæbende - trin, idet man bevæger sig rundt om hinanden.

BUZZ STEP - right foot moves in small steps around the pivot point between the two dancers while the left foot pushes, as in a scooter motion.

Ending position: Lady rolls off man's right arm blending smoothly to position for the next call or twirls (to a promenade position only - lady's option).

To twirl, the man raises his left hand over the lady's head, holding lady's right hand loosely. Her hand revolves around his for stability as she turns clockwise moving down line of dance three steps, into a promenade position, joining inside hands on the 4th step.

While the lady turns, the man will move forward down the line of dance to be in position for the promenade.

Timing: Advancing skill, usually 4 to 8 beats of music, used at caller's discretion.

BUZZ STEP: Højre fod bevæges i små trin rundt om dansernes centrum, mens venstre fod skubber, ligesom ved brug af et løbehjul.

Slutposition: Damen ruller ud af mandens højre arm, og glider i position til det næste call - eller snurrer en ekstra omgang rundt (hvis man bagefter skal promenerere) alt efter damens eget valg.

For at damen kan snurre helt rundt, løfter manden sin venstre hånd over hendes hoved, holdende løst om hendes højre hånd. Damens hånd roterer i hans for stabilitets skyld, mens hun drejer sig i urets retning og fremad på tre trin, klar til at promenerere med manden på det fjerde trin.

Mens damen snurrer rundt, går manden fremad, og er klar til at kunne promenerere samtidig med hende.

Timing: Fremadgående bevægelse, Normalt = 4 til 8 trin alt efter callerens skøn.

SWING THRU

Starting formation - ocean wave or alamo.

(a) SWING THRU

Those who can, turn by the right one half (180°), then those who can, turn by the left one half (180°). If "right" is not specified preceding the command to Swing Thru, it is a right Swing Thru.

(b) ALAMO SWING THRU

Everyone turns half by the right, then everyone turns half by the left. When left Swing Thru is directed from an alamo formation, everyone turns half by the left, then everyone turns half by the right.

(c) LEFT SWING THRU

Those who can, turn by the left one half (180°), then those who can, turn by the right one half (180°). If left Swing Thru is required, it must be specifically directed "left Swing Thru".

Styling: All hands are joined in hands-up position, elbows in close. Exert slight pressure to assist opposite dancer in turning.

Arcing turns should be utilized rather than pull by type of movements and should flow effortlessly from one turn to the other so that you are in a sense, "weaving" along the line.

Timing: 6 steps from point of contact.

Udgangsformation: Ocean Wave eller Alamo Style Wave.

a) SWING THRU

De, der kan, drejer en halv omgang (180°) med højre hånd, hvorefter de, der kan, drejer en halv omgang (180°) med venstre hånd. Selvom der blot kaldes Swing Thru (uden Right foran), er der tale om en Right Swing Thru.

b) ALAMO SWING THRU

Alle drejer en halv omgang med højre, hvorefter alle drejer en halv omgang med venstre. Når der kaldes Left Swing Thru fra en Alamo Ring Formation, drejer alle en halv med venstre, og derefter en halv med højre.

c) LEFT SWING THRU

De, der kan, drejer en halv omgang (180°) med venstre hånd, hvorefter de, der kan, drejer en halv omgang (180°) med højre hånd. Når en Left Swing Thru ønskes udført, skal der udtrykkeligt kaldes "Left Swing Thru".

Styling: Alle hænder holdes i "Hands-Up"-position med albuerne tæt til kroppen. Udøv svagt tryk for at hjælpe den anden danser med at dreje.

Man skal benytte "halvcirkel" drejninger frem for "trække-igennem-agtige" bevægelser. Drejningerne skal glide let fra den ene drejning til den næste, så det føles "vævende" eller "syende".

Timing: 6 trin fra kontakttidspunkt

THAR FAMILY

(a) ALLEMANDE THAR

An allemande thar star is a formation and may be formed at the end of any left arm turn by the center dancers (or those directed) forming a right hand box star and backing up. Each outside dancer holds the left forearm of a center dancer and walks forward.

(b) ALLEMANDE LEFT TO AN ALLEMANDE THAR

Starting formation - anywhere an allemande left is legal.

All do an allemande left, blending into a right and left grand circle. All right pull by and left arm turn ½ the next to an ALLEMANDE THAR (men will be the centers).

To avoid confusion with the call "ALLEMANDE THAR" or "MAKE A THAR", the caller almost always says words like "ALLEMANDE LEFT TO AN ALLEMANDE THAR, GO FORWARD 2, MEN SWING IN WITH A BACKUP STAR", or "ALLEMANDE LEFT, GO ALLEMANDE THAR, WITH A RIGHT AND LEFT AND THE 4 MEN STAR".

After a SHOOT THE STAR, the caller can say "TO ANOTHER THAR". This is the same action as "TO AN ALLEMANDE THAR" above. All right pull by and left arm turn ½ the next to an ALLEMANDE THAR. The caller will almost always direct "GO FORWARD 2".

The caller can direct FORWARD (everyone progressing in normal Right And Left Grand direction) or BACK or BACKWARD (everyone going the opposite direction from a normal Right And Left Grand) any number of hands. For example, "SHOOT THE STAR FULL TURN, GO BACKWARD 3, RIGHT, LEFT, RIGHT, MEN SWING IN MAKE A WRONG-WAY THAR".

Some callers use FORWARD to mean "the direction you are facing" and never use the words BACK or BACKWARD. Either usage is acceptable.

(c) WRONG WAY THAR

A wrong way thar may be formed at the end of any right arm turn by the center dancers (or those directed) forming a left hand box star and backing up. Outside dancers hold the right forearm of a center dancer and walk forward.

