

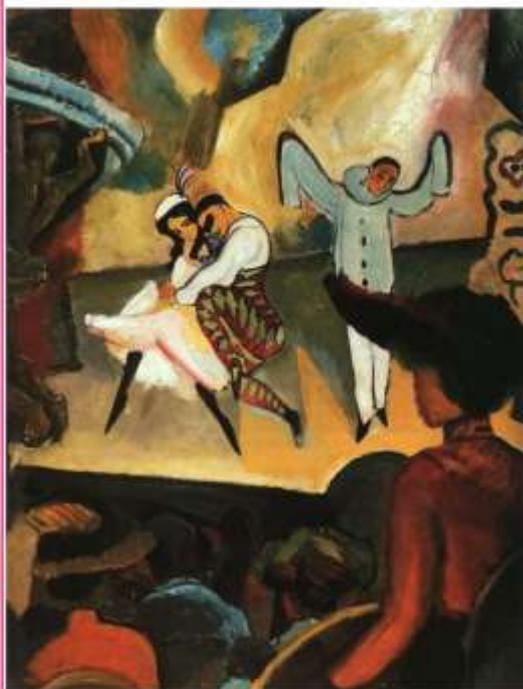
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The Methodology of the Development of the Worldview of Schoolchildren through Games

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Abstract

The aim of the study is to investigate the methodology of the development of the worldview of schoolchildren through games via comparative qualitative research methods. As a result, proper and highquality use of national games in the field of education depends on the exact definition of their place and duty at each period of lessons and goals. In conclusion, the duty of every teacher is to enlighten the centuries-old national heritage of our country through training and education, to promote forgotten traditions and national identity, and to form among them the national psychology.

Keywords: National, Games, Methodology, Aesthetic, Taste.

La metodología del desarrollo de la cosmovisión de los escolares a través de juegos

Resumen

El objetivo del estudio es investigar la metodología del desarrollo de la cosmovisión de los escolares a través de juegos a través de métodos de investigación cualitativa comparativa. Como resultado, el uso adecuado y de alta calidad de los juegos nacionales en el campo de la educación depende de la definición exacta de su lugar y deber en cada período de lecciones y objetivos. En conclusión, el deber de todo maestro es iluminar la herencia nacional de nuestro país, que tiene siglos de antigüedad, a través de la capacitación y la educación, promover tradiciones olvidadas e identidad nacional, y formar entre ellos la psicología nacional.

Palabras clave: Nacional, Juegos, Metodología, Estética, Sabor.

1. INTRODUCTION

Speaking about the development of schoolchildren's worldview, it is better to understand the meaning and significance of national games. National Games are a national heritage of any nation that goes back centuries and has been reconciled with the upbringing of children. The idea that national games are just a game is a mistake. This form of upbringing that sets out the principles necessary for the forming a personality of the child, expressing his original idea and healthy growth of the body. The national games play a special role in the study

of the methodology of developing schoolchildren's worldview, because we must educate a healthy generation that has been filled with knowledge to raise the flag of our country from heights and demonstrate its competitiveness.

One of the leading criteria for academic disciplines at the general education school - if the content of upbringing is educational and moral, it is important to use the national games as a tool for the formation of students' outlook and their attitude towards life, and for their self-realization as the main component of the educational content. The development of the human soul, its adaptation to social life is formed in the process of various activities. One of the areas of this kind of activity is game activity. The mature consciousness and intelligence of the highest level – if on the one hand, the game activity of the person is the basic form of life, on the other hand, it is a result of the life-long experience of generations. From this point of view, human activity in the game develops especially at a young age, becomes the most important and leading factor in the development of a child. The game is one of the exclusive types of activity.

It has a number of unique features such as its simplicity and efficiency for children and adolescents, the ability of gaming instruments which makes it possible to model the most diverse facets of the true truth that should be mastered, the most important thing is the appeal of the game for children. Actuality of scientific article: Although In the school system, the state of bringing up the students' interest in education, human development, improving the literary

criticism and the aesthetic taste in art through national games, it is a different matter in general pedagogy and psychology, in the teaching methodology, in literature studies, pupils' development through national games is not specifically mentioned, but they are indirectly mentioned in the works of some scientists.

The level of research of a scientific article. A number of research studies on the importance of gaming technology have been developed in the field of general education. Through the games, many fundamental studies on pupils' education, their interest and the rapid perception in the education program are written. Let us talk about them. Russian scientist, physician, teacher Pokrovsky specified that the game - is a daily child labor, a start of a future life. During the game, the child's ability to live tomorrow is observed. They feel free during playing games.

