

DŽANGURICA

Bulgarian Macedonian

- PRONUNCIATION:** JAHN-goor-eet-suh or JEEN-goor-eet-suh
- TRANSLATION:** Although the meaning is "from the area of Džangura," Yves says, "As far as I know there is no such village, town, or area."
- SOURCE:** Dick Oakes learned this dance from Yves Moreau who learned it in 1972 from Zbornik Bŭlgarski Narodni Hora in Sofia, Bulgaria and introduced it to folk dancers in the United States.
- BACKGROUND:** Džangurica comes in many versions with especially challenging footwork. There is considerable variety in spelling, pronunciation, rhythm, and pattern. Teachers have included Dennis Boxell, Iliana Bozhanova, Larry Weiner (who follows Dick Crum's 1968 dance), and Petur Iliev. This version of the dance was taught by Yves at the 1980 North/South Folk Dance Teacher's Seminar in 1981. With some differences, it was also taught by Dean and Nancy Linscott.
- The dance, from the Pirin district, is one of the "Devetorka-Šareni Čorapi" or "Karsilamas" popular throughout Macedonia. Pirin is a sparsely populated mountain area with all the settlements located at the foothills and none on the mountains themselves. Administratively Pirin falls entirely in Blagoevgrad Province. Blagoevgrad Province, also known as Pirin Macedonia, is a province in southwestern Bulgaria. It borders four other Bulgarian provinces to the north and east, to the Greek region of Macedonia to the south, and the Republic of Macedonia to the west. Its principal city is Blagoevgrad, while other significant towns include Bansko, Gotse Delčev, Melnik, Petrič, Razlog, Sandanski, and Simitli.
- MUSIC:** Bulgarian Folk Dances Vol. 2 (CD) FB-004
Laridaine ML-3 (LP) side A, band 2 (out of print)
- Sheet Music: Vancouver International Folk Dancers Music Book, Vol. 2., Deborah Jones, 1982.
- FORMATION:** Open circle of mixed M & W with hands joined at shldr height in "W" pos.
- METER/RHYTHM:** 9/8. The rhythm is quick-quick-quick-quick-slow (2-2-2-3). It is counted in even numbered meas as 1, 2, 3, 4. Count 4 is split in two during the odd numbered meas to produce a different rhythm (2-2-2-1-2) that is counted 1, 2, 3, 4&. The rhythm is indeed like the one for Devetorka, Šareni Čorapi, or Karsilamas but the dance pattern and structure are totally different.
- STEPS/STYLE:** ČUKČE: Raise and lower heel of supporting ft, coming down on the beat.
- Style is light with proud movements. Step on balls of ft.

INTRODUCTION - 2 meas of drum music

THE DANCE

- 1 Turning to face L and simultaneously bringing arms fwd and down to sides, step R across in front of L (ct 1); hop on R, swinging L leg twd ctr close to ground (ct 2); step L across in front of R in LOD (ct 3); small leap R in LOD (ct 4); continuing LOD, step L (ct &);
- 2 4 walking steps R, L, R, L in LOD turning to face ctr on fourth step (cts 1,2,3,4).
- 3 Facing ctr, touch R heel diag R simultaneously bringing hands to "W" pos (ct 1); step R in place next to L (ct 2); touch L heel slightly fwd (ct 3); Čukče R (ct 4). Step L in place next to R (ct &);
- 4 Step R, L, R, L in place (cts 1,2,3,4).
- 5 Facing ctr, bring R ft behind L calf, swinging R knee to R with simultaneous light bounce on L (ct 1); twist R leg and knee to ctr with simultaneous light bounce on L (ct 2); step R twd ctr (ct 3); small Čukče R (ct 4); step L fwd (ct &).
- 6 4 walking steps R, L, R, L twd ctr (cts 1,2,3,4).
- 7-8 Repeat action of meas 5-6, but moving bwd away from ctr.

Repeat entire dance from beg.