

FORMS, TYPES OF CULTURAL EVENTS AND THEIR ORGANIZATION.

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Abstract: This article describes the forms, types of cultural events and the methodological possibilities of their organization.

Keywords: Cultural event, methodology, mass event.

Cultural and educational activities are an important part of the social sphere, the main goal of which is to serve the formation of a complete person.

Spiritual and educational activities are a complex of creative and organizational activities that contribute to the spiritual development of the population, increasing its cultural level, expanding its knowledge, expanding its worldview, developing creative abilities, and effectively spending free time.

The role of institutions carrying out cultural and educational activities in socio-spiritual life is very large. As a socio-spiritual center of the population, they carry out multifaceted cultural activities.

As is known, the forms of work of cultural and educational activities are diverse and numerous. In order to have a complete and systematic understanding of them, a special classification is necessary. There are several classifications or categorizations in the scientific literature. Two of them are close to reality: the first classification is based on the number of people participating in cultural and educational work. They include: individual, group and mass forms.

1. INDIVIDUAL FORMS - an individual conversation with a specialist and a listener, which is manifested as a single practical exercise.

2. GROUP FORMS - events with the participation of approximately 7-30 people, which include discussions, seminars, conversations, excursions, amateur art groups, classes, etc.

3. MASS FORMS - events intended for a large group: lectures, question-and-answer evenings, oral journals, theme evenings, mass performances, holidays, etc.

Such mass forms constitute the main part of cultural and educational work.

The second classification is based on the use of expressive means and methods in the forms of cultural and educational work. This classification is more typical for information-rich educational propaganda work in cultural and educational institutions. They are divided into three: monological, dialogical and complex forms.

1. MONOLOGICAL FORMS are understood as events that provide information to the audience mainly through the speaker's oral - "live" word and other expressive means. For example: lecture, information, etc.

2. DIALOGICAL FORMS are understood as events that consist of dialogue, conversation, and exchange of ideas. They include conversations, discussions, meetings, and question-and-answer evenings.

3. COMPLEX FORMS are events that, along with the use of monological and dialogic speeches, also use other expressive means. For example: oral journal, themed evening, etc.

The forms that are widespread in current cultural and educational work are the mass and complex forms of the first classification. They combine to form "PUBLIC EVENTS". In order for the events to be interesting, impressive, and entertaining, more artistic means are used. Therefore, the word artistic is also added to the concept of public events. As a result, this turns into the concept of "Artistic-public events". They help to better reveal the artistic activities of cultural and educational institutions.

Events carry out a wide range of activities and serve to provide people with the necessary information, artistic and aesthetic pleasure, engage them in cultural and creative work, and provide them with meaningful leisure time. Therefore, a broader concept and term are needed. It would be better to call them "cultural events" in their broadest sense, "mass events". The most advantageous aspect of cultural events is that they embody the broad activities of cultural institutions. In particular, they combine activities such as educational propaganda, amateur creativity, and meaningful organization of leisure time. Each form of event, for example, mass holidays, traditional ceremonies, when theatricalized, clearly shows the educational content, the results of amateur creativity, and the facilities created for artistic and aesthetic pleasure and cultural leisure. Therefore, the event is a generalized reflection of all activities in cultural and educational institutions.

The methodology (style) of cultural events is formed on the basis of the study of theoretical knowledge and the generalization of work experience gained in practice, the theme, idea and content of the event. As is known, in order to organize a cultural event, the topic is first determined. The topic (theme) is issues, problems for reflection. After the topic is determined, the idea, that is, the purpose of the event, should be thought out. Organizing a cultural event serves the development of society. For this, strong ideas are needed that unite, inspire and lead members of society forward. An idea is created from strong ideas. An idea is the main idea, the goal that is put forward. The main idea, what is the goal, what is the call for, why is the call to struggle, is expressed in the idea of the event.

A national idea emerges from the most powerful ideas aimed at the development of society. The national idea, in turn, constitutes the core of the national ideology. In order for the national idea to serve the development of society, we need to effectively use all means, methods and forms. Only when the national idea and national culture, which serve goodness, are combined, will they serve the prosperity of society. Excellent results are achieved only when the national idea and forms of the events are combined with culture and its best types.

The main idea forms and develops the content of the event. The content is the general meaning of the event, the chain of events, and it develops through the main events. The methodology that is appropriate to the theme, idea and content of the events, that is, the use of the necessary means, methods and forms, gives excellent results.

Methods of cultural events

Before talking about the methodology (style) of cultural events, it is necessary to clarify the concepts of "method" (usul), "methodology" (usul), "methodology".

The meaning of the word "method" (usul) is a method, guidance found and used to achieve a goal in a particular activity.

When we say "methodology" (usul), we mean a set of knowledge about the means, methods and forms of achieving a goal and their practical use.

Methodology is a basis, a supporting idea, theory, doctrine.

The methodology of cultural and educational activities is based on the ideas, theories, teachings of world and Eastern thinkers and modern scientists about culture, spirituality, enlightenment, creativity, as well as the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and Decrees of the President of the Republic in this area, Laws of the Oliy Majlis, and Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers. Methods of cultural events. Cultural and mass events are a result of a unique combination of educational, educational, creative and recreational activities, so they use many methods. The methods used in cultural and mass events can be divided into the following groups:

- a) Educational methods;
- b) Educational (educational) methods;
- c) Creative and recreational methods;
- d) Organizational methods, etc.

In the process of work, these methods complement each other and are interconnected.

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