



GENERAL RULES AND PRINCIPLES IN THE MULTINATIONAL GAME

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Abstract: This article describes the rules, significance, and development history of national folk games. The article also presents scientific ideas and opinions of pedagogues-scientists who conducted research within the framework of national folk games. Special attention is paid to the importance of national folk games in the spiritual, educational, moral, aesthetic and physical education of the young generation.

Key words: courage, principle, bravery, tradition, abundance, creativity, physical fitness, physically healthy, perfect generation, value, Uzbek folk game.

Processes such as the beginning and continuation of the game of Capricorn are carried out by the jury. Depending on the types of Capricorn game, the composition and number of the jury is determined. Their number is set to be from 2 to 5 people. Jury members are well-respected people, multiple winners of the game of goat, old or young, but experienced, and at the same time all types of game of goat. was observed to consist of ex-riders who knew the rules. When the prizes allocated for the goat game are over, or because of the lateness of the day, a calf or a goat is "taken forward". The order of "back-and-forth" is such that whoever takes the thrown goat out of the herd of horses and leaves the field belongs to that person. This custom is basically the final stage of the Capricorn game. At this the final blessing is received from the oldest in the local audience and the watching audience disperses. And the guests who are divided into guests leave with their guests [1; 27-29 b, 13; 65 B].

Some of the above rules of the goat game are preserved in the goat games of other regions and clans, and there are general similarities. For example, respect for

old ex-wrestlers, hospitality, introduction of game rules on the away side, blessing, blessings, final parts are common, but depending on the type of capricorn game, regional area order - depending on the rules, there are also local characteristics that differ from each other.

At this point, it is necessary to give a brief classification of a number of types of goat game, which have been played among the people of the Fergana Valley since the distant past until now. At weddings and events, on harvest and Navruz holidays, there are types of goat games such as yoppa (rotational), one-way, two-way, football, tuk-tuk, shogulaq, calf or goat body, and separation, they have ethno-regional and local characteristics. [2; 155 b].

In particular, the peculiarity of the game of the goat, in which the body of a goat (taka) runs, is that in order to hide the goat, you need to be dexterous, strong, clever, and know the style of the game well. For a rider who is playing with a heavy calf, the taka game is uncomfortable. Because when a heavy calf is placed on the horse's lap (neck), it is held tight. Goats and goats don't sit well on the horse's path, they mostly run around. It is preferable to run on horses that are faster and easier to control.

The reason it is required to be easy to control is that the horse's head is always slightly turned towards the harnessed goat. Because when the opponent tries to pull the goat, he is immediately blocked by the horse's head to prevent him from catching the goat. In goats with heavy calves, inside the pack (herd of horses), the riding partners always turn the horse's head in the direction of the goat's rise, turn it around in the pack, and then take it out of the pack. If the horse's head turns in the opposite direction in relation to the rising goat, then the weight of the rider's body first shifts to the goat's side. Second, the opportunity is created for the opponent to draw the trump card. That is why horse management is of great importance in the gathering, going out, and delivering to the finish line. In Taka, the address is mainly determined. The destination is called a finish line. [3; 29 c, 11; 82-98 c]

The pitch is also important in the finishing game. In the highlands and mountainous regions, the choice is usually between two hills. Residents who came to watch sit on both sides of the hill. Capricorn is played below, on the plain. The finish line is marked in two places. Top finish and bottom finish. In the designated place, straw with a radius of 3-5 meters is poured or small stones are piled. In some cases, large stones are targeted. Judges carrying a special flag are placed at the upper and lower finish line and are called solimchi or bakovul. The general game is managed by the general manager. If the flag of the solim or bakovul standing at the two finish lines is pointed to the ground, the chief solim declares the goat thrown by the rider at the finish line as "score". The rider's name, address, and owner of the horse will be determined, brought to the prize giver, announced by the announcer, and the corresponding prize will be awarded. After that, the next prize will be announced. Separate prize lists will be drawn up for the bottom and top finishers. In the list, big and main prizes are placed at the top: camel, horse, ox, carpet, sheep, double ox, fives, nines, seventeens, etc. Prizes with a lower value compared to the lower finish, i.e. goats, money, felt, household items are placed. In the finish goat game, when the goat is thrown, it is not considered a win, or the rider is deprived of the prize, and the announced prize is put into the game again: if the rider is given the goat by pedestrians from the ground;

if he brings the goat by tying it with a rope (single bridle, bridle);

if he turns his long strap into a goatee and hangs it over his shoulder;

if the horse being brought by the goat is led by its partners (it is considered ghirram);

pulls the goat upside down (pulling the rider from behind, overturning);

if he throws the ball outside the designated finish radius (0.5-1 meter aside).

