



Takki Dance

Other names:

The Stick Dance



Change Image



Domai n Performing Arts Traditional Dance

COMMUNITY GROUPS AND LOCATION

Community groups

North Kordufan- El Obied

Popular with Hausa groups

Practitioners

Men, women, youth, young women, and children at all stages of life

Purpose / Use

A dance practised during occasions as a show of power and strength.

Showcasing their heritage and cultural arts and performances.

Knowledge / Skills

Elders knowledge of the history and heritage in addition to technical skills such as stick and drum making is necessary to keep the practice alive.

Knowledge of the Hausa language is essential to the sing the songs associated with the dance.

The practice of the stick dancing is also passed down through generations as it has a certain sequence and ways to show strength.

Transmission

It is transmitted through the elders to the younger generations by ensuring it is continued to be practised on occasions. Story telling is also used to pass on the information and history of the practice.

The skills of stick making and other associated practices are also passed down by the skilled elderly to their younger generations through practice.

Tools, Equipment, Services

Sticks- Used by the dancers for the dance

Two types of drums for the rhythm and beat: *Daloka and Nugara. They are both made out of leather.*

Singers singing over the rhythm

supported by others in the community singing along and clapping

The clothing worn during the dance is also part of the culture.

HISTORY

The Takki dance written with a K for Arabic speakers and Q in the Hausa language and other dialects is an occasion game that shows strength and is danced with a stick.

It is practised during occasions such as harvest festivals and wedding ceremonies such as marriage and safety, which is inherited from the culture of the Hausa tribe in all communities in Sudan and even outside Sudan and in cities. The Hausa community always lives on riverbanks and water availability areas.

It is a dance consisting of a three-piece nakara, a dloka, a stick, and the community practising it are the nakara beater, the stick holder, the dancer, the singer, women and girls ... and the community is supported by others,

for example in the samaya, the father of the newborn prepares the place and location and completes the shortcomings, and two languages are used in the dance, the Arabic vernacular and the Hausa language, which is the basis for the Taki dance.

One of the elements associated with it is the dress, the stick and the carpenter, and it is available from the contributions of good people and the participation of members 'Cher' and passed from generation to generation, such as Zaman talking about ghouls and raisers, and now we hear words through sites such as the Internet, mobile phones and Google and be in line with the transition and the transition needs continuity in wedding events, forming teams and training them to practice this dance.

INTRODUCTION

Takki dance is considered a popular practice, traditional art and type of performance.

Cultural Value:

The Takki dance is an essential part of the Hausa culture and practices passed down from one generations to the next. it is associated with celebrations.

Associated Practices:

Singing and dancing are also practised during the Takki dancing. It also brings about social cohesion by bringing people together, contributing with singing, sticks, tools and dancers.

Cultural Expressions

....

VIABILITY

Threats:

Transmission is done through practice and passing down the dance through generations. The conflict and displacement of people can lead to less to no practice of such cultural activities, risking its continuity.

Natural Resources used

- Wood
- Leather
- Iron

▶ Image(s) source :

▶ Link(s)