The use of national games in the educational process is one of the key areas of education that helps develop students' knowledge and develop a knowledge base. Through the use of national types of games, action on students is one of the components of comprehensive personality education in the direction of the civilized development of society, the development of consciousness, and the study of the fundamentals of science. The way in which national games are used in an educational process is a logical operation or a set of operations that are organized to solve problems in a particular group. It is advisable to explore the scientific principles of using national games in the

education of the child by age peculiarities. This process helps to deepen, consolidate and understand its practical meaning.

Teachers should take into account the characteristics of pupils when conducting national games in class. Some children have good talents in one area, while others are seen in other areas. There are students who have the same age features, but work quickly or very slowly, and have different abilities to think, remember and study theoretical material. Another important task of using national games in training is to shape the students' scientific outlook. On this basis, an understanding of the cognition of the world, an understanding of the laws of nature and society. In fact, students consolidate the main works of the worldview in the learning process through national games and try to make them sustainable. The teenager receives instructions and education not only from adults, teachers, but also from real experience, in connection with feelings.

The educational purpose of using national games in the curriculum is to develop the mental and intellectual abilities of children with the help of national values. The scientific view of a person, which is considered as part of the totality of intellectual culture and the role of education in the process of human attachment to human culture, are very relevant. In the process of mental education, children develop cognitive interests, logical thinking, memory, attention, imagination, agility and other talents (Akanov, 2006).

According to Makarenko: Learning is a social process in general. Both people and things are brought up. However, the

proportion of people is dominant. Among them, parents and teachers in the first place. Thus, to effectively organize your mental abilities, you need to know the full range of family circumstances. The formation of human values in man is carried out by assessing their national values and understanding their educational value, therefore, he should be taught so that he can identify himself and determine his direction. It is well known that the family is based on good moral qualities.

When an educational foundation in a family develops through the school curriculum and brings people together with knowledge, then it will be a useful personality for the community. Respecting and loving the culture, history and art of a nation, a genuine cultural citizen who respects the language and culture, customs of other nations are formed. The action of the movements of national games, which brings up the child to strength and courage, is the development of all parts of the child's body and one of the factors for maintaining health. National games play a crucial role in the development of the child's thinking and awareness. The reason is that the national game is to love and respect the country, respect his own and other nationalities, strengthen patriotic feelings, preserve traditions, respect national ideology, preserve own national mentality, language and national traditions, and also help to be physically and biologically strong.

Among the types of national games that develop children's minds are such as Aksuek, Hantalapai, Arkan Tartys, Togyz Kumalak, Asyk Oyyny, Altybakan and etc. Some Kazakh national games are based on playing with natural things. One of these games is aksuek.

This game is one of the most popular games among Kazakhstani youth. The game is played on the dark nights of summer. For this purpose, a wide grassy place is chosen. In addition to the bones of livestock, the game often uses a white hewn bit of wood which is comfortable to hold. The game aksuyek is played by dividing into two groups, each of which has an indirect name. The referee controls the game (Marat et al., 2018).

You need to put two groups on the horizontal finish line and throw a white bone on the playing field. After the judge gives the signal, the participants will search for the bone. In accordance with the terms of the game, a player who finds a bone must name the indirect name of his team. The players of his group, having heard the player's voice, try to help him get to the finish line, while the opposing team is trying to grab the bone and bring it to the referee. In the event of a white bone dispute, players must not touch their body, their clothes, put their feet on, or hit their hands. Allowed only to hold the hand. Those who have lost their bone in the way must go to the opposite side, and which group will lose many people within a certain period of time, then this group will be defeated.

The leader of the losing side or one of the team members must execute the punishment of the opponent and show one ridiculous speech. The game ends. Aksuyek game teaches young people to be fast, observant, agile and resourceful. The lexical composition of the word aksuyek is well known in the national language. The interrelatedness of the words ak and suyek used figuratively by an

adjacent pattern became the name of the game. The name aksuyek refers not only to the concept of white bone but also to the entertainment of young people, which corresponds to the Kazakh ethnocultural mentality. For example, Shokan, who missed the village and the village games, did not sleep until the morning and played all the games like «Aksuek», «Karabiye» and «Toktyshak» (S. Begalin).