Styling: When the men are in the center backing up, their right hands will form a packsaddle / box star, taking the wrist of the man in front of him.

When the ladies star, they will simply touch hands in the center. The dancers forming the star must remember to

a) ALLEMANDE THAR

En Allemande Thar Star er en formation, der kan dannes efter enhver Left Arm Turn, ved at danserne i centret (eller at de, der angives) danner en Right-hand Box Star, hvorefter de bakker. Hver udvendig danser tager en venstre underarmsfatning med sin centerdanser. De udvendige dansere bevæger sig fremad.

b) ALLEMANDE LEFT TO AN ALLEMANDE THAR

Udgangsformation: Hvor Allemande Left kan udføres.

Alle laver en Allemande Left til en Right and Left Grand Circle. Med højre trækker man forbi hinanden (Right Pull By), og laver ½ Left Arm Turn med den næste til en ALLEMANDE THAR. (Mændene bliver Centers).

For at undgå forvirring omkring „ALLEMANDE THAR“ og „MAKE A THAR“, tilføjer calleren ofte nogle hjælpende ord. F.eks. „ALLEMANDE LEFT TO AN ALLEMANDE THAR, GO FORWARD 2, MEN SWING IN WITH A BACKUP STAR“, eller „ALLEMANDE LEFT, GO ALLEMANDE THAR, WITH A RIGHT AND LEFT AND THE 4 MEN STAR“.

Efter SHOOT THE STAR kan calleren sige „TO ANOTHER THAR“. Udføres ligesom „TO AN ALLEMANDE THAR“. Med højre trækker man forbi hinanden (Right Pull By), og laver ½ Left Arm Turn med den næste til en ALLEMANDE THAR. Calleren tilføjer oftest „GO FORWARD 2“.

Calleren kan sige FORWARD (alle går videre i normal Right and Left Grand retning) - eller BACK eller BACKWARD (alle går videre i modsat retning af normal Right and Left Grand) - samt et vilkårligt antal hænder. F.eks.: „SHOOT THE STAR FULL TURN, GO BACKWARD 3, RIGHT, LEFT, RIGHT, MEN SWING IN MAKE A WRONG-WAY THAR“.

Nogle callere bruger FORWARD i betydningen „i den retning man ser lige nu“, så de bruger aldrig BACK eller BACKWARD. Begge varianter er anvendelige.

b) WRONG WAY THAR

En Wrong Way Thar kan dannes efter enhver Right Arm Turn, ved at danserne i centret (eller at de, der angives) danner en Left-hand Box Star, hvorefter de bakker. Hver udvendig danser tager en højre underarmsfatning med sin centerdanser. De udvendige dansere bevæger sig fremad.

Styling: Når mændene er i centret og bakker, former deres højre hænder en Packsaddle / Box Star, idet de tager om håndledet på manden foran.

Når damerne er i centret, laver de en almindelig Star. De der former en Star bør huske på, at de der er på ydersi-

allow those on the outside to set the pace, since they have to travel a much further distance. If the centers move too fast, the result is that those on the outside will have to run to maintain the pace.

As in any star, the ladies, while on the outside, may elect to hold their skirts.

Timing: SS, from Allemande Left to point of backup star, 12 steps.

den har langt længere at bevæge sig, hvorfor centret må sætte et passende tempo, således løb undgås.

Som i enhver Star må damerne, når de er yderst, vælge at holde om deres skørt.

Timing: SS; f.eks. fra en Allemande Left til man er i en Thar Star = 12 trin.

TOUCH 1/4

Starting formation - facing dancers.

Dancers touch and without stopping turn one quarter (90°) by the right.

Styling: Use normal hands-up, palm-to-palm position, with hands about shoulder level.

Timing: 2 steps.

Udgangsformation: Facing Dancers.

Danserne laver en Touch (med højre hånd som i en Mini-wave), og uden stop drejes der en kvart omgang (90°) fremad.

Styling: Brug almindelig "hands up" håndfatning, håndflade mod håndflade ca. i skulderhøjde.

Timing: 2 trin.

TRADE BY

Starting formation - trade by or any formation in which two couples are facing each other and the other couples are facing out.

The couples facing each other pass thru, the couples facing out do a partner trade to face in.

Styling: Same as pass thru and partner trade.

Timing: 4 steps.

Udgangsformation: Trade By eller en hvilken som helst formation i hvilken to par har front mod hinanden, og de andre par ser væk fra squaren.

Parrene overfor hinanden laver en Pass Thru, mens de andre par laver en Partner Trade og ser ind.

Styling: Som Pass Thru og Partner Trade.

Timing: 4 trin.

TRADE FAMILY

Starting formation - any wave, line or column.

General rule: Any two directed dancers exchange places by walking forward in a semi-circle ending in the other dancer's starting position. Each trading dancer has reversed his original facing direction.

If the trading dancers start while facing in the same direction, they pass right shoulders when they meet per the right shoulder rule (see Passing Rule).

- a) BOYS TRADE
- b) GIRLS TRADE
- c) ENDS TRADE
- d) CENTERS TRADE

Directed dancers (boys, girls, ends or centers) exchange places, changing facing directions using the general rule.

- e) COUPLES TRADE

Starting formation - line or two-faced line.

Working as a unit, each couple exchanges places with the other couple in the same line. Couples, as a unit, follow the right shoulder passing rule as defined for individual dancers.

Udgangsformation: Enhver Wave, Line eller Column.

Generel regel: To nævnte dansere bytter plads ved at de bevæge sig fremad i en halvcirkel, således de ender i den anden dansers udgangsposition. Danserne har således skiftet ansigtsretning.

