

THE THEORETICAL ESSENCE OF THE EVENT OF «EVENT TOURISM» AND APPLIED ASPECTS OF ITS USE

Event tourism is a relatively new direction of tourist activity in Ukraine. The lack of a clear understanding of the role of event tourism in the tourism industry of Ukraine, as well as the peculiarities of the interaction of its components, hinders the creation of a system of event tourism management in the region. This leads to discussion in the scientific community on the definition of this phenomenon. Within the framework of the article, the scientific approaches to the essence of the concept of "event tourism" were analyzed, its features and principles of functioning were determined.

According to the results of the study, the systematization of modern approaches to the definition of the concept of "event tourism" was carried out. Analysis of the constituent components of the concept allowed us to consider the event as an element of sociality and conclude that the event may serve as a certain criterion for the development of the territory. The definition of event tourism - as a complex concept that covers the event and the set of measures for its organization, place and time of the event, as well as the formation and coordination of tourist flows to the destination is proposed. The results of the study showed that event tourism can be an integral part of the development strategy at both regional and national levels. The basic functions of tourism are analyzed. Examples are given of enhancing the basic functions of tourism through the use of event resources. It is proposed to add to the list of basic functions of tourism a psychological function.

The article proposes the use of neuropsychological approach in the study of the phenomenon of event tourism. It is suggested that the event has an effect on the emotional state of a person prolonged in time. Attention is paid to the use of the event as a specific information stimulus in order to elicit a certain emotional response from the consumer of the tourist service. Thus, event tourism contributes to anchoring the psychological state of a motivating or demotivating tourist to a certain destination. On the other hand, event tourism shapes the psychological climate in the region. The perception or non-acceptance of the organized event by the residents of the receiving party determines the vector of the development of the holding territory.

Keywords: event tourism, event tourism, functions of event tourism, essence of event tourism.

References

1. The Travel and Tourism Economy (2017). Retrieved from <https://howmuch.net/articles/travel-tourism-economy-2017>.
2. Tyshchenko, P. V. (2011). Teoretychni aspeky ta rozvytok podiievoho turyzmu rehionu [Theoretical aspects and development of event tourism of the region]. *Naukovyi visnyk Uzhhodrodskoho universytetu. Seriia Ekonomichni nauky – Scientific Bulletin of Uzhhorod University. Series :Economic Sciences*, 33, 124–128 [in Ukrainian].
3. Dolzhenko, H. P., Shmytkova, O. V. (2007). Podiievyi turyzm v Zakhidnii Yevropi i mozhlyvosti yoho rozvytku v Rosii [Event tourism in Western Europe and opportunities for its development in Russia. Information of higher education institutions]. *Vidomosti vyshchych navchalnykh zakladiv. Pivnichno-Kavkazkyi rehion. Seriia: Suspilni nauky – North Caucasus region. Series: Social Sciences*, 6, 116-119 [in Ukrainian].
4. Babkin, O. V. (2008). *Spetsialni vydy turyzmu [Special types of tourism]*. Rostov-na-Donu: Feniks [in Russian].
5. Beidyk, O. O. (1997). *Slovnyk-dovidnyk z heohrafii turyzmu, rekreolohii ta rekreatsiinoi heohrafii [Dictionary of Tourism, Recreation and Recreational Geography]*. Kyiv: Palitra [in Ukrainian].
6. Herasymchuk, Z. V., Polishchuk ,V. L. (2010). Rozvytok iventyvnoho turyzmu v rehioni ta neobkhidnist stvorennia turystychnoho kompleksu [Development of eventual tourism in the region and the need to create a tourist complex]. Proceedings from *Materialy III Mizhnarodnoi naukovo-praktychnoi konferentsii «Problemy formuvannia novoi ekonomiky XXI storichchia» – Problems of Formation of the New Economy of the 21st Century: Proceedings of the Third International Scientific and Practical Conference (Lutsk, December 23-24, 2010)* (pp. 337-340). Lutsk [in Ukrainian].
7. Davydenko, I. V. (n.d.). *Dominanty rynka sobytiinogo turizma [Dominants of the event tourism market]*. Retrieved from <http://dspace.oneu.edu.ua/jspui/handle/123456789/2151>.
8. Nykytyna, S. S., Zynchenko, M. V. (2012). *Materialy Mezhdunarodnoi nauchno-prakticheskoi konferentsii «Aktualnye problemy gumanitarnykh nauk» [Materials of the International Scientific and Practical Conference “Actual problems of Humanities”]* (Tomsk, 5-6 April, 2012, pp. 81-84). Tomsk.
9. Ustymenko, L. M. (2013). Osvitnii turyzm yak istoryko-kulturne yavyshche [Educational tourism as a historical and cultural phenomenon]. *Kultura i suchasnist – Culture and modernity*, 1, 88-92. Retrieved from http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/Kis_2013_1_17.
10. Naumik, K. H., Vovk, K. M. (2017). Neiroekonomichnyi pidkhid shchodo rozvytku ivent-turyctychnoi diialnosti [Neuroeconomic approach to the development of event-tourism activities]. *Komunalne hospodarstvo mist – Utilities of cities*, 12, 33–38 [in Ukrainian].

