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WAYS TO ACTIVATE THE AUDIENCE DURING A THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE

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Abstract

Activating the audience at a theatrical performance is a key element for creating an interactive and memorable experience. This article provides ways to activate the audience during a theatrical performance at each stage of its organization. Each of these methods can be adapted to a specific audience and type of performance, which will create a deeper connection with the public and make the theatrical performance memorable and unique. In modern theater, active interaction with the audience is becoming increasingly important. The viewer is not just a passive observer, he is an important element of the action, and it is his involvement that determines how successful the performance will be. In this article, we will look at the key ways to activate the audience at a theatrical performance, which can turn a classic performance into a truly lively and memorable event.

Keywords Culture. art, holidays, personality, needs, theatrical performance.

INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Uzbekistan is a country that has a rich and very interesting audience. The interests and needs of the individual have always been at the forefront here. The policy of our state is aimed at the development of the social sphere, at consistently increasing employment and real incomes of the population, improving the system of social protection and health protection of citizens, increasing the socio-political activity of women, implementing targeted programs for the construction of affordable housing, the development and modernization of road transport, engineering, communication and social infrastructures, the development of education, culture, science, literature, art and sports, improvement of the state youth policy [1].

Today, our lives are filled with various dates that play an important role in the life of our state. Every country has its own memorable and solemn dates,

without which there can be no historical development. In order for the residents of the country to feel the holiday, the state organizes solemn theatrical events. Almost all the people in different parts of the country gather to celebrate the celebration. It is very interesting for each of us to see something unusual, hitherto unseen, something that may be more interesting. In this regard, the task of the organizers of the holiday is not only to organize the celebration itself, but also to organize the audience. The goal of the organizers is not just to hold the event, but also to activate its audience.

METHODS

Culture and art are an important area dealing with the satisfaction of aesthetic needs of the individual, we will focus on ways to activate the audience during theatrical performances.

1. Interactive elements

Interactivity is one of the most popular and effective ways to engage viewers. The audience is included in the action through the direct participation of the audience: the actors can invite someone to the stage, distribute props or prepare areas for photos where the audience will feel like part of the production. These elements break down the barrier between the stage and the hall, making the action more personal and intimate for everyone.

2. Using the auditorium as a space of action

Another way to activate the audience is to expand the area of action beyond the stage and move the actors into the auditorium. Actors can walk through the rows, interact with the audience in their seats, or suddenly appear from the other side of the hall. This adds dynamics to the presentation, and allows the audience to feel not just like observers, but part of what is happening. This technique is especially effective in dramatic or comedic productions, where unexpected moments elicit laughter or an emotional response.

3. Addressing the audience directly

Direct appeal to the viewer creates a sense of personal dialogue when the actors include the audience in the plot. These can be monologues or dialogues addressed to the audience, questions to the audience, or intriguing remarks that prompt an answer or reaction. This approach not only holds the attention, but also allows everyone to feel like an important part of the performance.

4. Music and lighting effects

Light and sound play an important role in creating the atmosphere of a performance, but they can also be used to engage the audience. For example, lighting effects directed into the hall create a sense of the audience's presence in action. Sound effects such as rain or wind, especially if they are directed at the audience, enhance perception, adding depth to what is happening on stage. Interaction with the

audience through light and sound helps the audience to emotionally immerse themselves in the performance and feel part of the story.

5. Gamification and participation via smartphones

Modern technologies allow you to create additional levels of interaction with the audience. For example, you can organize a vote for the development of the plot using smartphones or offer mini-games in which viewers participate directly from their seats. This increases their interest and gives them a sense of control over what is happening. Gamification is especially effective for a young audience accustomed to interactive entertainment.

6. Discussions and questions after the presentation

Another way to keep the audience's attention is to organize a question and answer session after the performance. This opportunity gives viewers a chance to understand the plot more deeply, discuss the idea of the production and ask questions to the actors and the director. This not only prolongs the impression of the performance, but also strengthens the emotional connection of the audience with the production and the theater staff. Viewers who feel heard will participate more actively in discussions and, perhaps, return to new performances more often.