Hvis danserne begynder med samme ansigtsretning, passerer de hinanden højre skulder mod højre skulder. (See Passing Rule.)

- a) BOYS TRADE
- b) GIRLS TRADE
- c) ENDS TRADE
- d) CENTERS TRADE

De nævnte dansere (herrer, damer, Ends eller Centers) bytter plads, og ændrer ansigtsretning i henhold til den generelle regel.

- e) COUPLES TRADE

Udgangsformation: Line eller Two-Faced Line.

Parrene, der arbejder som en enhed, bytter plads med det andet par i samme Line. Par, arbejdende som enheder, passerer højre skulder ved højre skulder som angivet for enkeltdansere.

f) PARTNER TRADE

Starting formation - couple, mini wave.

Two dancers exchange places with each other.

Styling: Any two adjacent opposite facing dancers use normal hands up position for turning as in swing thru type movements.

Girls trading (i.e. from end of line) will use normal skirt work.

Couples trade use normal couple handhold and styling similar to wheel and deal, When doing a partner trade, use inside hands to exert slight pressure to assist each other in trading.

Timing: SS, partner, 4 steps;
OW, centers, 4;
ends, 4;
from two-faced lines, couples, 6 steps.

f) PARTNER TRADE

Udgangsformation: Par, Mini-wave.

To dansere bytter plads med hinanden.

Styling: Dansere, der ser i hver sin retning, anvender normal "Hands-Up"-position for drejningen som i Swing Thru.

Damer, der Trader (f.eks. fra Ends af Lines), arbejder normalt med skørtet.

Par, der Trader, anvender normal par-håndfatning. Styling som i Wheel and Deal, Når man laver en Partner Trade, benyttes de indvendige hænder med let tryk for at hjælpe hinanden med callet.

Timing: SS, Partner = 4 trin.
OW, Centers = 4 trin.
Ends = 4 trin.
Fra Two-Faced Lines, par = 6 trin.

TURN BACK FAMILY

(a) U TURN BACK

Starting formation - single dancer.

The dancer does an in-place about-face turn (180°), turning toward partner unless the body flow dictates otherwise.

If alone (i.e. no partner), the dancer turns toward the center of the set. If the dancer is facing directly toward or away from the center of the set, he may turn in either direction.

(b) GENTS OR LADIES BACKTRACK

Starting formation - single dancer.

The dancer does a U turn back by stepping out and turning away from partner or the center of the set.

Styling: Arms in natural dance position.

Timing: 2 steps.

a) U TURN BACK

Udgangsformation: Single Dancer.

Danserne foretager en vending på stedet (180°). Man drejer sig i retning mod sin partner, medmindre ens Body Flow (bevægelsesretning) dikterer det anderledes.

Er man ene (altså uden partner), drejer man sig i retning mod centret. Hvis danserne står direkte mod eller væk fra centret, kan de selv vælge i hvilken retning, de drejer sig.

b) GENTS OR LADIES BACKTRACK

Udgangsformation: Single Dancer.

Danserne foretager en U Turn Back ved at træde ud og dreje sig væk fra sin partner eller væk fra centret.

Styling: Arme i almindelig danseposition.

Timing: 2 trin.

VEER FAMILY

a) LEFT - b) RIGHT

Starting formation - facing dancers, facing couples, mini waves or two-faced lines.

Two facing couples working as a unit, or two facing dancers move to the left (or right, as directed) and forward to end in a two-faced line or mini wave respectively.

From a mini wave or a two-faced line, the veering direction must be toward the center of the mini wave or line.

Each dancer, or couple working as a unit, moves forward and inward to end back to back with the other dancer or couple respectively.

Styling: All dancers use couple handhold. Outside hands in normal dance position.

Timing: Box, 2 steps;
SS, heads or sides, 4 steps.

a) LEFT (venstre) - b) RIGHT (højre)

Udgangsformation: Facing Dancers, Facing Couples, Mini-waves eller Two-Faced Lines.

To par overfor hinanden der arbejder som en enhed, eller to dansere overfor hinanden, træder til venstre (eller højre, som angivet) og fremad for at ende enten i en Two-Faced Line eller i en Mini-wave.

Fra en Mini Wave eller en Two-Faced Line skal den sideværts bevægelse foretages mod midten af Mini-waven eller Two-Faced Line.

Hver danser - eller par, der arbejder sammen - bevæger sig fremad og indad mod midten for at slutte ryg mod ryg med den anden danser respektive det andet par.

Styling: Alle dansere benytter par-håndfatning. Den yderste hånd er i almindelig danseposition.

Timing: Box, 2 trin.
SS, Heads eller Sides = 4 trin.

WALK AROUND THE CORNER

Starting formation - square or circle.

All dancers face their corners. Walking forward and around each other while keeping right shoulders adjacent, dancers return to face their partner.

Styling: Men's arms in natural dance position. Ladies use both hands on skirt, moving skirt forward and back to avoid opposite dancer.

Timing: 8 steps.

Udgangsformation: Square eller Circle.

Alle dansere vender sig mod sin Corner. Idet man bevæger sig fremad og rundt om hinanden, holder man højre skulder mod højre skulder. Der returneres til sin partner, hvor man slutter ansigt mod ansigt.

Styling: Mænds arme holdes i almindelig danseposition. Damerne bruger begge hænder på deres skørt. Skørtet bevæges frem og tilbage for at undgå sammenstød med modparten.

Timing: 8 trin.

WHEEL AND DEAL

Starting formation - line(s) of four facing in the same direction or a two-faced line.

(a) WHEEL AND DEAL (from a line of four)

The left hand couple only takes a step forward. The couples wheel (180°) toward the center of the line with the center dancer of each couple acting as the pivot point about which the couples turn.

