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**FEATURES OF THE WORK OF A CHOREOGRAPHER IN THE MODERN SPACE:
CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS**

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**ОСОБЛИВОСТІ РОБОТИ ХОРЕОГРАФА В СУЧАСНОМУ ПРОСТОРИ:
ВИКЛИКИ ТА ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ**

Since the end of the XX century, significant interest has risen in ballroom dancing and its general popularization around the world. More and more people of all ages are coming to the social, ballroom, and Latin American dance, with a significant number of them entering the professional path. Only in Kyiv, since 1991, the year when Ukraine gained independence, more than 160 schools, studios and clubs have been opened; ballroom dance specializations and departments are being created in sports and artistic universities. The number of cities, where all-Ukrainian and even international competitions are held several times a month during the training season, is increasing.

The secret of ballroom dances' "stability" in the period of the mid-XX — early XXI centuries is concluded in the unchanged fundamental principles that were formed during the first decades of the XX century in Western Europe. These principles or standards were laid down by the best dancers and theoreticians of ballroom dancing. The formation of ballroom dances has been taking place over the centuries when dances, performed at balls became more and more widespread, and became an integral part of solemn events among the elite strata of the population. The desire to master dances and improve performing skills, artistic self-expression led to the emergence of new forms of dance, which gradually moved from the sphere of mass culture to the sphere of artistic creativity.

It should be noted that the social trend that prevailed for centuries in the second half of the 20th century has completely given way to competition. Tournaments have turned into bright shows that gather thousands of halls. At the same time, requirements for compliance with the standards of equality, honesty and maximum objectivity in assessing the skills of dancers are increasing.

Although the steps and music are well-defined, the best couples have the opportunity to stand out from the crowd with costumes, emotional presentation, as well as the author's interpretation and combination of certain moves. This gradually leads to the strengthening of requirements for the physical and general training of dancers, because couples with imperfect positions will have no chance of winning on the dance floor next to plastic dancers with elongated positions of arms and body. It is worth noting that some researchers consider practical and philosophical issues of the life and activities of people whose lives are directly related to ballroom choreography.

The first and most important thing that a choreographer should pay attention to is the establishment of organic relationships between classical and modern choreographic directions. In cultivating choreographic training, it is important to take into account several points from the classical direction, including exercises from the classical exercise, due to which the correct posture of the body is produced, which ensures reliable support and artistic colouring of movements; the need to perform movements in inverted positions (thanks to the specifics of the execution of the European program, the supporting and free leg cannot be unfolded, because they require parallel staging), and also, taking into account the Latin American program, the toe of the free leg must be extended; it is necessary to include exercises that strengthen the muscles of the legs and are responsible for the work of

the foot; the use of the Port De Bras form in order to create beautiful lines and expressive plasticity of the upper body and, above all, arms, in ballroom dancers; due attention to the improvement of the execution of various rotations, etc. In addition to the development of coordination abilities and balance due to the classical exercise, when working with beginners, turn to the parterre exercise. These exercises solve a number of tasks: firstly, they increase strength and improve the elasticity of muscles and ligaments; secondly, they increase the mobility of the joints; thirdly, they contribute to the correction of deficiencies in the body and at the same time actively develop flexibility.

Focusing attention on the parallels between sports ballroom and classical dance directions, there is definitely a trend aimed at broadening one's horizons, as students, in a club environment, get the opportunity to get acquainted with other dance directions that are popular among modern youth, and master their main elements. It is especially important to feel how different the work of the body is in each type of dance, how coordination and movements in space are transformed depending on which vectors the combination of movement and breathing takes place. These basic elements guide the work of the coach and choreographer to achieve significant success in training a couple or solo dancers.

It is appropriate to mention the legendary Hryhoriy Chapkis, who aptly noted: "Medicine treats children who are already sick, and we, the choreographers, take care of health care. We prevent diseases. And I say to parents: the best thing they could do for their children is to bring them to choreography. Here is a girl walking down the street — and you can immediately see that she is dancing: she has a beautiful gait and a slender posture. These children are healthy!"

It would seem that, given what is happening in Ukraine today. How can we talk about dances? The war continues... children, young men and women are dying... But ballroom dancing is a culture, it is the preservation of our children's health, the meaningful filling of their time with active training. Of course, in the present day's conditions, it is quite difficult to provide full-fledged training for most students: some continue training online, some continue training offline, but without a partner, and still continue, overcoming difficulties. Ballroom dance inspires, inspires us and gives us faith in a bright future!

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UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE AS A NATIONAL CULTURAL CODE

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УКРАЇНСЬКА МОВА ЯК КУЛЬТУРНИЙ КОД НАЦІЇ

Ukrainian is the national language of Ukraine. The Ukrainian language ranks 9th place in Europe and is spoken by about 27 million native speakers. The Ukrainian language is spoken in Ukraine, in the border territories of neighbouring countries, where Ukrainians have long lived, as well as in the countries where a significant number of Ukrainians once emigrated. According to various sources, the Ukrainian language ranks 25th or 22nd place in the world in terms of the number of its speakers. It is also the third or second most common among Slavic languages. According to various estimates, the Ukrainian language is spoken by 41 to 45 million people in the world, and it is among the second ten most widely spoken languages in the world.

The Ukrainian language is officially recognized as one of the most beautiful and takes second place in the world for melodiousness after Italian, and third for the beauty