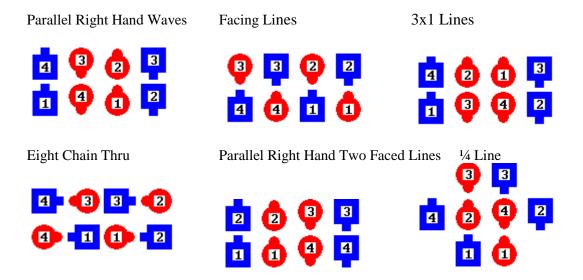
Mechanics of Choreography by Bill Harrison

Four elements describe the state or set up of the square: Formation, Arrangement, Sequence State, and Relationship commonly known as **F.A.S.R.**

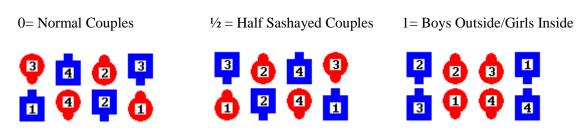
Formation – the geometric shape of the set, combined with the facing direction of the dancers.



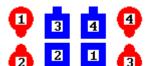
Example: Eight Chain Thru, Centers In =Ends In - Inverted Lines
Parallel Right Hand Wave, Centers Walk and Dodge = 3 and 1 Lines
Squared Set, Heads Right and Left Thru, Turn ¼ More = ¼ Line
Zero Lines, Touch ¼ =Right Hand Columns

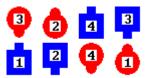
Arrangement – the six different Boy-Girl placements possible in any symmetric formations.

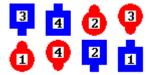
Example Inverted Lines In



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Let's Look at Eight Chain Thru

0=Normal Couples

½= Half Sashayed Couples

1 = Boys Outside/Girls Inside









2 = Girls Outside/Boys Inside 3 = Normal Couples Outside 4 = Half Sashayed Couples Outside



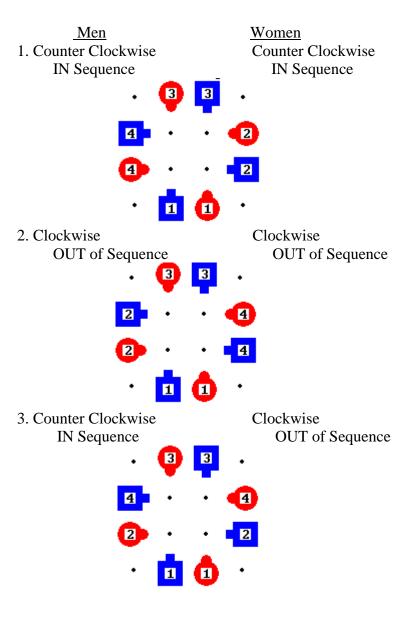


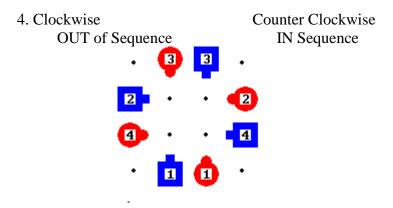




Sequence State – the choreographic entity that includes both the men and women in numerical order that exist in a particular Formation and Arrangement at a given time. (In or Out of sequence does it take 2 of the girls longer to get home if so they are out of sequence) (if they equally take the same time to promenade to a home spot they are in sequence)

There are only FOUR sequence states in symmetrical choreography. Sequence is critical for resolution. Look at this from a Squared Set or Circle.



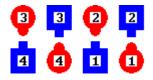


Relationship – defines with whom the dancers are paired with; another critical part for sight resolution.

Only now is when dancers must be paired with, or placed in some known relationship to, partners

- Head Man with Partner / Side Man with Partner
- Head Man with Corner / Side Man with Corner
- Head Man with Opposite / Side Man with Opposite
- Head Man with Right Hand Lady / Side Man with Right Hand Lady
- Head Man with Partner / Side Man with Opposite
- Head Man with Corner / Side Man with Right Hand Lady
- Head Man with Opposite / Side Man with Partner
- Head Man with Right Hand Lady / Side Man with Corner

From Facing Lines there are four Relationships states.



- p. Left-hand man paired with original partner
- r. Left hand man paired with original right –hand lady
- o. Left hand man paired with original opposite
- c. Left hand man paired with original corner

With Asymmetrical choreography here other relationship states exist.

Relationship deals with
Boys together in a general lines/box
Girls together in a general lines/box
3 Boys 1 Girl together – any arrangement
3 Girls and 1 Boy together – any arrangement

In Conclusion:

- When writing choreography focus is on Formation and Arrangement.
- Resolution relies on Sequence and Relationship. Are we in order and whom are we with.
- Moving dancers from one known FASR to another is creating modules
- Moving dancers to the same footprint is creating a geographical zero depending where it is started.
- It is important to know Formation and Arrangement. Understanding where calls begin and end will lead you to know where and what the next formation will be.
- Sequence and Relationship is used for sight calling in order to resolve.