Oshak is the name of an open field game. Participants gather and choose a wide space and draw a large four-dimensional angle so that all participants fit in it completely. Participants of the game are divided into two equal groups. The four corners are called Oshak. Which group will fall into oshak is determined by drawing lots. The winning team remains out of bounds, the other is in oshak. Those who are outside throwing a small ball on those who are inside. Oshak: 1) in the language of the people it is an iron circle with three legs in which a cauldron is placed; 2) figuratively: home, family. In the ancient Türkic language, the well-known word: МК: очақ stove, очақлан put stove очақлық intended stove, Турфан-төрте очук stove. The word Oshak has a symbolic meaning in the sense that it is a family bottle, a prop (Akhazhanova, 2018).

The name of the game Oshak appeared as the second nominal name in the language of the people, thanks to the designation of the nearest concept. In ancient times, one of the most widespread game titles is Karabiye. The game is played on grass ground. All children can participate in the game. Each player has sticks of pine or birch with one sharp end of 2-2.5 m. If the sticks are made of fresh wood, the sharp

edge needs to be dried by holding it in the fire, then it will not dull. The player drags and sets the flag at 15-20 m from the finish. The goal of the game is for each player to draw a bead at the flag with his stick at a specified distance. The game host can also play the game. Thus, the winner is the player who will hit the flag the most. Bestas is the name of the national game for children who are tacking play with five small stones.

The Bestas game consists of periods called units, binary, triple, quaternary, stripes, palm, four corners, throw from the back, unhomdens, sart-surt, and carshy-nəbi. (KNE) You can play Bestas inside and outside. Bestas - the name of the national game of the Kazakh people, from very ancient times. It appeared in the centuries when wood, stone and bones were working tools. The game is played from teenagers to adults. The game requires five asyks or small five round stones. To decide who will be first, the participants of the game lay down 5 stones in the palm of their hands, and then throwing them high, catch them tacking with the back of their hands. The player who catches the most will get the first turn, and the rest will stand in line after him. In this game, dozens of ways. Participants sit in a circle.

A player who has passed all tests flawlessly bills in two ways. The first way: - takes five stones in a handful. Then he must throw it a second time and catch by the back of his hand. Each stone is calculated at ten points. Bestas scores fifty points. The second method: throws five stones and catches them tacking from top to bottom. Here one stone is considered ten points. If he hits five stones, he will get fifty

points. A player who breaks a rule when he performs each lunge, gave his turn to another player and becomes a spectator until his turn comes. When returning to his turn, he starts with the same lunge from which he was mistaken (Seisenbaeva, 2012).

Togyzkumalak - is the name of the game of the nation with 9 nests, which comes from ancient times. This is one of the oldest board games in the world. One of the most difficult and exciting sports, which is one of the tools for improving and training people, is the Kazakh mathematical game togyzkumalak. It is difficult to describe when, from where and how this game appeared, which was unforgettable and widespread among fraternal Kyrgyz, Kazakh, Karakalpak, Altai peoples. Currently, it is believed that togyzkumalak appeared 4,500 years ago. Such statements are based on the findings of the excavations (Soo et al., 2019).

Togyzkumalak this game of accounts. Only people who know four arithmetic values with a very good memory can win here. According to scientists, mathematicians, the number nine is a number, with a special property that solves many arithmetic puzzles. It is also possible that the name of the game togyzkumalak also has a secret. There are many textbooks and books about the Togyzkumalak game. Only in 1967 in the book Chess. Checkers. Togyzkumalak by T. Sultanbekov published by «Kazakhstan edition house you can read an oral story about this game.

Akshorayev's book Togyzkumalak, published by the edition Kazakhstan in 1975, is in fact, the first work that has deeply studied

this art. The book covers not only the history, the essence of the game, the rules of the game of togyzkumalak, but also the modernity of the game is widely covered in accordance with the today's requirements, it provides a scientific explanation for the change, and tells in depth about the togyzkumalak. In M. Tanekeev's book *The Kazakh National Games*, published in 1957, in M. Rakhimkulov's book *Togyzkumalak*, and in materials rarely published in newspapers and magazines, states that «the game togyzkumalak was first invented by the shepherds». Togyzkumalak is also called Shepherd's Algebra. In togyzkumalak, in ancient times, shepherds played with sheep droppings. In this game, there is no need for complex equipment (Aliyeva et al., 2016).

