

SIGHT CALLING SESSION FOR CALLER CLINIC 2013:

We're all Friends here today...

What is Sight Calling?

Sight Calling is one of the tools in a caller's tool box. It is the art of moving dancers around the square in time to the music, using the calls they know or are learning and resolving the square correctly!

According to the dictionary: Extemporaneous means: Unrehearsed, Impromptu, Spontaneous, To Ad lib.

And I Quote From the Caller Coach:

“ Extemporaneous Calling: The generation and development of effective square dance patterns in an improvised or non-memorized manner”

“The goal is always to know, BEFOREHAND, the formation consequence of every command, and to be aware of all the command options in a given formation/arrangement”

To be a sight caller you need to know the definitions of all the calls that you are using. You need to know where they start and where they end. You need to know and understand FASR!

What is FASR?

Formation: There are 79 Formations using Symmetrical Choreography.

Arrangements: There are about 26 Arrangements using Symmetrical Choreography – within these arrangements there 156 variations!

Sequence: There are 4 and only four (4) sequence states while using Symmetrical Choreo

They are: Men In – Women In
 Men In – Women Out
 Men Out – Women In
 Men Out – Women Out

Relationship: This is critical to sight resolution. If you don't know where partners are you can't successfully resolve the dance session.

You must be able to realize in an instant who belongs to whom and whether they are IN or OUT of Sequence. What Arrangement have you got?? What is the Formation?? Is your get out an Allemande Left, a Right and Left Grand, are they Home, or have you created something really neat?? If it is a Right & Left Grand, will it be CCW (correct way) or CW(wrong way).

FASR knowledge is absolutely CRITICAL to resolve the square!

Let's talk about Quadrants!

What is a quadrant? We can identify the areas of the square by quadrants.

The number one man's quadrant is the corner of the square where he considers home. If you were to imagine the number one man doing a grand square, that square is his quadrant. Using that analogy we can identify each 4 of the quadrants.

Why do you care? Because you need to know what quadrant you are resolving in to know how far your dancers are from home. If you have the allemande left happen in the correct quadrant to say you're home! That's cool. Often it is very neat to do a Right and Left Grand and have the dancers end at home. To do that you need to have the Right and Left Grand start in the opposite quadrant from home - which means if you put an allemande left in front of it, you must place it to the right of the opposite quadrant.

Terms to identify the most commonly used "set-ups".

1-4 Box or Zero Box are the same. This is created when the heads or sides step in and face corner.

1P2P Line or Zero Line are the same. This is created when the heads or sides lead right and circle to a line.

3-2 Box or Across the Street Box are the same. This is created when heads or sides square thru 2.

Lead Right Box. This is created when the heads or sides lead right. Okay... *Who is the first volunteer??*

Exercises: - Newer Callers:

- ❖ Two couple sight
- ❖ Identify set-ups
- ❖ Identify sequence – In or Out
- ❖ Identify Arrangements
- ❖ Identify Formations
- ❖ Resolve to AL.

Exercises: - Experienced Callers:

- ❖ Full sight
- ❖ What is your Next Call
- ❖ Identify Sequence – In or Out
- ❖ Create Zero Lines
- ❖ Resolve to R&L Grand
- ❖ Resolve at Home
- ❖ Resolve to Wrong Way Grand
- ❖ Restrict calls - Don't Use ??

Sides Pass thru Heads Star thru "Snap Shot for ... " Wrong Way Grand Slide Thru Home!	Heads prom 1/2 Sides Sq. 2 Right & Left Thru Half Sashay Pass Thru " Snap Shot for ... Right and Left Grand Home!	Head Ladies Chain, Heads Square Thru Four, Right & Left Thru, Veer Left, "Snap Shot for ... Ferris Wheel Centres Sweep 1/4, Home!
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