

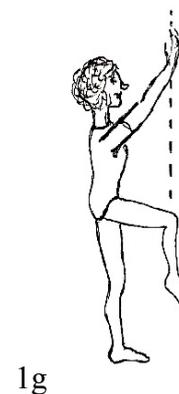
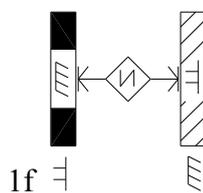
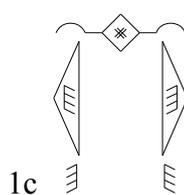
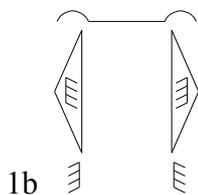
## INDICATION OF DISTANCE

By Ann Hutchinson Guest

### Statement of Relative Distance.

1.1. **Distance Signs.** By placing the appropriate signs within a diamond, as in **1a**, a general statement of distance can be given. (See Advanced Labanotation, Issue 9, Spatial Variations, Section 40, page 336.) In **1b** each hand is sideward of the other, addressing each other. The distance between them is not stated, placement of the arms and the degree of arm flexion can pin down the location to a certain degree. Additional information can be given by using the distance signs; in **1c** they are shown to be very near.

1.2. When use of the addressing sign is not appropriate, the sign used in draughtsmanship and in carpentry to measure distance, **1d** can be used, it can also be written vertically, **1e**. In **1f** the right hand is above the left knee, the left knee is below the right hand and the distance is stated as being fairly far apart. What is not stated here is where the arm and leg are spatially, they could be in a low area, off to one side, etc. many configurations are possible; we only know the spatial relationship of those two body parts. The illustration of **1g** gives a comfortable, non-contorted location.



### **Statement of Specific Distance**

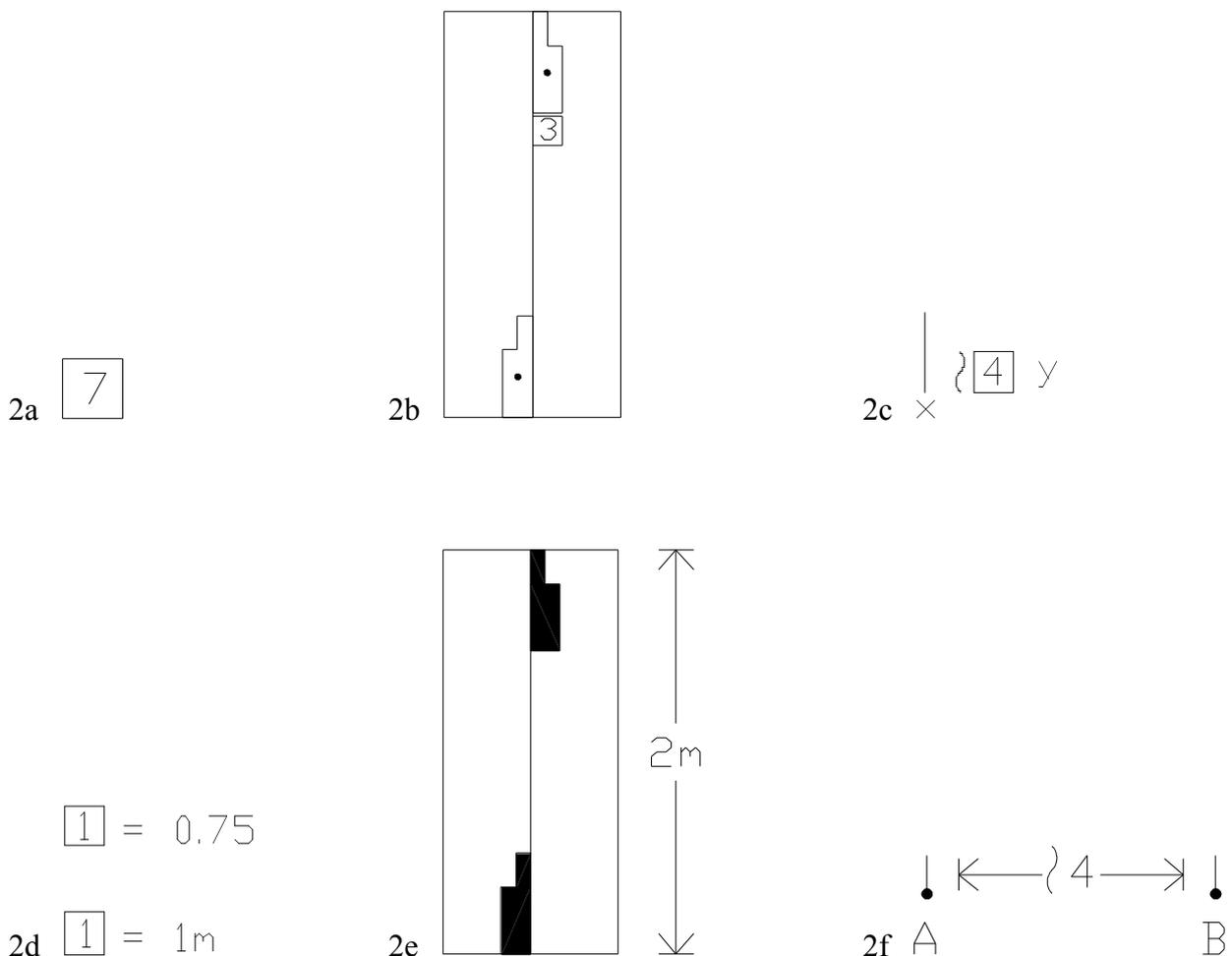
2.1. In his development of Kinetography Laban, Albrecht Knust established indications for specific distance. A number in a square indicated the number of step-lengths. His basic unit of measurement was a step-length unless something other was indicated. (See Knust's Dictionary of Kinetography Laban, page 259.)

2.2. The presentation here includes the numbering of his examples. He placed a number in a square to indicate step-lengths. Ex. **2a** (K 670a) states 7 step-lengths. In **2b** (K 670c) the distance of the leap is 3 step-lengths. In **2c** (K 844d) person 'y' is more or less 4 step lengths to the right of person 'x'.

2.3. Knust placed statements of specific distance to the left of the staff. Ex. **2d** (K 670b) indicates that 1 equals one meter, or 1 may indicate .75 of a meter. With the appropriate distance for '1' being established, the required distance can be measured accordingly.

2.4. Ex. **2e** indicates how the proposed sign for distance could be used, the leap is to cover two meters. In **2f** the distance between person A and person B is about 4 feet, the apostrophe after the number being the standard sign for measurement in feet.

Knust arbitrarily gave the meaning of distance to a number placed in a box. We question the logical basis for this choice of indication, but have adopted it into Labanotation as a useful device. Perhaps a modification of Knust's symbol might be the solution to a logical symbolic choice.



**Proposal:** The sign used in drafting and in carpentry for measurement of distance be adopted as a practical indication when such description is required.