For two players, only nine holes, a huge nest for collecting balls, and for each of them only 81 to 162 balls were needed. Shepherds played simply by digging them on the ground. Later, the game became a common language among the Kazakh people and became the cultural need of the masses. Until that time, the Togyzkumalak game had not had its own notation. It is worth noting that before the October Revolution, the togyzkumalak board was very rare. As a result, the richest, vast experience of the best players in the history of the country, methodical games and their creative works went along with them, and did not see the light. Before the October Revolution, the Kazakh people, along with other national-cultural values, also kept the togyzkumalak game popular. There are several types of togyzkumalak game. Its simplest form for children is called Kozdatu, Bestemshe (Indriastuti, 2019).

This suggests that togyzkumalak is an adventure, fun game that is complicated by the perfection of a person's thoughts. There are many ways to play togyzkumalak. One of the special features of this game, and looking at the terms of this game, we can say that this game is specifically derived from animal husbandry. Indeed, the word kumalak, meaning feces, is used only for sheep, camels and goats. And the word Kokmoyin in the Kazakh language was long called the horse, which for a long time did not allow itself to be caught, and after it was caught, did not allow itself to be curbed and whose neck turned blue from the stranglehold. With a noose around his neck, a horse can be easily caught. The word Akkaska is also closely related to animal husbandry. The words atotpes, syrly dala, Zhaman uy are also somewhat similar to them (Donbaev, 2010).

The names of the game togyzkumalak are based on well-known linguistic units in the national language and are of secondary nomadic nature. For example, the nine families of the game togyzkumalak are called: from left to right, the first family is called kuyryk or arty. Because the balls in it will remain unchanged for a long time. The second is called Tekturmas. The reason is that the move often begins with it. The third is called Atotpes. This is because the enemy horse cannot leave without falling into it. The fourth is called Zhaman uy. The reason is that the person from the opposite side is constantly eating here. The fifth is called Bel (Yang et al., 2019).

These two centers are not particularly dangerous. The sixth family is called Sary Dala. This is a place where you can walk and get

tuzdi. The seventh family is called: Kosan zhylagan. The reason for this is that in the past a player named Kosan was caught by another player in the 7th family in tuzdi and then was bitterly annoyed. Eighth is Kokmoyin, because there are too many tuzdi, and here there are a lot of balls. The ninth family is called Akkaska. This is due to the fact that there are many balls (kumalak) in the pit. If a player releases his own balls, they enter the family of the enemy, and if the player steps over to him immediately, it will not bring him any good points. Of course, it would be beneficial if he went first closing himself. In recent years, only one of them has become widely distributed, and the competition is held on it.

The Game Asyk - the traditional game of the Kazakh people. The game Asyk is played day and night. Playing during the day teaches sniping, and at night to agility. According to the position of the cutting after throwing, the alchikas are called alshee (the concave side), tayke (smooth opposite side), the buk (lie bent), shik, and the lead alloys specifically made for shooting are called saka, and the good ones are onkay. There are the following types of Asyk games: kumar, tāike, ompy, alshy, khan (khan atu), kakkakyl, etc. For example, 2-4 people will take part in the game kumar. They should have 4 well-hewn asyks with a chiseled bottom. Players determine the prize by mutual consent and take turns throwing 4 alchiks.

If a player rolls out: four buk, four shik, four alshee or four tayke, then he will take half the winnings, and if four of four drops out, he will receive the entire prize. Thus, the game continues. Put an alchik

head or tail called ompy. Ompy is played on a flat, smooth surface, even inside a large room. The more players, the more fun the game. The goal is to win the most of asyks. Even if you want, no computer game can replace the role of the game Asyk. In the game, the creative qualities of the child, his abilities, emotional mood and willpower are noticed this self-awareness is closely related to the thought process.

It is important to use the elements of the game effectively to improve the learning outcomes of children. In the game, the child learns the public practice, so it is important to consider the types of games that should be used during each lesson, and they should be chosen in accordance with the content, purpose, age of the audience. That is, it is the most indispensable technology for the development of children's self-development, through competent tasks, the use of game elements in the development of the child's language. The meaning of gaming technology is the achievement of pedagogical, educational, developmental, social goals. The psychological mechanism of gaming activity is based on personal preferences (Radhy, 2019)

