

EDUCATIONAL GAMES AND ACTIVITIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN'S FIRST CHILDREN, INCLUDING REQUIREMENTS FOR THEM

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Annotation:One of the forms of education for preschool children is a training game. In the first period of education, the educational form is the main method. In interesting and successful implementation of speech development tasks, the educator must comply with the requirements for educational activities.

Keywords:History, educational game, educational program, emotional system, level of development, shoots with plot.

The preschool education is the primary education system, which is important in creating a comprehensive and harmonious person to beauty and master school. The preschools are important in the formation of a harmonious person in the presence of knowledge and activities that impregnated by the first age of educational games and activities by the first age.

One of the forms of education for the baby is the educational game. The form of education is the main method in early age. During the daily lives, washing, dressing, nutrition, and communicating with a child in the games can be trained in many things.

However, educational games and activities specially organized by the educator are one of the active forms of education. The educator develops the perception of children through this form of activity, provides information that gives the age, forms some important qualities and skills.

The organizational nature of educational activities allows for special time for them in everyday procedure, to think of the content of activity, to choose children's game, to influence all children.

The educator plans educational games and activities on the basis of the training program "The first step".

In the interestingness of educational games and activities and the successful implementation of the tasks on speech development, the educator must adhere to the following educational requirements:

1. Organization according to the plan of educational games and activities. The educator is well explored by the training program for the development of the textbook "First Step". In distribution of educational materials complies with a teachable principle. With some items and toys Introducing the simple to complex. During this task, children are at the same time to learn objects, to tell them their name, learn to perform different actions.

2. Repeat of educational activities in the successful implementation of the working functions and content of the curriculum. The set program dicits should be occupied by all children in the group. But in a activity, this cannot be achieved. Because the group has different mental characteristics and abilities. Some children quickly say the name of things in a trainer or come to perform something in them. Some children know the name or work of what is said - the movement for a long time.

The knowledge and skills formed in the activities should be strong enough, from which children should be able to use their games, during the daily routine. Achieved such results by

repeating activities. Activities can be repeated twice a day to 4 times a day. Repetition The content of the program is maintained in different forms, stored. For example, in an activity in the "Great Pusala" Education game, large and small balloons can be used in one activity. The second time is a big and small rob in the repetition activities Ira offs are selected.

3. A single way with the difficulty after repetition. This method is free to repeat the overeating with all children in the group

reaches and prevents boredom. After the activity, during the vacancy activity, during the activity of the time, the children of the material are engaged in a one-time children. For example, the collection of cubs is to highlight the house, destroy the built house, repeat a combination of certain words or sounds, as well as playing, and so on.

4. Emotionally, effective training. By repeating the session, even after harvesting strong knowledge and skills in the group, they need to maintain their interest in activity. What adults require them, not to do the desire to accomplish them all to the global. In children of the first age, still, voluntary strength will be poorly developed, in other words, something that does not arouse heat cannot force itself to rustle. Therefore, taking into account these features in children, you need to use things that attract the attention of children, attractive interest, and are attracted to their appearance. In particular, the pictures should be colored, toys should be colorless, not broken, and are painted in bricks, balls, cubes, and painted in different colors.

The children are rejoiced in seeing them, which are emotive. Also, the cheerful, sincere, vibrant talk speech also plays a key role in growing interest in children. In addition, what is pointed to children - the action of moving things helps to increase emalential feelings. These include dance to the puppet, a puppy run, building a goal from the bricks, bridges, and so on.

5. One of the principles of educational principles is to comply with the symptom of time. They take things that surround the surroundings of children in the first age to their hands, and they will play with things if possible. The educator widespread these features of children, ie the exhibition is widely used in the activities, which is given the opportunity to hold them, bring them to the window, rain or observes the fat of snow. Special training is organized to observe how adults work.

6. To allow children to actively act in talented activities. At the age of school, the free and active movement of children has a positive impact on the development of children's speech.

7. Duration of educational activities. The lasting of the activity depends on the activity of children during the training process and emotional state. If they are able to move during the training, the duration of the activity can be lasted 8-10 minutes.

8. He will only be successful when the activity and the educational game is properly organized. Educational activities and games are held for a special time allocated for a daily basis: during the morning watch after breakfast, during the weekend when the children were eaten after day-time sleep.

9. Considering the age and personal characteristics of children. Accounting for young children of children in the proper organization of activities and educational games is of great importance. Children are still coming to the preschool education organization that has not studied the life of the community or slowly adapts to the situation. The skills of collaborating in children will not have developed. Therefore, at the beginning of the year, the educational activities of the year are carried out in a single form. The educator offers to each child and showing the colored comments, or

encouraging him to talk to him, to play. Thereafter, the educator is teaching newcomers to new conditions. He also learns the level of development of each child, his unique characteristics, establish friendly relations, creates confidence, wants to convert to talk.

Pre-acquaintance with children, treating them will create favorable conditions for the transition to the team. To do this, it is advisable to pay attention to the following:

1) the level of development of children in the early age is different, as at home their development is changing monthly;

2) In the first year, children are not the same for children to acquire knowledge, skills and skills. Some also have individual characteristics of some active or volarable, fast-moving, or slow moving, evening or quiet and so on. The teacher working in this group conducts educational educational and educational work with a variety of behavior.

So, in this age, children are very different from each other, and their ability to develop their level of development, knowledge and skills will also be different.

As defined in the curriculum, it is proposed to carry out various sessions to the training of the speech on the first child. This game is widely used in training, from toy, photos, surrounding objects, live objects. Here are a number of examples to this.

Games held with children of the first age. At first year, active speech in children develops rapidly. Children with this age are now beginning to form a simple, short sentence, not only speaking. Now the trainer should not use cases with imitation of sounds when it deals with them when dealing with them, shortening words.

In this group following It is recommended to hold training; "We will dress the dock and dress the doll", "we come home," the birds flew home, "build a house for cock, chickens and chickens. "Organize interviews on the subject.

Conduct games and activities using literary texts. Fati's sheksmoid's "bush bush", ilos Muslims' Keduam, Zafar Diyor, playing the Parkaz game game.

Activities with photos of items:

1) to find out the Dictionary of the volume, shape, color and other features of the subjects;

2) Knowing the name of the status of the movement, the name of the movement, to say short words, "the puppet is lying on the bed," The puppet is washed "," puppet "," Do the puppet "," 'IraEd Kanada', "Puppy", "sitting in puppy", "The duck is floating", "the cat is swimming," "the cat is swimming by the jacket", "girl is swimming." Out of "Tashers of the bus passengers", "goats fire" and so on.

Activities with plot pictures:

1) understand the content of the children in the photograph of the photo;

2) to learn a briefer explanation, expand the skills of the short story, "children are eating", "The mother is being bathed", "with a boy with a dog playing ".

Activities with photos hanging on the wall: "Chickens are fed", "The holiday of Navruz" in kindergartens ", chicken are organized on the basis of photographs" and so on.

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