7. Using the actual plot

Finally, the most important factor determining the level of audience engagement is the relevance of the plot. If the production touches on topics close to the audience, it is easier for them to immerse themselves in what is happening. The introduction of references to modern events or cultural realities that are understandable to the audience causes an emotional response and makes the plot more attractive. This is especially important for a young audience who wants to see a reflection of their lives and interests on stage.

Each of the proposed ways to activate the audience

plays a role in creating a unique theatrical experience. It is important to remember that interaction with the audience should be natural and harmoniously fit into the concept of presentation. Skillful use of these techniques will help not only make the production more lively and exciting, but also create a desire for the audience to return to the theater again and again.

RESULTS

Activating the audience is not just a method of increasing interest in the performance. This is an important component that allows the theater to become closer to people, to break down the boundaries between the stage and the hall, creating a sense of personal participation of everyone in the unfolding action. This article suggests considering several effective steps by which you can create a unique interaction between actors and the audience, make the production more memorable and give the audience truly vivid emotions.

The first stage is the time that precedes the holiday, the process of preparing for it, the organizational period during which you can actively inform the population. This will help to activate future viewers even before the theatrical event itself. The relevance of this stage, as well as its pedagogical task, is to reveal the social significance of the holiday. At this stage, the emergence of people's interest and attention to the upcoming event is taking place. People are beginning to prepare for the reception of the holiday. During the preparation of the viewer, it is important to bring to the fore the social moment of the significance of the event, its highlight, which will become the basis of the entire event. This will help to activate future viewers at the initial stage. In this way, initiative groups will gather. It is also possible that various art groups will join the organization. Therefore, informing about the holiday is a serious step in preparing for it.

The second important stage of the audience activation process is the celebration itself. The most interesting thing happens during the embodiment of this stage. The holiday also includes important compositional parts such as the prologue, the chain of episodes, the climax and the finale. At each stage of the celebration, the activation of the audience will be of a different nature.

The very beginning of the holiday will be characterized by the awakening of the audience, focusing their attention. Such actions will characterize the prologue.

The episodes will be characterized by an increase in the level of interest and the manifestation of more vivid emotions, a lively reaction to the information provided.

At the climax, there is an active participation in the theatrical action as a result of the emotional shock of the audience. It is at this stage that the artistic side prevails over the social, while at the same time being in harmonious combination with it. The leading means of activation are:

- Screenwriting and directing solution;
- Imagery;
- Components of ideological and emotional impact that stimulate inner mood;
- Readiness for joint response and collective actions of the participants of the theatrical holiday [2].

The third stage is the final one. At this stage, there is an activation of the participants of the holiday, which refers to the post-holiday time. As a result, the activity stimulated by him manifests itself in the finale of the event itself, makes itself felt in the subsequent social activities of the masses, especially in relation to work, in its moral and ethical assessment and comprehension. This is also manifested in the satisfaction that arises from

pride in participating in a cause in which a part of one's own work is invested.

Thus, socio-cultural activity as a result of the precise pedagogical impact of theatricalization is also manifested in the willingness to be involved in the next holiday, but in the role of a more active participant, not a spectator.

The results showed that the active involvement of the audience in the theatrical performance contributes to their greater immersion in the action and increased interest in theatrical art. Interactive elements and the use of the hall as part of the stage space allow the audience to feel like participants in the event, and the use of modern technologies (for example, gamification) makes the theater more attractive to a young audience. However, it is important to keep in mind that such methods should harmoniously fit into the concept of the production and not distract from the main theme of the work.

The limitations of the study are related to the difference in the perception of interactive methods among different age groups and cultural audiences. For example, gamification may be effective for young people, but less attractive for the older generation. Additional research is also required on the impact of interactive elements on long-term commitment to the theater, that is, the possibility of re-attending performances.

CONCLUSION

The activation of the audience through interactive elements, addressing the audience, the use of lighting effects and gamification has a significant impact on the perception and memorability of theatrical performances. Such methods not only help to maintain the interest of the audience, but also form a deeper emotional connection with the production, which is especially important in conditions of high competition with other forms of entertainment. These approaches require careful

implementation and consideration of the characteristics of the audience, but can become an important tool for updating and popularizing theatrical art in modern conditions.

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