An unscored goat, if it is thrown to the top finish, is scored when the goat is removed from the pack (herd of horses) and re-thrown within the specified radius or touched on the stone and prizes are awarded. There are no less than two prizes for each finish in the finish line goat games. The reason for the awarding of two prizes was the encouragement of the rider and the owner of the horse. If the owner

of the horse that the rider is riding is another person, the larger prize will be awarded to the owner of the horse. The owner of the horse pleases the rider with money or something. In some cases, the rider will receive one of the winning prizes.[5; 168 6].

In the case of goats, domestic Black, Arabian, mixed breed horses give good results. Horses of this breed do not have large bodies, they are fast and easy to control. Because the horse breed is important in Uloq, the Uzbek, Kyrgyz, and Tajik peoples of the mountain and highland regions have valued and bred these local horse breeds.[11; 82-98 c]

At the Capricorn games, sometimes a game of shogulag is also played. Shogulaq game is played among Kyrgyz, Tajik, and Uzbek people living in the mountainous regions of Asht (Tajikistan), Nowak, Osh, Batken (Kyrgyzstan) regions of the Fergana Valley. is organized in an ongoing process. Shogulok is considered an additional goat, and such a goat can be brought by a relative or a close friend of the bridegroom, and in some cases, a stranger. Shogulok was brought to the wedding as a feast, a gift, and a greeting. Shogulok is mainly goat made from goat (taka) and weighs up to 15-20 kg. The rules of Shogulok game are organized in two ways. The first rule of Shogulaq game (mainly among the people of Asht (Tajikistan)) is that the person who brought the goat meets the bakovul, and the bakovul (peacekeeper) plants a flag for a longer distance and appoints an assistant bakovul. Busy will not be thrown in the middle. The person who brought Shogulak runs from a distance (at a distance of about 1.2 km) towards the finish line, holding a goat. At this time, the main goat game is going on. The main game will not be interrupted.

The announcer, or announcer, points to the side of the rush, and announces that any rider who wants to leave the main game can fight for the rush. The rider has to block the path of the wrestler who is bringing the wrestler, take his son, take him to the designated flag and beat him. If the rider who brought the goat takes the goat to the designated finish line, he will be the most attentive and respected, and he will be presented with the prize along with the goat he brought. If he stops the

work in the process of arguments, he will lose both the prize and the work. Which rider took the goat from the owner of the goat and threw it to the finish line, they presented the goat itself to this rider, and then he shared the meat of the goat with his friends and relatives. The second rule of the game is common among the people of Kyrgyz nationality, in which the player enters the game without facing the referee or the host of the wedding. The game is out of bounds, as in the first rule, and there is no finish. The game is over when the sack is delivered to the eater. If the body of the goat is thrown away by the busy owner, he will have his own kid and share it with his friends in his guest house. Shogulak is considered the best mare, and the owner is considered a respected guest.

The word shoguloq is from the Middle Ages, "shahuloq", which also means an additional game within the main game. These games are usually organized on the first day of a three-day or two-day wedding. On the first day of the wedding, this game is organized by the guests who came to the wedding. Because of this, it is precisely the busy horsemen who are always carefully watching the directions where the goat may come. At some weddings, up to a dozen of the goats are brought, and this game does not interfere with the main goat game. Its finish line is set at a longer distance than the main finish line. This type of goat is played as an additional game to the main game of goat. Today, this game is very rare, but we think that later the order has changed a little. In addition to these, football or team goat games are also organized during public elections and holidays. This game is not organized at weddings. For team or football hurling game, a flat field is chosen and a circle with a radius of 1-2 meters is dug, that is, the hurling should be thrown into this circle. According to the order of the game, the members of the team consisting of five riders will be formed depending on the territorial division of the guests. The selected group is named after the names of the horses, and the members of the group are assigned the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The group can be called by ethnic names such as Karabayr, Akyol, Torik, Kurama, Boz, Chowkar, Karakaskha.

After the groups (teams) are formed, the rules of the game are explained to the riders by the chief bakovul (peacekeeper). This game starts from the center of the field according to the goat (taka) capricorn rule. Depending on the number of teams, 30 minutes, one hour, etc. time is set. In some cases, the winning limit for the game is determined by the number of goals (3 or 5 goals). According to the rules of the game, both teams face each other about 10-15 meters away from the place where the goat is placed in the middle. With the instructions of the bakovul (peacekeeper), they run a horse and reach the center where the goat is. Riders walk towards the prepared circle with transmissions to each other or harnessed. Only one deep pool will be prepared for teams. The team that is the first to score more or more goals within the specified time (i.e. drop the goat) is the winner. The winning team will go to the next round. The defeated team will be eliminated from the game and will not be allowed to participate in today's competition. [13; 65 Б].

