

ETHNOGRAPHY OF FOLK GAMES

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ANNOTATION:

The Uzbek national games are one of our spiritual treasures with a long history, a rich history passed down from ancestors to generations. Since the first days of independence, much attention has been paid to the revival of our national values, traditions and customs, including folk dances. This article examines the emergence of national games belonging to the Uzbek people and their impact on youth.

Keywords: folk games, Turkish dictionary, historical works, "Chavgon" Extract

ANNOTATSIYA:

O'zbek xalq milliy o'yinlari o'zining uzoq o'tmishi, boy tarixiga ega bo'lgan, ajdodlardan avlodlarga meros sifatida o'tib kelayotgan, ma'naviy boyligimiz, qadriyatlarimizdan sanaladi. Mamlakatimiz mustaqillikka erishgan dastlabki kunlardan boshlab, milliy qadriyatlarimiz, an'ana-yu udumlarimiz, shu jumladan, xalq o'yinlarini qayta tiklashga katta e'tibor qaratildi. Ushbu maqolada o'zbek xalqiga tegishli bo'lgan milliy o'yinlarning paydo bo'lishi va ularning yoshlarga bo'lgan tasiri haqida so'z yuritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: xalq o'yinlari, Devoni lug'otit Turk, tarixiy asarlar, "Chavgon" Ko'chirma

АННОТАЦИЯ:

Узбекские национальные игры - одно из наших духовных сокровищ, имеющее многовековую историю, богатую историю, передаваемую от предков в поколения. С первых дней независимости большое внимание уделяется возрождению наших

национальных ценностей, традиций и обычаев, в том числе народным танцам. В этой статье рассматривается возникновение национальных игр, принадлежащих узбекскому народу, и их влияние на молодежь.

Ключевые слова: народные игры, словарь девони турецкий, исторические труды, отрывок "Чавгон".

INTRODUCTION:

Games, like the people themselves, have an ancient and rich history. As we have noted, the Uzbek people had their own national games, as well as the favorite national games of each nation. The history of their creation goes back a long way. The creation of national games of the Uzbek people stems from the need of the people to live, work and defend themselves. These games have a positive effect on human upbringing and health. Amir Temur, a great statesman who impressed the whole world with his power and might, once said, "An entrepreneur, a strong man, an industrious man is better than a thousand men."

Turkish linguist Mahmud Qashqari gives valuable information about the naming of folk games and the structure of their performance in his book "Devonu lug'otit turk". The information provided by Kashgar shows that the games have a historical background and basis. In fact, the names of the games and the content of the games have been passed down from generation to generation. It is a masterpiece of the Uzbek people. "Devonu lug'atit turk provides important information about the games. Unfortunately, the names of the ancient games have not been applied, and

the order of the games has not been restored. It is important to restore and implement the names and order of the games mentioned in the Kashgar dictionary. After all, games are an integral part of folk culture. Devonu lug'atit turk lists many games. Here's a look at some of the games.

These are the kind of games that kids love to play with today, like walnuts and ambushes. It was also popular in the X-XII centuries. The current name of this event is Devonu lug'atit turk, which contains the names of many events that are directly related to the game of nuts.

Information about "Chavgon" can be found in the works of A. Navoi, Babur, and other classics. Firdavsi's "Shohnoma" tells the story of Chavgon. M. Kashkari states that the name of the game is derived from the name of the stick that hits the ball. Chavgon chop is the Persian-Tajik word of the same name. It means "curved end, long stick."

One of the favorite games of the children from the Kashgar dictionary is the game of fourteen. There will be four gates on the ground, like a fortress. Round stones or nuts are thrown through these doors. The gameplay is similar to the "poppy" games that children now play.

One of the most popular games for adults and children in the past was the ball game. In the Kashgari dictionary, the name of the ball is tabiq. The ball game was played by a more ethnic Turkish population. At the beginning of the game, whoever hit the ball hard with a stick started the game. There were no rubber balls in ancient times. Of course, our creative people played beautiful balls made of wool and silk (not, of course, our creative people). It is considered to be the best raw material for making balls from cow, camel, and horse wool. There were many types of ball games.

The children's game Mungiz-Mungiz is played as follows. The children sit around in a hole that is not deep enough for them. Wet sand is filled between the thighs. Then they hit the sand with their hands. One of them (the mother's head) says munguz-mungiz. The others say no mungiz. The mother says the names of the horned animals one by one, and the children repeat. The mother confuses the names of camels, horses, and other hornless animals. If one of the children says the name of the hornless animal after him, he is pushed into the pit according to the rules of the game.

The works of our ancestors Abu Rayhan Beruni and Abu Ali Ibn Sino also contain a lot of information about children's creative folk games.

The dynamics of our national games are radically different from the games of other nations, as they consist of actions that train all the body and muscles, train endurance and harden. Our people have always played games of all seasons. The Uzbek national games are loved and played by young and old alike, as well as women, for their creativity and versatility. Our ancestors taught their children not to be afraid of difficulties and to solve them. Based on the skills they have accumulated over the years, they have taught their children how to use physical education and mental games. After hard work, people come together and play various national games. The dead, the rest.

These games lifted their spirits, refreshed them and gave them strength. Games, especially for the spring and fall seasons, were played by whole villages trying to entertain themselves. These games are on harvest holidays. Celebrated at parties and weddings. The strongest fearless heroes were rewarded and received prizes. This has paved the way for the development of Uzbek sports.

President Sh. Mirziyayev attached great importance to the upbringing of the younger generation. "The upbringing of the younger

generation is the main task for us" Therefore, the pedagogical society of Uzbekistan today is looking for the usual forms and methods of education, the formation of strong universal beliefs and views in the younger generation; we must pay attention to cultivating in the individual a sense of respect for and respect for national culture and national values. Based on the above considerations, the experience of folk pedagogy, including national folk games, can be considered as a key force in controlling the character and consciousness of young people in the educational system of the younger generation. The following characteristics of primary school students should be taken into account when using national action games:

The child is interested in the behavior of people, their attitudes and interactions with objects.

In folk games, children reflect the most outwardly expressive and emotional aspects of the surrounding reality. In national games, a child puts his or her desires into practice, feeling that he or she lives in the same conditions and on the same ground as an adult.

While access to adult life and activities is seen as a symbol of a child's imagination, it generally leaves an indelible mark on his or her true personal life.

In conclusion, when using and using national folk games, it should be taken into account that children of this age are more prone to broad, strong movements than to small movements that require precision. This was noted by the great educator YA Comenius, who developed the youth of children.

We have already mentioned that the national folk games and national sports have changed significantly in the course of historical development, and each economic system has left its mark on their content and rules. The names and rules of some games have survived. . When using such games, it is important not to lose sight of the fact that they have an

educational effect on children, but also to use them creatively.

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