

EDUCATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF UZBEK NATIONAL GAMES

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ABSTRACT

Games have been developed over the centuries as a necessary element of life and social life of many generations of the Uzbek people, and have performed various social functions at each historical stage of development. Uzbek folk dances embody the creative power, material and spiritual riches of history.

INTRODUCTION

Educating young people on the basis of Uzbek folk games is one of the most pressing issues today.

This was announced by President Sh. Mirziyoyev attached great importance to the education of the younger generation, saying: "The upbringing of the younger generation is the main task for us." Therefore, today the pedagogical society of Uzbekistan seeks the usual forms and methods of education, the formation of strong universal beliefs and views in the younger generation, respect for national culture and national values in the individual, a sense of care. We need to pay attention to stress.

Among the national folk games, the ancient art of dorboz and symboz was especially distinguished. In the past, the game of dor was very popular. Public and local holidays and seasonal markets are almost impossible without gates. In Registan, dors were built in market squares and chorus

The sound of trumpets and drums signaled the start of the show. As people gathered, the games began. The spectators watched with excitement the courageous actions of the goalkeeper, who was playing on a high rope. Once upon a time, the game "Wooden Foot" was popular in our area. Wooden legs ran, jumped, danced, played melodies on national instruments such as trumpets and horns, and put on spectacular performances. This is what Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur gave a lot of information in his book "Boburnoma". "Stick game" is widespread in Khorezm. A study of the traditional life of the Uzbek people shows that the territory of the present-day Republic of Uzbekistan was once inhabited mainly by nomadic and semi-nomadic peoples. Their main occupation was animal husbandry. Not only semi-settled but also settled farmers were engaged in cattle breeding.

Farmers used cattle to plow the land, grind wheat, and draw water from rivers and wells. Livestock was also used by traders and artisans. As a result, a number of Uzbek folk dances, such as "Podachi", "Lame Wolf and Sheep", "Goats and Shepherds", "White Camel", "The Wolf Came" were born. There were a lot of interesting dances on the theme of animals and birds, such as "Pigeon Game", "Baby", "Yumronkoziq", "Horse Game".

Among the Uzbeks there are "Trumpet, trumpet", "Nina, rope and knot", "Tapir-topur slate", "Pumpkin planting", "Rooster fight", "Rooster and chicken", Games such as "Run, baby, the bird has come", "White poplar, blue poplar" were also popular. National folk games originated in ancient times, changing their content at each historical stage of development and performing

various social functions. Traditions, sciences, including national games, are connected with the life of our nation and have been passed down from generation to generation. The knowledge and experiences acquired by generations have been tested in practical life, reinforced and improved by subsequent generations. Their content has been updated by each generation, the stages of development of society. The children played folk games played by adults at that stage of community development. Many national games have been passed down from fathers and grandfathers to children and grandchildren. In the national games of the people the social life, labor activity and way of life of the people are reflected in specific forms. They had a lot of emotions and feelings, they loved their homeland and wanted to protect it. The basis and development of the natural-historical origin of games depends on the process of labor. The earliest form of the game was considered a part of syncretic art in primitive society, representing human labor and daily activities. They were inseparable from song, dance and music. With the improvement of the tools of production and the development of language, games have become an independent type of thinking activity and have become richer in their content, and their forms that require action have emerged. It is no exaggeration to say that games, as an independent activity, to some extent have always determined the way of life of society. Scientists and educators from many countries are studying the essence of the game, its origin, development and significance. Accordingly, there are various theories, opinions and views that express the essence and origin of games. Labor games have played a major role in the history of human development, but in human life, games are ahead of future labor activities. For example, a child develops through play, in which conditioned reflexes are formed as a system of first and second signals, a pedagogical process that is constantly formed during the interaction of the organism with the environment and the decisive influence of upbringing.

The process of formation and development of the individual is also a process of assimilation of the social experience of the person. The emergence of Uzbek folk dances dates back to prehistoric times, more precisely to the epochs of the primitive community system. Historical, archeological, ethnographic, folklore and other sources prove it. The ancient Roman writer Elian testified that in the Saxon tribe, our ancestors, gambling was very common and was considered a favorite custom of the people. He asserted that the Saxon tribes had the right to marry the girls they had defeated in the game. Uzbek folk dances are very rich in content and have a variety of forms. has a certain socio-historical character. So, on the basis of hunting of our ancestors - "hunting games", on the basis of animal husbandry - "ox, horse, bear games", on the basis of agriculture - "labor games" were formed. The dynamics of our national games are radically different from the games of other nations, as they consist of actions that train all the organs and muscles, train endurance, and strengthen them. The Uzbek national games are loved by young and old alike, as well as women, for their vitality 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 and mental games. After hard work, people gather together and practice various national games. Those who are, those who rest. The Greek historian Herodotus wrote of the skilled snipers of the Saxon tribe who lived side by side with the Khorezmians: "The Saks were known around the world as the most skilled snipers in the world."

Well-known writer Oybek in his story "Childhood" very well describes the "Game of the Capricorn", one of the national sports: "Capricorn" is an ancient game of the people. lib remains. An animal horse flew through the thick crowd like an arrow.

In a moment of confusion, the goats chased after him like a raging, raging river. One of the goatherds kidnaps the kid, and the whole cavalry chases again ... " These games lifted their spirits, refreshed them and gave them strength. The whole village tried to cheer themselves up by playing games that were especially appropriate for the spring and fall seasons. These games are on harvest holidays. Celebrated at parties and weddings. The strongest and most courageous participants were awarded and received prizes. This has paved the way for the development of Uzbek physical education games. The People's National Games are one of the most popular public spiritual events in the national values. Navruz, Eid, weddings and various traditional ceremonies and rituals have long been celebrated without wrestling, kupkari (ulak), racing and many other national games. Such events are expressed in all types of folklore, in epics. They are interesting and fully described in the works of the great scholars Abu Ali ibn Sina, Alisher Navoi, Mirza Babur and later writers and poets.

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