The couple that started on the right half of the line wheels in front of the other couple. Both couples end facing the same direction with the original left hand couple standing behind the original right hand couple.

(b) WHEEL AND DEAL (from a two-faced line)

Each couple steps straight ahead one step. Each couple then wheels (180°) toward the center of the line with the center dancer of each couple acting as the pivot point about which the couples turn. Couples end facing each other.

Udgangsformation: Lines of Four (Lines med fire personer) der ser i samme retning, eller Two-Faced Lines.

a) WHEEL AND DEAL (fra Line of Four)

Parret til venstre træder et trin fremad. Parrene drejer 180° mod Linens centrum med hvert pars Center Dancer som omdrejningspunkt.

Det par, der begyndte i den højre halvdel af den oprindelige line, drejer ind foran det andet par. Parrene slutter med samme ansigtsretning, med det oprindelige venstrepar stående bag det oprindelige højrepar.

b) WHEEL AND DEAL (fra Two-Faced Line)

Begge par træder et trin fremad, og drejer derefter 180° mod centrum af sin Line med hvert pars Center Dancer som omdrejningspunkt. Parrene slutter med at se på hinanden.

Styling: Use couple handholds. Inside dancers serve as the pivot point and should exert slight pressure to assist as in any wheel around movement.

Timing: 4 steps.

Styling: Hænderne holdes i almindelig par-håndfatning. De inderste dansere bruges som omdrejningspunkt, og hjælper til med let tryk som i Wheel Around.

Timing: 4 trin.

WHEEL AROUND

Starting formation - couple.

The couple, working as a unit, turns around (180°). The left hand dancer backs up while the right hand dancer moves forward. The pivot point is the handhold between the two dancers.

Styling: Same as in couples Promenade.

Timing: 4 steps.

Udgangsformation: Couple.

Parret arbejder som en enhed, og drejer sig en halv omgang (180°). Den venstre danser i parret bakker, mens den højre danser bevæger sig fremad. Omdrejningspunktet ligger i parrets håndfatning.

Styling: Samme som i Couples Promenade.

Timing: 4 trin.

ZOOM

Starting formation - starting and completed double pass thru, two-faced lines, single file promenade, columns, box circulate and promenade.

From one couple following another, each dancer in the lead couple separates away from his partner and walks around a full circle (360°) to end in the position of the dancer who was directly behind him.

Meanwhile, each trailing dancer steps directly forward into the vacated position of the lead dancer.

Every dancer ends facing in the same direction he started.

From a setup where one dancer is following another, the lead dancer walks away from the center of the square and around in a full circle (360°) to the position of the dancer who was directly behind him.

Meanwhile, the trailing dancer steps directly forward into the position vacated by the lead dancer.

Styling: Lead dancers hold arms in natural dance position. Ladies skirt work optional. Trailing dancers use couple handhold.

In zoom it is important that lead dancers initiate the roll out movement with a slight forward motion to allow sufficient room for trailing dancers to step through comfortably.

Timing: 4 steps.

Udgangsformation: Double Pass Thru eller Completed Double Pass Thru Formation, Two-Faced Lines, Single File Promenade, Columns, Box Circulate og Promenade.

Når et par er foran et andet par, drejer hver danser i det forreste par (Lead Couple) sig væk fra hinanden, og bevæger sig rundt i en hel cirkel (360°), således de ender på den position, som danseren direkte bagved havde.

Imens træder hver af de bagerste dansere (Trailing Dancers) direkte fremad til den ledige position, som den forreste danser havde.

Alle dansere slutter med samme ansigtsretning, som da de begyndte.

Fra en udgangsposition, hvor én danser følger en anden, bevæger den forreste danser sig væk fra midten af Squaren og rundt i en hel cirkel (360°) til den position, som danseren direkte bagved havde.

Imens træder den bagerste danser direkte fremad til den ledige position, som den forreste danser havde.

Styling: De forreste dansere (Lead Dancers) holder armene i almindelig danseposition. Det er ikke obligatorisk for damerne at svinge med skørtet. De bagerste dansere (Trailing Dancers) holder hinanden i hånden.

I Zoom er det vigtigt, at den forreste danser begynder med at træde lidt fremad for at skabe tilstrækkelig plads, således den bagerste danser uden besvær kan få plads.

Timing: 4 trin.

MAINSTREAM DEFINITIONS

CAST OFF 3/4

Starting formation - any wave or line.

Each half of the line or wave works as a unit and moves forward around a pivot point three quarters (270°).

If the adjoining dancers are facing the same direction, the end dancer becomes the pivot while the other dancer moves in a semi-circle around the pivot.

If the adjoining dancers are facing in opposite directions, the pivot point is the handhold between them and they move equally around that pivot point.

Styling: If joined dancers are in opposite facing directions, the handhold should be hands-up position as in swing thru.

If joined dancers are in the same facing direction, handholds are as in couples handhold position.

Timing: 6 steps.

Udgangsformation: Alle Waves eller Lines.

Hver halvdel af en Line eller Wave arbejder som en enhed, og bevæger sig fremad i en trekvart cirkel (270°) omkring et omdrejningspunkt.

Når de tilstødende dansere ser i samme retning, bliver End-danseren omdrejningspunktet, mens den anden danser bevæger sig i en cirkelform omkring omdrejningspunktet.

Når de tilstødende dansere ser i hver sin retning, er omdrejningspunktet deres fælles håndfatning, og de bevæger sig begge lige langt rundt om dette omdrejningspunkt.

Styling: Når de dansere, der har hinanden i hånden, ser i hver sin retning, bør håndfatningen være "Hands-Up"-position som i Swing Thru.