If the team commits ghirrom, rule violation (ghirrom), i.e. ties a rope, turns on the stirrup, or is carried away with the help of pedestrians, in that case, the team will be deducted from the accumulated points. This is called a penalty. In some controversial cases, i.e. if 50% of the goat (i.e. half) falls into the pit, and the rest remains outside, then both team members catch it together and throw it away, this situation is not considered a success by the bakovul (peacekeeper). The game starts again from the middle. The goat that was lowered into the circle is picked up by the assistants of the bakovul (peacekeeper) and taken back to the middle of the field. The game always starts from the middle. This type of game is also in accordance with the rules of sports, and the teams with the highest score (points) compete. 3 places will be determined and prizes will be awarded depending on the place. Every player and horse owner of the winning team won't be left without a prize. For example, all members of the first-placed team are given horses, calves, and sheep depending on their participation. The second place is given to goats and other items (carpets, felt), and the third place is given to various items of lower value. In addition, special prizes will be awarded to the most skilled and good player.

A game that is somewhat similar to the above type of game exists among the Uzbek peoples living in the northern regions of Tajikistan and Afghanistan. In this type of finish goat game, a goat's body is thrown in the middle, and two flag posts similar to a football goal (with a distance of 10-12 meters) are set up at a certain distance. After the rider who has caught the goat passes between the posts and throws the goat, the condition is fulfilled and the rider is awarded. If the rider ties the goat with a rope, breaks the reins, if the horse is led by another partner, if he drops the goat before reaching the gate, the win is not counted. The game starts again from the center. In some cases, if the ball falls in the middle of the goal, the game is ordered to be restarted by the referee.

In addition to the flagpole (with a gate), a circle (football game) is also organized in these areas. This rule of the game is organized in full accordance with the rule of the team game.

The 100-110 kg live weight calf chosen for the goat competition was cut 15-20 cm from the abdomen and its internal organs were cleaned. Then his weight remained approximately 60-70 kilograms. The punctured area is stitched back firmly with a special thread made of leather or leather products. Because if it is left open, the meat may be contaminated, and the horse's hooves may fall and fall in this place during the goat game. When the interior of the goat is cleaned and ready, its four legs are removed from the elbow.

In some cases, mainly in the Namangan region, in the games where the calf (novvoscha) is played, 110-120 kg novvoscha were chosen for the goat, and after being slaughtered and cleaned, the weight was 70-80 kg. If the slaughtered goat is heavy, some meat is removed from the neck and re-stitched. When decapitating a slaughtered calf (if the calf weighs more than 80 kg), the two ears are left in the skin, separated from the head, and left in the carcass. Because the presence of two ears in a certain sense makes it easier for the rider to lift the goat, on the other hand, it also affects the arguments of the riders and the interesting passage of the game based on the struggles. In most cases, the goat's tail is left 15-20 cm, and the

rest is removed, because during the competition, another rider wraps the goat's tail around the saddle and does not allow it to get tangled.

At most times and in some places, only one leg of the goat (calf) is pierced to hold the hind leg at the elbow. This is convenient for the rider who is picking up the goat from the ground, as the elbow of the second leg is not pierced. Because tying a rope, a whip handle, or putting a saddle on the brow is considered ghirram. According to local tradition, only one, two or more than three goats are prepared for one wedding. In cases where there are many horses and riders, the goat may not be able to bear it, it may tear, so the second one is thrown away. In addition to the wedding, two or three goats are thrown into the center at the same time during public gatherings, Navruz holidays, jubilee weddings of regions and cities (nowadays). Therefore, the body of the goat is prepared up to ten times. Special judges will be assigned to each of the thrown goat groups.

Bringing animals to the field for the goat game in the Fergana Valley differs from the procedures in place in the Surkhandarya region. The internal organs of the animal and the hooves of the front legs are left in the body of goats held in the Surkhandarya region.

In Samarkand region, the preparation of the goat's body is done in this order, and its difference is that about 10 goat's bodies are prepared. Because in some regions of Samarkand region, the rider who won the goat game was also considered the owner of the body of the goat that participated in the game.

In our opinion, the custom of removing the internal organs of the goat thrown for the game of goat in the Fergana Valley and re-stitching it is directed to the observance of sanitary and hygienic rules, and after the game, the goat played in the game of goat or baker's meat, the level of suitability for consumption has been preserved. There is a legend among the people about eating the body of a goat that has been killed in a game, as if a patient who has been sick for a long time, a childless woman eats it, she will be cured, and she will have a child without children. Another important aspect of this is that from the point of view of financial savings, Farghan rules deserve attention. As we mentioned above, during

the preparation of the goat's body a day before, after putting it in a little cold water, it is hung in a cool room or outside. The endurance and level of ripeness of the cooled goat will increase even more. This is also done for all the blood and fluids in the body to clot. [14; 16-23 p]

In short, in any game of goats, bakovuls (judges) are appointed in advance, prizes are announced, and in most cases prizes are placed for two, i.e. for the rider and the owner of the horse, rules of procedure, violation of the rules (g'irram). conditions are common in all regions and types of goats. This similarity of the Capricorn game is explained by the customs of the people living in the above-mentioned areas, closeness of economic life, and historically belonging to the same family. Because, although it differs in terms of territory, playing the goat game as a public game has been well preserved since a long time in the regions where the Uzbek, Kyrgyz, Tajik, and Kazakh peoples live.

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