

FROM THE HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL GAMES (THE EXAMPLE OF UZBEK PEOPLE)

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Abstract

In this article, the origin and development of the national games of the Uzbek people are highlighted based on available sources and historical-ethnographic literature.

Keywords :Uzbek, people, nation, national, games, performances, games, tradition, heritage, dexterous, agile.

Introduction

We all know that Uzbek folk games are the product of the collective creativity of the Uzbek people, which were created and preserved by the general public. Games have been improved over the centuries as a necessary part of the life and social life of many generations of the Uzbek people, and have performed various social tasks at each historical stage of development. Uzbek folk games embody the creative power of history, material and spiritual wealth, they reflect the historical experience of knowing and mastering the surrounding reality.

Uzbek folk games are practical in nature. The uniqueness of the folk artistic culture and its national characteristics are clearly visible in them. The national character of these games is based on the cultural wealth and great heritage of the people. Folklore, especially its genres such as epics and historical narratives, can serve as a source. The themes of many games' content can highlight people's customs, ancient customs, work activities or culture. People's unforgettable prayers, verses and chants continue only in children's folk games. Uzbek folk games played in groups and some sports games go back to the games of ancient nations [1:14-15.].

Uzbek folk games were created in ancient times before our era. This is confirmed by archeological excavations and ancient Rome Ethnographic materials of writer Elian also confirm. Because they have information that game competitions were very common among the Sakas tribe and that they were a favorite custom of the people. According to his testimony, the young men of the Sakas got the right to marry the girls they defeated in these games.

In ancient times, the peoples living in Central Asia had physical exercises such as wrestling, archery, horse riding. The Greek historian Herodotus wrote about the skilled archers of the

Sac tribe who lived side by side with the Khorezmians: "The Sacs were famous among all the archers in the world as very skilled archers who did not miss an arrow" [2:213.]. The Roman writer Clement of Alexandria (2nd century BC) wrote these thoughts about the women of the Sac tribe: "The Sac women used to run away cunningly and shoot back like men on horseback" [3:126].

National folk games are several hundred as ancient spectacles appeared in the fields years ago. This is also confirmed by archaeological finds and ethnographic materials of the ancient Roman writer Elian. The history of their appearance is connected with the development of sports, theater, dance and circus art in our region. The content of folk games is very rich, colorful and diverse and has a certain historical character. They gathered the best traditions of folk festivals and performances, enriched their national culture with their unique uniqueness and characteristics, and embodied the folk traditions of their generations.

Among the national folk games, especially the art of ancient gatekeeper and symbology stood out. In the past, the game of gallows was very popular. It can be said that public and local holidays, seasonal markets did not pass without gatekeepers. In Registon, gallows were built in the market square and in the square. The sounds of trumpets and drums signaled the beginning of the performances. When people gathered, the games started. Spectators excitedly watched the daring moves of the goalkeeper playing on the high rope.

Once upon a time, the wooden foot game was widespread in our area. Wooden legs ran, jumped, danced, played tunes on national musical instruments such as trumpets and trumpets, and showed wonderful performances. There is a lot of information about this in "Boburnoma". "Stick game" is widespread in Khorezm [4:18.].

According to the study of the traditional life of the Uzbek people, it is known that the territory of present-day Uzbekistan was once inhabited mainly by nomadic and semi-nomadic peoples. Their main occupation was animal husbandry. Not only semi-sedentary, but also settled peasants engaged in animal husbandry. Peasants used cattle for plowing, threshing wheat, and drawing water from rivers and wells. Also, livestock were used by merchants and artisans. Because of this, a number of Uzbek folk games such as "The Herdsman", "The Lame Wolf and the Sheep", "The Goats and the Shepherds", "The White Camel", and "The Wolf Came" were born. Among our people, very interesting dances on the theme of animals and birds, such as "Pigeon game", "Chagalak", "Yumronazik", "Horse game" were widespread. Also among Uzbeks are "Trumpet, Trumpet", "Nina, Thread and Knot", "Tapir-topur kayragoch", "Pumpkin Planting", "Battle of Roosters", "Rooster and Chicken", "Running away, a bird has come", " Games such as "white poplar-blue poplar" were also popular [4:27.].

If, in the imagination of national sports fans, Japan is considered the home of judo, karate, sumo, Chinese wushu and kung fu, Korea - taekwondo and martial arts, England - football, Canada - ice hockey, USA - baseball, basketball, now Uzbekistan is a country of world wrestling. being recognized. We use the word "wrestling" in two senses: the first is the competition of two wrestlers; and the second is the high status of symbolic Uzbeks in the world. During the period of independence, great work is being done to educate the youth of Uzbekistan in a physically fit, spiritually mature, mentally healthy and intellectually

developed way, to restore the values of our national customs and traditions. We have been able to be known to the world thanks to our traditional struggle, which is considered one of our historical values. The importance of the national struggle, which has been considered one of the masterpieces of our national culture, is evident from the fact that it embodies historical values, bravery, courage, patriotism, and humanitarianism.

"Bukhara wrestling" and "Fergan wrestling" from the national sports, which played an important role in the formation of the physical culture of the ancient Uzbek physical culture, have today become modern and have risen to the level of an international sport, introducing the Uzbek nation to the world under the names "Wrestling" and "Belbog'li wrestling" is coming

The organization of wrestling sports competitions in accordance with our national customs and values, the heritage and tradition of our great ancestors, is of great importance in the way of life of our people.

Wrestling rounds are unimaginable without bakovul. They try to keep correct accounts of the prizes allocated to the wrestlers, to give them in full to the winning wrestlers, and to treat all the contestants with the eyes of justice.

In the wrestling matches at our weddings, there are also "throwing a plate", "guest has arrived", "has a sign", and "golden chest" sports.

"Wrestling" was widely recognized as an international sport under the direct leadership of our country and the International Wrestling Association. Terms such as "fight", "honest", "draw", "bow", "stop", "time", "side", "ghirrom", "chala", "rebuke", "cancelled" are international sports words and took a strong place among the expressions.

Today, paying attention to wrestling has given strength to our dedicated wrestlers, based on their life experiences, they have developed new rules, the order of competitions, judges' and wrestlers' uniforms, which incorporate the secrets of our wrestling, in accordance with the world standards. On the basis of these new rules, prestigious competitions began in 1992. International tournaments dedicated to the memory of Amir Temur in Tursunota, Shahrisabz, Surkhandarya - At-Termiziy, Bakhovuddin Naqshband in Bukhara, Babur Mirzo in Andijan, Pahlavon Mahmud in Khorezm, are a new tour to the world of sports, raising Uzbek wrestling to a high level. contributed greatly to the entry.

National folk games were created in very ancient times, changed in content at each historical stage of development and fulfilled various social tasks. Traditions, sciences, including national games of the people, are related to the life of our nation and have been passed down from generation to generation. The knowledge and experience acquired by the generations were tested in practical life, strengthened and improved by the next generations. Each of their contents generations, the stages of society's development have been renewed. Children played national games played by adults at that stage of society's development. Many national games are from fathers and grandfathers passed on to children and grandchildren.

In conclusion, it can be emphasized that the national games of the Uzbek people reflect the social life, labor activity and lifestyle of the people in their own ways. They show very rich emotions and experiences, loving and protecting their Motherland.

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