Håndfatning mellem dansere, der ser i samme retning, er par-håndfatning.

Timing: 6 trin.

CENTERS IN

Starting formation - whenever there is a couple with their backs to the center of the set facing or standing behind another couple (e.g. eight chain thru, completed double pass thru).

The outside dancers step apart as the center dancers step forward and between them to form a line.

Styling: The active couple should use couple handhold and, if stepping in between couples facing the same direction, join hands in a line of four.

If the active couple steps in between a couple facing in the opposite direction, use hands-up position with the end dancers.

Timing: 2 steps.

Udgangsformation: Hvor et par har ryggen mod Squarens center, og hvor dette par enten har front mod, eller står bag ved et andet par (f.eks. Eight Chain Thru, Completed Double Pass Thru).

De yderste dansere træder sidelæns væk fra hinanden, idet Center-danserne træder fremad og ind imellem dem, så der dannes en Line.

Styling: Det aktive par bør bruge almindelig par-håndfatning, og når de træder ind imellem et par, der ser i samme retning, tager alle håndfatning som i en Line of Four.

Når det aktive par træder ind imellem et par, der ser i den modsatte retning, bruges „Hands-Up“-position med End-danserne.

Timing: 2 trin.

CLOVERLEAF

Starting formation - completed double pass thru, or a single couple(s) on the outside of the square, facing out.

The lead dancers separate and move away from each other in a three quarter (270°) circle. When each lead dancer meets another lead dancer from the other side of the square, they become partners and step forward to the center of the square.

Each trailing dancer follows the dancer in front of him and ends directly behind that same dancer.

A single couple facing out does the lead dancer's part as described, but they may not step all the way into the center at the end of the call.

Styling: Arms are held in natural dance position, skirt work optional. It is important to move slightly forward before turning away.

When lead dancers meet and become partners, use couple handhold.

Trailing dancers should follow footsteps of the lead dancers and not cut the corners. When trailing dancers become partners, use couple handhold.

Timing: 6-8 beats from a completed double pass thru.
If CLOVERLEAF is called for only four people, the timing is 6 beats.

Udgangsformation: Completed Double Pass Thru eller Single Couple(s), der står yderst i Squaren og ser udad.

De forreste dansere drejer væk fra hinanden, og bevæger sig i en 3/4 cirkel (270°). Når hver af disse dansere mødes med en af de forreste dansere fra den modsatte side af Squaren, bliver de partnere, og træder frem til midten af Squaren.

Danserne bag de forreste følger hver især efter danseren foran, og slutter igen lige bag ved denne.

Når par står alene og ser udad, udfører de samme del som beskrevet for de forreste dansere ovenfor, dog vil de som regel ikke kunne træde frem til midten af squaren

Styling: Armene holdes i almindelig danseposition, Skirt-Work efter behag. Man bør træde lidt fremad, inden man drejer væk fra hinanden.

Når de forreste dansere mødes og bliver partnere, anvendes par-håndfatning.

De bagerste dansere bør følge i de forreste danseres fodspor uden at skære hjørnerne af. Når de bagerste bliver partnere, anvendes par-håndfatning.

Timing: Fra en Completed Double Pass Thru = 6-8 trin.
Hvis callet for kun fire dansere = 6 trin.

DIXIE STYLE TO AN OCEAN WAVE

Starting formation - facing couples or facing tandems.

From facing couples, the right hand dancer steps forward and to the left to become the lead dancer in a tandem. Lead dancers join right hands and pull by.

Moving to the other trailing dancer, each extends a left hand and touches to a left hand mini wave and turns one quarter (90°).

New center dancers join right hands and form a left hand ocean wave.

Styling: Lead dancers initially pulling by in the center should use handshake hold as in right and left grand.

When forming mini waves with trailing dancers, dancers must adjust to the right, using hands-up position and same styling as in swing thru.

Timing: SS, heads or sides to the wave, 6;
all 4 couples to the wave, 8.

Udgangsformation: Facing Couples eller Facing Tandems.

Fra Facing Couples bevæger den højre danser sig fremad og til venstre for at blive Lead Dancer i en Tandem. De to Lead Dancers trækker forbi hinanden med højre hånd (Pull By).

Når de når frem til den modsatte Trailing Dancer, giver de hinanden venstre hånd (Touch) til en Left-hand Mini-wave, og drejer en kvart (90°).

De nye Center Dancers tager håndfatning med højre, og der dannes en Left-hand Ocean Wave.

Styling: Lead Dancers, der begynder med en Pull By i Centret, bruger håndtryks-fatning som i Right & Left Grand.

Når der dannes Mini Waves med Trailing Dancers, skal danserne justere til højre, og der bruges "Hands-Up" håndfatning som i Swing Thru.

Timing: SS, Heads eller Sides til en Wave = 6 trin.
Alle 4 par = 8 trin.

EIGHT CHAIN THRU / EIGHT CHAIN 1,2,3 etc.

Starting formation - eight chain thru.

Facing dancers join right hands and pull by (this completes an eight chain one).

The center facing dancers join left hands and pull by while the outside dancers do a courtesy turn (this completes an eight chain two).

Repeat these actions in sequence to achieve eight chain three, eight chain four, etc. Eight chain thru is the same as eight chain eight.

Even numbers (2, 4, 6, 8) end in an eight chain thru formation. Odd numbers (1, 3, 5, 7) end in a trade by formation.

Styling: Use same styling as in courtesy turn and right and left grand. Emphasis should be placed on the courtesy turn in that portion of the basic so that dancers can maintain an eight chain thru formation and not be allowed to drift into a right and left grand type of movement.

