



## Elements of Acting Skills the Uniqueness of Organizing Cultural Events

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**Abstract:** It is important to use the "association" method of using film fragments in cultural and public events. It often happens that the organizers cannot find a film that exactly and directly corresponds to the plot of the episode of the event. At this time, a film that can be connected with the content of the episode is selected. For example: at the party "Mothers are fighting for peace", a mother receives a letter about the death of her son. In this psychological state, the mother remembers her last meeting with her son. At the same time, a fragment from the film "Ballad of a Soldier" - a video of the mother's last meeting with her son Alyosha - is shown on the screen. This method, which requires creativity, creates a wide range of opportunities for the use of films and enriches the event.

**Keywords:** direction, idea, emotional, press, stage, public, event.

Artistic and public events cannot be imagined without ideological and emotional means. Just as you can't build a house without special materials, you can't organize an event without tools. If the building is created on the basis of cement, wood, nails, glass and similar materials, cultural and public events cannot be organized without specific words, art and technical means. Tools serve as a component, main components and mechanisms of the event. By tools, we mean ideological-emotional tools and equipment that influence people's emotions, psychology, and consciousness and increase the effectiveness of learning. The range of tools used in public art events is very wide and there are many of them. At the events, we widely use tools such as live speech, press, visual aids, literature and art, and various technical devices. These will ensure that any event is full of content and interesting. Organizers should be well aware of the potential of effective tools in club institutions and should use their potential to the fullest. We will focus our attention again on the experience of Hamza Hakimzoda in the field of cultural and educational work.

He was able to summarize various art forms and effective tools in one artistic and propaganda event. Effective use of tools that increase the ideological and emotional-image power of the event and increase public interest is one of the important tasks facing the organizers. The organizer of artistic and public events should not only be well aware of all available effective tools, but also know how to use them effectively. Below we will describe the main tools that can be used in artistic and public events: Live speech. One of the main effective tools is the living word. (In some cases, it is also referred to as "spoken word".) Live word is used as the main tool in all forms of club work and serves as an invariable component. In artistic and public events, the live speech not only serves to illuminate the content, but also harmonizes the plot with public actions. It is the live word that conveys the meaning of the event to the audience, connects one episode to another, creates conditions for the manager to communicate with the audience. Another advantage of live speech is

that sometimes, when no effective means can convey the idea to the audience, live speech comes to the rescue. In public events, the word manager occupies the main place, and in some cases it is used as a leading tool from the beginning to the end of the night.

It can serve well in the form of an introduction (monologue) or as an introduction. During the event, the manager becomes a commentator, storyteller or interviewer and uses live speech. There are many opportunities to use live speech at events. In addition to the speech of the manager, the live speech can be the speech of the hero of the event or the speech of the participant, congratulations to the hero of the night, labor report of the collective, socialist obligations. One of the effective tools is the artistic word. The artistic word serves to convey the thought to be expressed in an artistic and emotional way. At club parties, such types of artistic speech as poetry reading, prosaic and poetic monologues, declamations read by a couple or by the majority are widely used. Art reading can be performed simultaneously with other materials. For example, at the same time as the poem is being read, film clips that correspond to the meaning of the poem can be shown. For example, let's take the episode "Uzbekistan - the land of white gold" at the thematic evening "Uzbekistan is a family of sister republics". A scene from M. Kayumov's film "Bahordan bahar gacha" (Spring to Spring) will be shown on the screen. While the same shot is being shown, the manager reads a poem about the growers of Uzbekistan and their labor successes. This increases the ideological and emotional impact of the night. It is not enough to give examples of works of art to create an artistic word.

A written poem is a written artistic word. In order to turn it into a live artistic word and perform it, the performer's attitude to the poem's thoughts, mental experiences, and emotions are required. Otherwise, the poem is no different from a simple, lively word. Also, it should not be forgotten that every vivid word spoken with emotion can turn into an artistic word with deep understanding. If we skip the phrase "1941" like this, it will remain an empty number itself. However, if we remember the beginning of the war and feel the terrible events, in a sad mood that requires logic, if we say meaningfully "One thousand nine hundred and forty one...", this number turns into an artistic and dramatic word and has an artistic and emotional effect on the public. Press tools. It is known that people come to cultural and public events to learn about new, unknown and interesting events. Press media, new newspapers, magazines and especially books can be an inexhaustible source in this work. The press is the main means of disseminating and storing information. Therefore, the organizers should always turn to them to enrich the content of the event. even the most active student cannot absorb all the information in the press.

Therefore, it is necessary to try to use materials that have not been seen by more viewers at the event. In the first option, a ready-made or specially prepared number of artistic amateur collectives is used. Music or song is often used as a special number at events. In this case, the number should become a component of the episode in accordance with the content and theme of the event. For example, at events dedicated to women's day, after mothers are solemnly invited to the stage, "Mothers, hello!" the song will be performed. At the end of the song, the managers read samples of the words of scholars about mothers. Since this song is used as a separate number, it becomes a component that corresponds to the theme of the episode of the event. In the second option, the music is selected according to the ideological content of the night and is given as "Background" through the tape recorder. For example, in the theatrical performance "Sonmas u kunlar shukhrati" dedicated to the Victory Day, Shostakovich's "7th symphony" is played on a tape recorder in order to increase the impact of the event by bringing the news of the beginning of the war to the farmers working in the cotton fields. This option of using music is very widely used in events, and it serves to increase the effectiveness of these tools, both when poetry is read, films are shown, and dramatic pieces are performed. Music is mainly used as a means of enhancing the effect of the event, and serves to convey the subtle feelings of the expressed thought to the public. Depending on the content of the event, musical performances, musical interludes and musical endings can be used

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