

## THE IMPORTANCE OF MULTIPLAYER GAMES IN THE EDUCATION OF THE YOUNG GENERATION

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The national culture of the peoples of the world is becoming more and more unified in the processes of globalization and integration and is becoming universal. This process shows how urgent it is to scientifically study the multi-sport games that reflect the colorful ethnic and local characteristics of the traditional national culture and preserve them as a cultural heritage of human civilization. It is known that the Kopkari equestrian games are not only the basis for the formation of modern sports, but also one of the important links of the cultural gene pool of mankind. Folklore, national clothes, dances, economic and cultural traditions and other ethno-pedagogical symbols of each nation are reflected in many horse sports games. By researching many horse sports games from a historical-ethnographic, pedagogical aspect, it is possible to show not only the national identity, but also the place of the games as universal values, and to research many scientific materials, valuable field-ethnographic materials. brought into the scope. After all, "Bringing up a physically healthy and well-rounded generation is our priority, and we will mobilize all our strength and funds for this. In this sense, we pay special attention to physical education and sports" [2; p. 29], - the head of our state says. Of course, special attention is paid to the development of ethnic sports in our country today. Including On measures for the development of the national sport "Wrestling" of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 2, 2017 PQ-3306 dated May 25, 2022 "On measures to popularize and develop ethnic sports". One of the most important issues is the implementation of the tasks defined in the resolutions PQ-259 and other regulatory legal documents related to the improvement of sports activities. Studying the issues of teaching and education in the field of physical culture and sports at different historical stages of the nations of the world has always been one of the interesting topics in the science of pedagogy. Shu asosda mavzuga birmuncha yaqin

tadqiqotlarni dunyo olimlaridan M.Jemson, E.Gordonlar amalga oshirgan [13; 16-23-b., 14; 105-119b.].

Russian scientists E.M. Peshereva, V.V. Bartold, G.P. Snesev conducted several studies [10; 82-98b., 3; 532-b.].

**RESEARCH METHODS:** When writing the article, a set of methods aimed at ensuring chronological systematicity, periodicity, logical approach, analysis and synthesis, comparative analysis and adequate study was used: theoretical (analytical-synthetic, comparative-comparison, analogy), diagnostic (surveys, testing, observation, designed methods), prognostic (expert assessment, summarization of independent assessments), pedagogical experiment methods were used.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:** In the primitive society, the so-called holidays and religious ceremonies are widespread to join the youth to the ranks of adults. They consist of unique games and competitions, the content of which is organized by work, tribal traditions, traditions, and folk art. In such games and competitions, young men had to demonstrate their ability to use weapons, their knowledge of religious customs, songs, and tribal legends. Dances were also performed during ceremonies, in which primitive people expressed their life events, successes and failures, joys and sorrows.

The hunting of wild animals by primitive people, their desire to tame them, led to the creation and demonstration of hunting games. D. U. Elkonin, researching the origin of games and art, said, "Primitive people represented hunting, war events and other serious activities in games. "Playing out the failure of the hunt helped them identify the mistakes they made and the reasons for the failure," he concluded. [5; 23-28-b].

The games of the peoples, which have been preserved for a long time, have become a part of their life. People's wishes, past, lifestyle are shown in the games. Folk games, like other customs and traditions, have a long history. Some of these games and competitions have been modernized as a result of various influences, while others have retained their local characteristics. Based on the socio-psychological condition of the people, it indicates the leadership of components such

as cheerfulness, cheerfulness, strong enthusiasm for weddings and holidays, and inclination to hold events.

Folk games occupy a central place in the system of national values specific to the ancient layer of spiritual heritage. You will not find a nation on earth that has not developed a game. A person begins to understand the external world from childhood. In this process, he gets an idea about the environment by means of toys. Various games in the stages of infancy, childhood, adolescence and adolescence are considered voluntary activities in their own way and objectively perform an educational, moral, socio-aesthetic function. In particular, the game "Khola-Khola" helps children to develop skills and positive qualities related to the etiquette of waiting and watching guests, setting the table, from a young age. This, in turn, serves as a stage in preparing girls for family. It also has a positive effect on the child's behavior and management in the team.

The wealth of characteristics of the Uzbek folk dance ensures that it fulfills various educational tasks. At the present time, when our peoples are trying to understand each other in all spheres of social life, the common language of games, which is understandable to everyone, will greatly help children to understand each other. Their participation in the games of other nations creates in them international feelings, respect and love for people of different nations, knowledge about the life, culture, traditions, customs, etc. of other nations.

These games help to compare the life and culture of the Uzbek people with the life and culture of other nations. This helps young people to get to know the characteristics, uniqueness, and emotional aspects of their people more deeply. The development of the content of the game is seen in the child's deeper penetration into the essence of the life and activities of adults, changes in his attitude to the events around him, as well as in the increasingly accurate reflection of the content and plot of the game, social conditions and the life of society members. is thrown into z. Therefore, the growth of children's ability to play does not occur by itself, but is realized as a result of the influence of adults in getting to know the environment, organizing excursions, understanding the essence of interpersonal relations, etc.

Folk games, which are considered as one of the indispensable manifestations of national spirituality, are embedded in the material, spiritual and household life of our people. The fact that the creation of these folk games is also connected with religious ideas shows that the games were created on the basis of social, spiritual and aesthetic needs.

Many folk games were formed in a long historical process on the basis of daily life and economic traditions of the population. Folk games have an impact on social life and ethno-social processes in the region, and are one of the effective means of preserving and strengthening universal human qualities such as peace, inter-ethnic harmony, political stability, social cooperation, national and religious tolerance in the region and the whole world.

Uzbek national folk games, such as Kopcari-Uloq, their historiography and ethnopedagogical issues have not been studied as a separate topic of scientific research. Based on the general analysis of the historiography of the subject, the initial scientific study of folk games began in the second half of the 19th century. Although the initial studies were descriptive in nature, the authors of that time directly observed and witnessed the realities, so the works written down by them are of great importance for modern scientific research.

In the period from the beginning of the 20th century to the 90s, several articles were published under the strong ideological influence of the Soviet society.

In the researches during the period of independence, the restoration of national values and traditions, using the best experiences of various scientific schools in the world, a new theoretical, scientific-practical approach to the problem is observed. games related to horses took a special place, the views of the Uzbeks and the Tajik and Kyrgyz peoples of the valley related to the horse cult and their unique traditions regarding the selection and maintenance of goat horses were highlighted. It was shown that the standards of the season, day, and hour have been determined in terms of following the stages of preparing horses for foaling, strictly following the rules and regulations of feeding.

All the processes of preparing the horse for the game of goat, equipping it, and even the clothes of the rider who rides the goat were shown as general and local features of the game of goat;

The stages of formation and development of Ulaq game, its genetic classification, its formation as a social phenomenon, and the socio-economic factors of its gradual development show that it is the "royal game" that is the most popular in the system of folk games, covering all age groups as participants and spectators. shows;

**CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.** In short, folk games such as kopcari enrich the spirituality of a person, achieve physical perfection, purify the psyche of the people, preserve national-spiritual traditions, and are used in educational activities among young people. the ethnic diversity of the population of this historical-ethnographic region was manifested as the main pedagogical factor in the development of inter-ethnic relations here.

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