Timing: 8 hands - 20;
4 hands - 10

Udgangsformation: Eight Chain Thru.

Dansere med front mod hinanden udfører en Pull By med højre hånd, (så har man udført en Eight Chain One).

Danserne med front mod hinanden i centret udfører en Pull By med venstre hånd, mens de udvendige dansere udfører en Courtesy Turn, (nu har man udført en Eight Chain Two).

Gentag dette for at opnå henholdsvis en Eight Chain Three, Eight Chain Four o.s.v. Eight Chain Thru er det samme som Eight Chain Eight.

Et lige antal (2, 4, 6, 8) ender i en Eight Chain Thru Formation. Ulige (1, 3, 5, 7) ender i en Trade By Formation.

Styling: Brug samme styling som i Courtesy Turn og i Right and Left Grand. Læg især vægt på at udføre Courtesy Turn således, at man kommer i en Eight Chain Thru Formation - så man ikke foranlediges til blot at fortsætte i en slags Right and Left Grand.

Timing: 8 Chain 8 = 20 trin;
8 Chain 4 = 10 trin.

FOLD FAMILY

Starting formation - any two dancer formation in which the directed dancer has a shoulder directly adjacent to the other dancer.

General rule: Directed dancers step forward and move in a small semi-circle to end facing toward an adjacent dancer or position.

The adjacent inactive dancer may be facing in any direction and does not move.

If not specified, centers fold toward ends and vice versa.

- (a) **BOYS FOLD**
- (b) **GIRLS FOLD**
- (c) **ENDS FOLD**
- (d) **CENTERS FOLD**

Directed active dancers fold toward the inactive dancers using the general rule.

(e) **CROSS FOLD**

Starting formation - line, two-faced line, or wave.

The directed (active) dancers who must either both be centers or both be ends, fold toward the farthest inactive dancer by walking in a semi-circle to end facing toward that same dancer.

When the active dancers are both facing the same direction, they move forward in a semi-circle, pass each other and fold toward the inactive dancer.

Udgangsformation: Enhver Two Dancer Formation, i hvilken den angivne danser har en skulder stødende direkte til den anden danser.

Generel regel: De angivne dansere træder fremad og bevæger sig i en lille bue halvvejs rundt, således de slutter med front mod danseren eller positionen ved siden af.

Den inaktive danser kan vende i alle retninger, og vedkommende flytter sig ikke.

Såfremt andet ikke er nævnt, så laver Centers en Fold mod Ends og omvendt.

- a) **BOYS FOLD**
- b) **GIRLS FOLD**
- c) **ENDS FOLD**
- d) **CENTERS FOLD**

Den angivne aktive danser laver en Fold mod den inaktive danser ifølge den generelle regel.

e) **CROSS FOLD**

Udgangsformation: Line, Two-Faced Line eller Wave.

De angivne (aktive) dansere, der begge enten skal være Centers eller Ends, laver en Fold mod den inaktive danser, der er længst væk. Man bevæger sig fremad i en bue og slutter enten foran eller bagved den inaktive danser.

Når begge aktive dansere ser i samme retning, bevæger de sig fremad i en bue, passerer hinanden, og laver en Fold mod den respektive inaktive danser.

Styling: Hand position depends on starting formation, i. e., hands up from a wave, couple handhold from a line or circulate.

Using appropriate hand position, the inactive dancer should exert slight pressure to adjacent dancer and assist in initiating folding action.

Timing: Fold, 2 steps;
cross fold, 4 steps.

Styling: Håndfatning afhænger af udgangspositionen. F. eks. Hands-Up fra en Wave, og Couple Handhold fra en Line eller Circulate.

Ved hjælp af den korrekte håndfatning, udføres Callet bedst med en let berøring, hvor den inaktive danser hjælper den aktive på rette vej.

Timing: Fold = 2 trin.
Cross Fold = 4 trin.

HALF TAG

Like tag the line, except the dancers stop walking forward when the original center from each side of the line meets the original end from the other side.

If started from a four person line, the ending is a right hand box circulate formation; from longer lines the ending is a right hand column formation.

Styling: Arms in natural dance position, hands ready to assume appropriate position for the next call.

A flowing type of movement can be achieved by taking a slight step forward before turning toward the center of the line, thus avoiding the abrupt military type pivot.

Timing: 4 steps.

Magen til Tag the Line, bortset fra at danserne stopper, når de oprindelige Center Dancers fra hver side møder de oprindelige End Dancers fra den anden halvdel.

Begynder man i en 4 personers Line, ender man i en højre hånds Box Circulate Formation; fra længere Lines ender man i en højre hånds Column Formation.

Styling: Armene i almindelig danseposition, hænderne parate til næste Call.

En flydende bevægelse kan opnås, såfremt man tager et lille trin fremad, inden man drejer sig mod centret af sin Line, hvorved man undgår et brat militært drej.

Timing: 4 trin.

HINGE FAMILY

A hinge is a half of a trade.

Any two adjacent couples or dancers who can trade can also hinge.

(a) COUPLES HINGE

Starting formation - line or two-faced line.

Working as a unit, each couple does half of a couples trade to end in a two-faced line at right angles to the original line.

(b) SINGLE HINGE

Starting formation - mini wave.

Dancers do half of a trade with each other to end in a mini wave at right angles to the original mini wave.

Styling: Couples use couple handhold and styling similar to wheel and deal.

Single hinge use hands up position.

Timing: Couples hinge, 3 steps;
single hinge, 2 steps.

En Hinge er det halve af en Trade.

Alle par eller dansere, der står ved siden af hinanden, der kan Trade, kan også Hinge.

a) COUPLES HINGE

Udgangsformation: Line eller Two-Faced Line.