11. Getz, D. (2008). Event Tourism: Definition, Evolution, and Research. *Tourism Management*, 29 (3), 403–428.
12. Getz, D. (2000a). Festivals and special events: Life cycle and saturation issues. Garter, & D. Lime (Eds.), Trends in outdoor recreation, leisure and tourism (pp. 175–185). Wallingford, UK: CABI.
13. Toneva, P. I. (2017). Studying the impacts of event tourism on the host communities in Bulgaria. *Economic Processes Management: International Scientific E-Journal*, 1. Retrieved from http://epm.fem.sumdu.edu.ua/download/2017_1/epm2017_1_5.pdf.
14. Whitford, M. (2004a). Regional development through domestic atourist event policies: Gold Coast and Brisbane, 1974–2003. *UNLV Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure Science*, 1, 1–24.
15. Stokes, R. (2004). A framework for the analysis of events—tourism knowledge networks. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management*, 11(2), 108–123.
16. Ritchie, J. R. Brent (1997). Beacons Of Light in An Expanding Universe: An Assesement Of The State-Of-The-Art in Tourism Marketing. *Marketing Research, Journal of Travel and Tourism Marketing*, 5(4), 49–84.
17. Reimers, N. F. (1990). *Pryrodopolzovanye: slovar-spravochnyk [Nature management: dictionary]*. Moscow: Mysl [in Russian].
18. Ueli, Gyr (2010). Geschichte des Tourismus: Strukturen auf dem Weg zur Moderne. Retrieved from <http://ieg-ego.eu/de/threads/europa-unterwegs/tourismus/ueli-gyr-geschichte-des-tourismus>.
19. Kyfiak, V. F. (2008). *Orhanizatsiia turyzmu [Organization of Tourism]*. Chernivtsi: Knyhy – XXI [in Ukrainian].
20. Malska, M. P., Khudo, V. V., Tsybukh, V. I. (2004). *Osnovy turystychnoho biznesu [Fundamentals of tourism business]*. Kyiv: Tsentr navch. lit. [in Ukrainian].
21. Pro turyzm [On Tourism]. № 324/95-BP (15.09.1995). Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/324/95-%D0% B2%D1%80>.
22. Sait Vsesvitnoi turystychnoi orhanizatsii [Website of the World Tourism Organization]. Retrieved from <https://www2.unwto.org>.
23. Walters, S. R. (1985). Travel Industry World Yearbook. The Big Picture. *Journal of Travel Research*, 29, 26.
24. Pine, J. and Gilmore, J. (1999). *The Experience Economy*, Harvard Business School Press, Boston, 1999.
25. Richards, G. (2001). The experience industry and the creation of attractions. In G. Richards (Ed.), Cultural Attractions and European Tourism (pp. 55–69). Oxfordshire, UK: CABI.
26. Kotler, F., Keller K. L., Pavlenko A. F. et al. (2008). *Marketinhovyi menedzhment [Marketing management]*. Moscow: Izd-vo «Khymdzhest» [in Russian].
27. Fylyppov, A. F. (2006). Bazovyi slovar teorii sotsialnykh sobytyi [Basic Dictionary of the Theory of Social Events]. In D. M. Rogozin (Ed.) *Puti Rossii: problemy sotsialnogo poznaniia – Ways of Russia: problems of social cognition* (pp. 195–208). Moscow: MVShSEN [in Russian].
28. Byrzhakov, M. B., Vorontsova, I. V., Metelev, N. I. (2000). Sobytuinyi turizm: karnavaly v istorii i sovremennom turizme [Event tourism: carnivals in history and modern tourism]. *Turistskie firmy – Travel companies*, 23, 94–111 [in Russian].
29. Kabushkyn, N. I. (2001). *Menedzhment turyzma [Tourism management]*. (2nd ed.). Minsk: Novoe znanie [in Russian].
30. Tkachenko, T. I. (2009). *Stalyi rozvytok turyzmu: teoriia, metodolohiia, realii biznesu [Sustainable development of tourism: theory, methodology, realities of business]*. (2nd ed.). Kyiv: KNTEU [in Ukrainian].
31. Zyma, O. H., Dekhtiar, N. A. (2008). *Konspekt lektsii «Orhanizatsiia turyzmu v Ukrainsi» z navchalnoi dystsypliny «Orhanizatsiia turyzmu» [Lectures Notes "Organization of tourism in Ukraine" in the discipline «Organization of tourism»]*. Kharkiv: KhNEU [in Ukrainian].
32. Kolosinska, M. I. (2011). Sistematisatsiia funktsii turizmu v aspekti yikhnoho vplyvu na natsionalnu ekonomiku [Systematization of tourism functions in the aspect of their influence on the national economy]. *Visnyk Chernivetskoho torhovelno-ekonomicchnoho instytutu – Bulletin of Chernivtsi Trade and Economic Institute*, III (43). Retrieved from http://tourlib.net/statti_ukr/kolosinska2.htm.

33. Ustymenko, L. M. Afanasiev, Yu. L. (2008). *Istoriia turyzmu [History of tourism]*. Kyiv: Alterpress [in Ukrainian].
34. Chervinskyi, A. (2016). Rol podiievoho turyzmu v osvoienni kulturno-osvitnoho prostoru Prykarpattia [The role of event tourism in the development of the cultural and educational space of the Carpathian region]. *Hirska shkola ukraїnskykh Karpat – Mountain school of the Ukrainian Carpathians*, 14, 235–238 [in Ukrainian].