

## Comparative Study of the Names of Children's Games in Uzbek and English

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**ANNOTATION:** This article analyses the names of the children's games in both languages in English and Uzbek respectively. As well as it deals with the influence of games in the development of intellectual and physical activity for children.

**KEYWORD:** games, preschool child, imitation, skills, attitude, children`s institution, action games.

### INTRODUCTION

Games are one of the most important and practical tools in educating children and adolescents. Games involve a different set of exercises related to overcoming obstacles of different character and showing different qualities and abilities. In addition, action moments, which are usually fun for children, are also included in the range of action games. It is well known that the games of your preschool child will have the character of imitation. The child observes the world around him, introduces its elements into the game, and through this game learns about the world around him, in which he develops a certain attitude towards the events of life. By imitating various things in life, work, natural phenomena and animal life, the student understands the meaning of these events and actions, gradually acquires life experience, learns to overcome difficulties, in which action skills are formed and his imagination is enriched.

The main part

There should be a lot of space for children to play creatively. But action games cannot be left out of the attention and guidance of parents and educators. By developing the game step by step, children develop observation, initiative, independence, diligence and the ability to accurately assess the situation around them, the actions of themselves and their peers, as well as it must be nurtured in the spirit of having the right attitude towards failure. By doing so, the child gradually acquires the necessary skills, and due to these skills he is able to use his energy correctly, to think well in different situations during the game, and in the future, as his experience increases, he will be able to easily overcome the difficulties encountered in his future life. Both in the upbringing of the child in the family and in kindergarten, his active desire to know the world around him is first manifested in the game. In the process of the game, their understanding of existence

deepens and strengthens. By bringing up in families and children’s institutions, children are completely busy with games and hobbies, while with school entry their main interest and attention are focused on their studies.

As Russian professor states Just as adults have their own games, children have their own games too, although they have a lot in common, they are so different from each other that these differences should be studied.

There are so many types of children games that can be played inside or outside. As we know from our childhood, we can count some of them below:

Hide-and-seek [Berkinmachoq] is a popular game in which at least two players conceal themselves in a set environment, to be found by one or more seekers. The game is played by one chosen player counting to predetermined number with eyes closed while other players hide. The available minimum age is considered 4.

According to Britannica.com, hide and seek was described by a Greek writer named Julius Pollux in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BCE, which is really taking it way back. He calls the game apodidraskinda and describes it as something nearly identical to today’s version of hide-and-seek. Playing hide-and-seek gives a child some valuable physical benefits as well since the exercise helps them build stamina and aids muscle development. The challenge of getting into the perfect hiding place will help improve their balance, agility and coordination.

Peekaboo [Aji-ku-ku] is a form of game played with an infant. According to game, one player hides their face, pops back into the view of the other, and says Peekaboo! Sometimes followed by I see you. What do children learn from playing peek-a-boo? Peekaboo games help parent and baby bond with each other playfully.

It develops baby’s language, thinking social and emotional skills. They learn that playing with people is fun. As you appear and disappear they learn people are permanent. If we look at history of this game, peek-a-boo is a boxing style where the hands are placed in front of the boxer’s face, like in the babies game of the same name. It offers extra protection to the face and makes it easier to jab the opponent’s face. Peekaboo boxing was developed by legendary trainer Cus D`Amato.

Rock Paper Scissors [Tosh Qaychi Qog`oz] is a hand game originating from China usually played between two people, in which each player simultaneously forms one of three shapes with an outstretched hand. These shapes are rock (rock beats scissors), paper (paper beats rock), and scissors (scissors beats paper).The first known mention of the game of Rock Paper Scissors was in the book Wuzazu. This book was written by Chinese Ming dynasty writer Xie Zhaozhi. They wrote that the game dated back to the time of the Chinese Han dynasty (206BC-220AD). In the book, the game was called “ shoushiling.

Tic-tac-toe [X-O], noughts and crosses or Xs and Os is a paper and pencil game for two players who take turns marking the spaces in a three-by-three grid with X or O. The player who succeeds in placing three of their marks in a horizontal, vertical or diagonal row is the winner. Some ascribe the origin of game to the ancient Egyptians, but the most concrete ancient record we have of the game is from the Romans, and as the game they referred to as terni lapilli or three pebbles at a time.

**Conclusion**

In short, children games are performed not only for fun and entertainment but also mental and physical health. Games are fantastic for learning at any age, but they are particularly for young learners. Cambridge English Assessment research shows that games are essential for health development in early childhood and

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beyond. Play lets children what they know and also what they do not know. It allows them to experiment through trial and error, find solutions to problems, work out the best strategies, build new confidence and skills. In our busy life style, it can be easy to forget the value of play. Anyway we should see play as serious learning. Through play children develop thinking skills and abilities that help them to succeed in their future, including in language learning. The balance of enjoyment and challenge makes games such amazing tools for learning.

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