Is play training for progress? – What does play of elderly people tell about children's play?

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1. What is play? — The mainstream stereotype

- Play is central for children's life
- Play is children's activity to develop competences for their future life
- Play is learning, development and progression
- Compare young dogs playing biting in order to learn for life

Critical questions (Brian Sutton-Smith)

- The biological-naturalistic understanding expresses the "rhetoric of progress"
- It subordinates play to a certain educational and qualifying "function", pointing "forward" in human life
- The configuration of progression developed with the rise of industrial culture
- and its pattern of growth, development of achievement, and forward mobility
- It has dominated Western thinking since about 200 years

Why and how do elderly play?

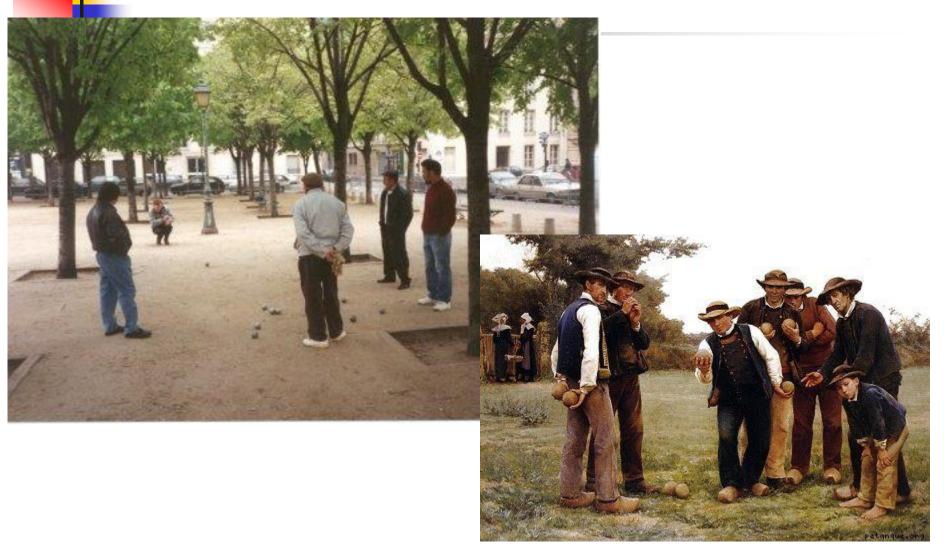
An underexplored field

- "We don't stop playing because we grow old; we grow old because we stop playing" (George Bernard Shaw)
- Do we really stop?
- Elderly do not just turn back to become play children, but they play in other ways – but how?
- And do elderly people by play really want to learn "for later life"?

2. Elderly in play– a rich, unexplored world

- Playing alone: crossword puzzles, jigsaw puzzles, sudoku, solitaire
- Play with grandchildren, play with pets
- Social games: rummy, canasta, bridge, doppelkopf, domino, bingo
- Bodily play: boules and bocce in Southern Europe, petanque, traditional games in Flanders, Nordic walking, dancing...

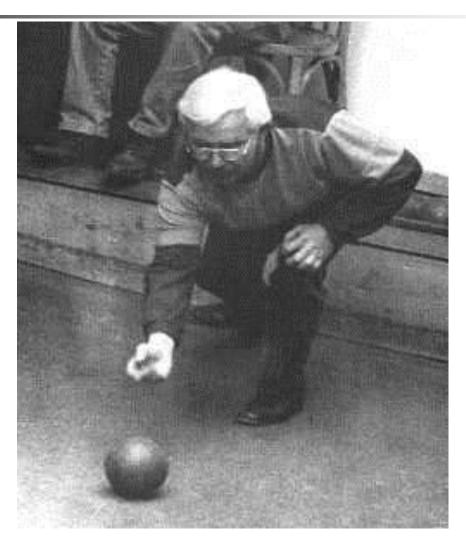
Boule in Mediterranean cultures and France



Petanque, or Provencal boules



Boules nantais, Bretagne



Traditional games

- **Boule nantaise** in Nantes, workers' town in Bretagne a coffe bar game of elderly people (Guibert 1994)
- Threatened by lack of support by authorities who support youth sport, not elderly sport – ageism?
- Flemish traditional games, in urban pubs: elderly lower-class males (Renson et. al. IRSS 1997)

Boccia in Belfast Northern Ireland



Petanque in Wiedergården Denmark 2010



3. Play in the life circle

- Children "play"
 (the one-sided age bias of play research!)
- Young people flirt and party play facebook, computergames, parkour
- Adults "have no time" but hazard (casino) games, play with kids, hobby, entertainment
- Elderly play what and how?

Culture and emotions in the play of elderly

What contributes to life quality of elderly?

- Sociality against loneliness
- Laughter, humour, smile, fun
- No dark play?
- Curiosity

(Lone Kühlmann/Henning Kirk 2012)



Play for health? — Questions to the "rational" fitness machine

- Lonely fitness work instead of social togetherness?
- Serious work instead of play and laughter?
- Routine and boring repetition instead of curiosity?

Compare: Why and how do elderly use green nature?

- Statistical data: Jette Hansen-Møller 2011
- Motivations: Not so much motion
- Rather experience of natur, following the seasons



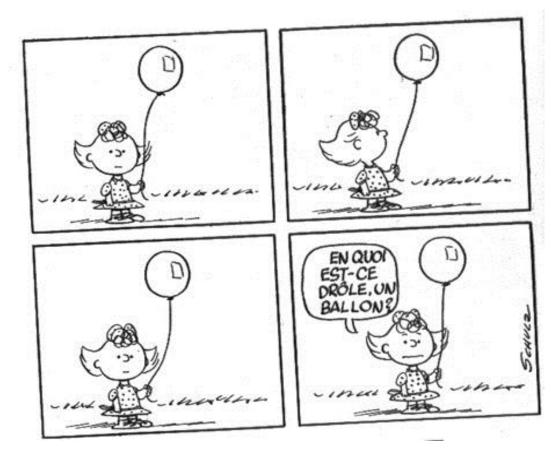


Green nature in the life circle

- Children: reject walking and promenading – play at the wayside
- Young people: prefer action –
 adventure race, camp fire, singing...
- Adults: follow the path
- Elderly: calm and meditative movement, experiencing nature

4. Play and question: What is funny with a balloon?

Sally Brown in Charles M. Schulz: Peanuts





Funny with play is not the balloon, but playful seeking

- The fun of play is neither in the thing nor in the individual
- It is in playful curiosity as relation: striving towards the other – seeking, expectancy
- This striving does not mean progress of perfection – as in Olympic sport
- The laughter of play points towards the imperfection of the world



- "All truth is curved" (Nietzsche) and play is curved
- "Ich lach mich krumm" (Laughing my arse off)







play learning production