Hvert par arbejder som en enhed, og gør det halve af en Couples Trade. Man slutter i en Two-Faced Line vinkelret på den oprindelige Line.

b) SINGLE HINGE

Udgangsformation: Mini Wave.

Danserne udfører det halve af en Trade med hinanden, og slutter i en Mini-wave vinkelret på den oprindelige Mini-wave.

Styling: Som par bruges par-håndfatning og styling som i Wheel & Deal.

I Single Hinge bruges „Hands-Up“-position.

Timing: Couples Hinge = 3 trin.
Single Hinge = 2 trin.

PASS TO THE CENTER

Starting formation - eight chain thru, parallel waves.

All pass thru. The dancers now on the outside partner trade.

Ends in double pass thru formation.

Styling: Same as pass thru and partner trade.

Timing: Box, couples facing in, 2 steps;
couples facing out, 6 steps.

Udgangsformation: Eight Chain Thru, Parallele Waves.

Alle laver en Pass Thru. Danserne, der herefter står yderst, laver så en Partner Trade.

Ender i en Double Pass Thru Formation.

Styling: Som i Pass Thru og Partner Trade.

Timing: Box, Couples Facing In = 2 trin;
Couples Facing Out = 6 trin.

RECYCLE

Starting formation - ocean wave only.

The ends of the wave cross fold as the centers of the wave fold in behind the ends and follow them around, then face in to end as two facing couples.

Styling: All dancers, arms in natural dance position, hands ready to adjust for next call as quickly as possible.

Timing: 4 steps.

Udgangsformation: Kun fra Ocean Wave.

Ends i en Wave udfører en Cross Fold, mens Centers udfører en Fold ind bagved Ends, som de følger med rundt, indtil de drejer ind, således man slutter som Two Facing Couples.

Styling: Alle dansere har armene i almindelig danse position, og holder hænderne parate til næste call hurtigst muligt.

Timing: 4 trin.

SCOOT BACK

Starting formation - box circulate or quarter tag.

From box circulate, dancers facing in step straight forward to join adjacent forearms, turn half (180°) and step forward to end in the position vacated by the dancer who was facing out.

Meanwhile, each dancer facing out runs into the position vacated by the dancer who is doing the forearm turn.

When done from right hand boxes, the dancers facing in turn by the right and the dancers facing out run right.

When done from left hand boxes, the dancers facing in turn by the left and the dancers facing out run left.
Finishes in a box circulate formation.

From quarter tag, dancers step ahead, join forearms (right if center wave was right handed or left if center wave was left handed), turn half (180°) and step straight forward.

Those returning to the center step to a wave (using same hands as original wave); the others finish as a couple facing out.

Ending formation is a 3/4 tag.

Styling: Similar to that of turn thru and fold.

Timing: 6 steps.

Udgangsformation: Box Circulate eller Quarter Tag.

Fra Box Circulate. De dansere der vender indad træder fremad, tager underarmsfatning og drejer derefter halvt rundt om hinanden (180°). De træder så fremad, og slutter på den plads, hvor danseren (naboen) der vendte udad stod.

De dansere, der vender udad, laver imens en Run til den plads, der blev forladt af den danser, der laver underarmsdrejet.

Når callen udføres fra en Right Hand Box er underarmsfatningen med højre arm. De andre laver en Run Right.

Når callen udføres fra en Left-hand Box er underarmsfatningen med venstre arm. De andre laver en Run Left
Man slutter i en Box Circulate Formation.

Fra en Quarter Tag træder danserne fremad, tager underarmsfatning (med højre når Center Waven er højrehånds, med venstre når den er venstrehånds), drejer derefter halvt rundt om hinanden (180°), og træder til sidst fremad.

De der returnere til centret laver en Wave igen (højre hhv. venstrehånds), som da de begyndte. De andre slutter som et Couple Facing Out.

Slut formationen er en 3/4 Tag.

Styling: Som i Turn Thru og Fold.

Timing: 6 trin.

SLIDE THRU

Starting formation - facing dancers.

Dancers pass thru. A man always turns right one quarter (90°); a lady always turns left one quarter (90°). Dancers end side by side with each other.

Styling: Arms in natural dance position with skirt work optional for ladies. Hands should be rejoined in the appropriate position for the next call.

Timing: SS, heads, or sides, 6;
Box, 4 steps.

Udgangsformation: Facing Dancers.

Danserne laver en Pass Thru. Derefter drejer en mand altid en kvart omgang (90°) mod højre, mens en dame altid drejer en kvart omgang (90°) mod venstre. Danserne slutter ved siden af hinanden.

Styling: Armene i almindelig danseposition med Skirt Work for damerne efter behag. Håndfatning tages igen passende til det efterfølgende call.

Timing: SS, heads eller sides = 6 trin;
Box = 4 trin.

SPIN CHAIN THRU

Starting formation - parallel waves.

Each end and adjacent center dancer turn one half (180°). The new centers of each ocean wave turn three quarters (270°) to make a new ocean wave across the set.

The two centers of this wave turn one half (180°) to reform the wave across the set. The two outside pairs of dancers of the center wave now turn three quarters (270°) to join the waiting ends and form parallel ocean waves.

Styling: Hands up as in swing thru. It is important that the waiting ends remain in static position with hands ready to assume appropriate position for the next call.

Timing: 16 steps.

Udgangsformation: Parallel Wave.

Hver End-dancer og tilstødende Center-danser drejer en halv omgang (180°). De nye Center-dansere drejer trekvart omgang (270°), og former dermed en ny Ocean Wave på tværs. (De fire andre bliver ventende hvor de er.)