It is aimed at identifying the educational, cognitive and creative qualities of the child. Great teacher Makarenko paid great attention to the game, and in his own institutions, he put the game into the life of his students. The game took into account the love and interest of the child in the game to make the child's life fun and enjoyable. The main technological feature of the game is that children do not play quietly. Even when they are alone, they always speak. During the game, conversation plays an important role. Through conversations and

exchange of views and the influence, we will determine the ultimate goal and content of the game. The main structural elements of the game are the rules of the game, which start from the game itself and are provided by children or teachers. The use of national games in the educational process is based on:

- Interacting the types of the game with children's activities, gradually moving to the educational and training issues through easy-to-play games and game tasks;
- Gradual complication of terms and conditions;
- Strengthen the mental activity of the child in solving these tasks;
- Unity of educational goals. The National Games - develop knowledge and education based on national values, allowing you to study more complex learning materials and memorize large learning materials around the world to increase the activity of schoolchildren.

Proper and high-quality use of national games in the field of education depends on the exact definition of their place and duty at each period of lessons and goals, the ability of the teacher to master perfectly the theory and practice of its use, on the teacher's skill, on the preparation of necessary materials for the game and the active involvement of students in learning process. Types of national games:

- Material didactic games. This game is organized with various toys and various game materials. You can give a task through the game in any way, allow answering questions, throwing each bone;
- Board games: togyzkumalak, bestas, etc.;

- The vocabulary of national games, i.e. oral games;

Training for national games in content is divided into the following types:

1. Games-travel. They present facts similar to fairy tales or events, transmitted by a simple mystery;

2. Game-tasks. The basis of these games is things and action vocabulary tasks;

3. Game-predictions. These games are based on the questions What would be...?, What would I do if ...? The national content of the game is characterized by giving the children a problem task and a situation;

4. Games-puzzles. The main feature of the puzzle is a logical background. They activate the child's mindset. Riddles teach the ability to distinguish between conceptual features, through comparison, equating and describing, contribute to the development of the student's imagination.

5. Games-stories. It is based on the relationship of a teacher with children, children with teachers and children with children. These relationships are the basis of the features of the game value. The value of the game makes it possible to emotionally activate children, interact and play together.

2. CONCLUSION

The impact of national games on the child. In Soviet times, national games, including games in asyk, were considered as an occupation for a slacker, and would not give education to children. We grew up learning by heart the proverb the matter teaches and feeds, and idleness spoils even a good person. During the lessons, you can see that the game is not an occupation for idlers. The Kazakh people, whose main goal was the well-being of the next generation, gave great importance to transform children into real citizens. As a result, the folk game was developed and developed as a traditional tool for the traditional upbringing of children.

Thus, taking into account the interest of modern adolescents and young people in the national games, in secondary schools and colleges, it is possible to include to physical education and extracurricular activities not only the curriculum, but also national sports and games in the curriculum. National education is the spiritual development of our future. The need to consider its historical aspect is determined in this context. The principles presented on the basis of a scientific article.

1. Developing the ability of schoolchildren to use national games will serve as a basis for evaluating the values of their nation in the context of modern globalization, enhancing their intellectual creativity, and developing their spiritual-moral qualities.

2. Optimized practical methods of teaching national games, methods, forms and technologies contribute to the development of the

outlook of the students, promoting the interest of the students in culture and literature;

3.The ability to correctly use the national games in the curriculum, the development of humanity contributes to the development of the cognitive activity of students in accordance with modern educational paradigms, educational strategies, opens the way to their creative, mobile thinking;

4.The result of the development of the student's personality in the study of national games is the basis of literary knowledge and reflects the image of a creatively capable person who has his own ideas about modern society.

National educational upbringing encourages the younger generation to master beauty, to feel it, and after that, to appreciate it, that is, to inculcate in themselves aesthetic education and, most importantly, the nature of spiritual development. Through national education, we strive to acquaint the younger generation with an understanding of the inner feelings and souls of humans and acquaint them with the way of life and customs of people. All phenomena of this life are based on beauty, grace, which reflect beauty, youthful perception of the beauty of the environment, phenomena that prevail before eyes, and based on feeling and understanding of nature, its assessment and the formation of cognitive interest - this is national education.

Education that teaches the younger generation of patriotism is to educate and up bring them in the national spirit. The young generation,

educated in the national spirit, becomes a national people. National education is an integral part of national security and culture. And the value of national education is fully determined by the political struggle, traditions, social development, and the degree of integration of domestic and western science. The duty of every teacher is to enlighten the centuries-old national heritage of our country through training and education, to promote forgotten traditions and national identity, and to form among them the national psychology.

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