

**THE UNIQUENESS OF CHILDREN'S GAMES IN FOLKLORE GENRES**

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**Abstract:** The article focuses on the study of children's folklore, its in-depth analysis based on new concepts and theoretical views of folklore, the definition of its genesis, the study of the stages of development, the scientific elucidation of its specific features. . Among the genres of children's folklore, there is an opinion about the specifics of children's games, the basis of their origin, their role, genetic connection with other genres.

**Key words:** Folklore, tradition, children's ensemble, culture, modernity, heritage, repertoire, fairy tale.

**Аннотация:** Мақоллада болалар фольклорини tadqiq etish, uni folklorshunoslikning yangicha konsepsiyalari va nazariy qarashlari asosida chuqur tahlil qilish, genezisini aniqlash, rivojlanish bosqichlarini o'rganish, o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini ilmiy yoritishga e'tibor qaratilgan. Bolalar folklori janrlari orasida bolalar o'yinlarining o'ziga xos tabiati, kelib chiqish asoslari, tutgan o'rni, boshqa janrlar bilan genetik aloqadorligi haqida fikr yuritiladi

**Таянч сўзлар:** Фольклор, ан'ана, болалар о'yinlari, madaniyat, zamonaviylik, meros, repertuar, ertak.

**Аннотация:** В статье основное внимание уделяется исследованию детского фольклора, его углубленному анализу на основе новых концепций и теоретических взглядов фольклористики, определению его генезиса, изучению этапов развития, научному выяснению его специфических черт. . Среди жанров детского фольклора существует мнение о специфике детских игр, основе их происхождения, их роли, генетической связи с другими жанрами.

**Ключевые слова:** Фольклор, традиция, детский ансамбль, культура, современность, наследие, репертуар, сказка.

The French ethnographer, folklorist scientist Arnold Van Gennep has received great service in collecting materials related to the history of folklore, creating a new history of folklore, and foreign ethnographers have been interested in recording and publishing some events related to children's folklore for historical and ethnographic purposes. The study of French children's games and toys goes back a long way. "We tried to find similarities between the population of classical antiquity and Europe. Ethnographers have long shown that many village games in Europe are remnants of old rituals. But this is only one aspect of a complex problem that needs to be solved on a case-by-case basis." [Arnold Van Gennep. 1924:16]. If we pay attention to sports, then it is appropriate to look at it as a starting point for a whole category of activities that have always been a means for mankind to keep itself "in shape" under the aristocratic name.

Among the genres of children's folklore, the theoretical conclusions made based on the determination of the specific nature of children's games, the basis of their origin, their role, their genetic connection with other genres, thematic-form types and characteristics are an important source for creating a system of genres of French children's folklore. serves as We can see with the

help of various games that they reflect the concepts of environment, household life, animal world, plant world, manners, and each type performs its own artistic and aesthetic task. It is reasonable to consider that Kart Groos's work on Animal Plays and Human Plays was done by only a few individuals or sometimes by significant groups. It clearly shows the biological significance of more or less violent rhythmic exercises. It is self-evident that children's and adolescent games are pre-training, i.e., training in practical or physiologically useful activities during maturity, but this argument has only recently appeared and has been overstated. p thing has happened because the imagination of games and sports nowadays tends to overwork and weaken its masters. "The old games are not because of a particular overwork, but they continue as continuous and even progressive modern sports. For example, it is known to everyone that football and cricket are more interesting than the game of Normandy soule. A certain game of tennis on horseback, which was a tradition in ancient France and was also known to the North American Indians, came down to us under the name of "polo". But it's too short to require the usual details for non-players and observers. Many adult games were relegated to the status of children's games in the 19th century, although some of them retained a sacred quality. For example, in the Alps, some games for children to play in public places, village squares, alleys, cafe areas, "bullodromes" were not allowed to play skittle or bula. These are games reserved for adults, in which boys can participate only from the age of fifteen or sixteen. Neither women nor girls had the traditional right to play there. It was not a question of strength or skill, but a taboo, a very old sexual reserve in nature.

"As for the classification of French games, they did not accept the classification of biologists. In French, children's games are divided into two types, emotional and intellectual games. A distinction is made between emotional games and intellectual games. The first are games related to sight and hearing, and on the other hand, they included puzzles, riddles, etc. in the second category." [O. Adizova, 2018:330p]. One of the popular games that has attracted the most attention is a game that requires muscular strength and involves the Boors as players jumping and fighting everywhere in Provence. Another popular game arose only as a result of the influence of the court or castle. It belonged to the quinten, which consisted of riding on top of a wooden doll and striking the middle of the chest with a wooden spear. This is a degeneration of noble tournaments, which was studied by Carré de Busserol in Touraine. This game had a certain form, it was played only on the river and the participation of millers, boatmen and fishermen living in the seigneurial district was mandatory. If they pretend to break their poles or stop the day, place and hour, they are fined sixty sous. This game has been practiced in all the lordships of Turenne for a long time. The game was called Pentecost Day in some places, Trinity Day in others. It was a playful taunt on the part of the lords against their subjects, and it was very shocking to them, as the improvised knights often ended up in the water. And children played by breaking or imitating the games of adults. For example, boys' ball games were considered a remnant of palm games for young men and warriors. Children's games of marbles, jumping, bear play (now almost extinct in the College of Nice, strong kicks), bars, etc., existed. For example, the children's game "Tower" has dialogue and singing scenes. In this, we can see who we will marry in circles or, as Sentyev wants, the remnants of love eyes magic spells adult songs from the era of love lessons. In it, children make fun of each other, and in any case, someone wins with childish superiority.

Thus, ancient peoples preserved the traditions, national values, culture and intellectual tone of the time when their ancestors lived through many universal children's games. This proves that they are examples of the rich heritage of their oral and written monuments.

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