I denne Wave drejer de to Center-dansere en halv omgang (180°), og derefter drejer End-danser og den tilstødende Center-danser nu trekvart omgang (270°), således der formes Parallel Ocean Waves med de ventende.

Styling: Håndfatning som i Swing Thru. Det er vigtigt at de ventende dansere bliver stående med hænderne parate i rette position til næste call.

Timing: 16 trin.

SPIN THE TOP

Starting formation - ocean wave.

Each end and the adjacent center dancer turn one half (180°). The new center dancers turn three quarters (270°) while each outside dancer moves forward in a quarter circle to meet the same center dancer with whom he started.

Ends in an ocean wave which is at right angles to the original starting wave.

Styling: Use same styling as in swing thru.

Dancers who become new ends should have arms in natural dance position and hands ready to assume appropriate position for the next call.

Timing: 8 steps from point of contact

Udgangsformation: Ocean Wave.

Hver End-danser og tilstødende Center-danser drejer en halv omgang (180°). De nye Center-dansere drejer trekvart omgang (270°), mens de yderste dansere bevæger sig fremad i en kvart cirkel, hvor de møder den samme Center-danser, som de begyndte ved siden af.

Ender i en Ocean Wave, der er vinkelret på den oprindelige Wave.

Styling: Brug samme styling som i Swing Thru.

De dansere, der bliver nye End-dansere, bør have arme i almindelig danseposition med hænderne klar til den rette position til næste call.

Timing: Fra det tidspunkt danserne får kontakt = 8 trin.

TAG THE LINE

Starting formation - any line with an even number of dancers.

FULL: Each dancer turns to face the center of the line. Taking a short side step to the left, each dancer walks forward passing right shoulders with oncoming dancers until he has walked past all of the dancers from the other half of the line.

The call may be followed by any one of the directions In, Out, Right or Left. When this happens, dancers turn in place one quarter (90°) in the direction indicated.

Styling: Arms in natural dance position, hands ready to assume appropriate position for the next call.

A flowing type of movement can be achieved by taking a slight step forward before turning toward the center of the line, thus avoiding the abrupt military type pivot.

Timing: 6 steps.

Udgangsformation: Enhver Line med et lige antal dansere.

FULL (hele vejen): Hver danser drejer sig mod centret af sin Line. Idet man tager et lille trin til venstre, bevæger danserne sig fremad, passerer de modkommende med højre skulder, indtil man har passeret alle fra den modsatte Line-halvdel.

Callen kan efterfølges af nogle direktiver: In, Out, Right eller Left. Er det tilfældet, drejer danserne sig en kvart (90°) på stedet i den ønskede retning.

Styling: Armene holdes i almindelig danseposition, således man er klar til det næste Call.

En flydende bevægelse kan opnås, såfremt man tager et kort trin fremad, inden man drejer sig mod centret af sin Line, hvorved man undgår et brat militært drej.

Timing: 6 trin.

TURN THRU

Starting formation - facing dancers.

Each dancer steps forward to join right forearms with the other dancer.

They turn by the right one half (180°), release armholds and step forward, ending back to back with each other.

Styling: Use normal forearm position. Men's free hand in natural dance position. Ladies' skirt work desirable for free hand.

Timing: 4 steps from point of contact.

Udgangsformation: Facing Dancers.

Danserne træder fremad, og tager højre underarmsfatning med hinanden.

De drejer en halv omgang (180°) rundt om hinanden, slipper armfatningen, træder fremad og slutter ryg mod ryg.

Styling: Der anvendes almindelig underarmsfatning. Mændenes frie hånd i almindelig danseposition. Damerne bør lave Skirt Work med deres frie hånd.

Timing: Fra det tidspunkt hvor danserne får kontakt = 4 trin.

WALK AND DODGE

Starting formation - box circulate or facing couples.

From box circulate formation, each dancer facing into the box walks forward to take the place of the dancer who was directly in front of him.

Meanwhile, each dancer facing out of the box steps sideways (dodges) into the position vacated by the "walker" who was formerly beside him.

Dancers end side by side, both facing out.

If walk and dodge is called from facing couples, the caller must designate who is to walk and who is to dodge (e.g., "men walk, ladies dodge").

Ending is a box circulate formation.

Udgangsformation: Box Circulate eller Facing Couples.

Fra en Box Circulate Formation skal de dansere, der ser ind i Box'en, træde fremad for at overtage den plads, danseren foran havde.

Imens skal de dansere, der ser ud af Box'en, træde sidelæns (Dodge), og overtage den plads, der blev ledig efter "Walkeren", der før stod ved siden af.

Danserne slutter ved siden af hinanden, således at begge ser udad.

Når Walk and Dodge kaldes fra par overfor hinanden, må calleren angive, hvem der skal „Walk“, og hvem der skal „Dodge“ (f. eks. „Men Walk, Ladies Dodge“).

Ender i en Box Circulate Formation.

Styling: Arms in natural dance position. Skirt work for the ladies is optional. Hands should be ready to assume appropriate position for the next call.

Timing: 4 steps.

Styling: Arme i almindelig danseposition. Damerne laver Skirt Work efter behag. Hænderne skal være klar til at indtage en position, der passer til det næste call.

Timing: 4 trin.

Nedennævnte CSD medlemmer krediteres herved for deres deltagelse i oversættelsen og udarbejdelsen af CALLER-LABS BASIC & MAINSTREAM DEFINITIONS til dansk.

Oversættelse (2002):

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Koordinering, kompilering og lay out (2002):

Max Fris.

Korrekturlæsning (2002):

Kim S. Andreasen.

Vedligeholdelse, redigering og opdatering (2002-2008):

Max Fris.

Vedligeholdelse, redigering og opdatering (2009-?):

Mads Nielsen