

ghungroo kathakac academy

NATYA, NRITTA, NRITYA

The expression of emotion through organ movement is called acting. There are three types of acting – Natya, Nritta, Nritya.

Natya

The imitation of a character or acting according to a story is called Natya. It is also called metaphor because we can see it with our eyes. When a historical character is imitated by a dancer, his gait, manner of speaking, dress, etc., then we call it Natya.

There are four types of acting in the drama – Aangika, Vaachik, Sattvik and Aaharya. According to Bharat Muni, the basic basis of drama is rasa and ten types of metaphors have been given giving prominence to different rasas. They are - Natak, Episode, Bhan, Scenic, Dim, Vyog, Samvakar, Vithi, Anka and Ihamrig.

Nritta

In the distinction of acting, in which there is no place to show emotion but only rhythmic organ operation is called Nritta. In this, organ operations are not done for any meaningful expression, but only for the sake of beauty. That is why it is also called as pure dance. It is said that this dance is the oldest. Tandava dance of Lord Shiva is also Nritta. This dance is considered very auspicious, so it is performed in all auspicious occasions. The toda, tukda, that, paran etc. danced in Kathak dance are also forms of Nritta.

Nritya or dance

The third distinction of acting is dance or Nritya. Dance is originated from the coordination of Natya and Nritta. According to Abhinayadarpan, dance is composed of expression of rasa and emotions. According to the rhythm, the display of expressions while operating the organs is called dance or Nritya.

Of the three distinctions, the art of Nritya is the most attractive and difficult. Because of its rhythm in dance, it is also a part of music.

Natya, Nritta, Nritya, these three are presented separately in each dance form of India.